Sunday Globe.

VOL. VIII. ST. PAUL, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1886—SIXTEEN PAGES. NO. 192

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WHO OWNS THE OCEAN?

It is Pretty Near Time That Some Settlement Was Reached Regarding This Matter.

The Canadians Growing Bolder and Seizing All American Fishing Craft They Can Find.

Passage of the General Deficiency Appropriation Measure by the House.

The Hennepin Canal Debate--Proposed Location of an Army Post at Chicago.

The Fisheries Cases.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Representative Boutelle received a dispatch to-day from Eastport, Me., stating that on Friday night American boats at St. Andrews, N. B., after herring to be canned, were driven away by the Dominion cutter Middleton, and the announcement made that no American boats are to be allowed to take herring in Dominion waters for any purpose. Mr. Boutelle at once reported the facts to the state department, with an earnest request that the matter receive immediate attention. Mr. Boutelle is more than ever convinced that the most effective way to deal with the Canadians in regard to the fisheries is to largely increase the duties on foreign fish, and thus make the principals pay roundly for the privilege of selling in our market.

BOUND TO HAVE BAIT.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 10.—The Gloucester schooner Ocean King put into Prospect, Halifax county, Thursday evening, gave an assumed name and began purchasing bait. Yesterday morning several fisherman sold bait to her, but others refused to do so. One man, after some of his employes had sold part of their morning's catch to Ocean King, went on board the vessel and demanded the fish back. The captain, after considerable talk, complied with the demand. Several American vessels have baited at Whitehead, Guysboro county, within the past few days.

PAYING THEIR FINES.

HALIFAX, July 10.—The Portland schooner City Point, which was seized at Shelburne, has been ordered released by the authorities at Ottawa, United States Consul General Phelan having to-day deposited the amount of fine imposed, $400, with Collector of Customs Ross. The C. B. Harrington and George W. Cushing, the other vessels arrested at Shelburne, are expected to be released also at once under similar conditions. The agreement is that the sum deposited shall be refunded if the owners of the vessels can establish that the detentions were not legally effected.

THE HOUSE AT WORK.

Passage of the General Deficiency Bill--Ways and Means Measures.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The house resumed the consideration of the general deficiency bill, the pending question being on the amendment refunding to certain railroad companies taxes illegally collected. The amendment was rejected. Yeas 104, nays 108.

Mr. Reagan of Texas took the floor to emphasize his opposition to the amendment adopted yesterday granting a month's extra pay to the house and senate employes. This amendment, he said, was calculated to take from the treasury at least $200,000 extorted from the taxpayers, to be given as a pure gratuity to men who were already receiving high salaries. Mr. Price of Wisconsin severely criticised the bill, declaring that it was marked and scarred all over with frauds upon the people. After considerable debate, Mr. Reagan of Texas moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee on appropriations to report it back with an amendment striking out the extra pay clause. Agreed to; yeas 150, nays 67. Mr. Burns, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the general deficiency bill, amended in accordance with instructions. Mr. Browne of Indiana moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report it back with an amendment striking out the clause appropriating $10,000 for the payment of a claim for the occupation by the United States of wharf property at Galveston, Tex., immediately after the war. Lost; yeas 99, nays 112. The amendment striking out the extra pay clause was agreed to, 73 to 31. The bill was then passed; yeas 163, nays 57. Mr. Morrison of Illinois, from the committee on rules, reported

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That Tuesday, July 13, be set apart for the consideration of such business as may be presented by the committee on ways and ways, not to include any bill raising revenue, and if any bill shall be under consideration and not disposed of when the house adjourns on said day the consideration of said bill shall be continued from day to day until disposed of."

Mr. Hewitt of New York made the point of order that it was not competent for the committee on rules to report in the nature of a rule a resolution to set apart a day for the consideration of the measures of a single committee. This resolution had never been considered by the committee on ways and means, and he had never heard of it until today. This proceeding was entirely contrary to every rule of order and to the practice of the house. Mr. Morrison said this motion had been referred, in a resolution offered by him (Mr. Morrison), to the committee on rules.

THE MAIN OBJECT

of the resolution was to allow the house to reach the joint resolution reported from the committee on ways and means requiring the payment of some money, called the surplus, out of the treasury.

Mr. McKinley of Ohio—Is it the purpose to consider bills relating to the treaties?

Mr. Morrison—It is not. The treaties affect the revenue question.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) favored the resolution the object of which was to reach the consideration of the measure proposing to pay out of the treasury the sum of about $70,000,000, and thus save $21,000,000 annually to the taxpayers of the United States. Mr. Hewitt again urged his point of order. A majority of the committee on rules were members of the committee on ways and means, and the ways and means committee could control the committee on rules. It was running the committee on rules. He objected to any one committee controling the committee on rules, thus having the inside track and "having the bulge" over the committees of the house. The speaker pro tempore (Mr. Crisp of Ga.) said that the resolution had been referred to the committee on rules, and it was competent for the committee to report it back. He therefore overruled the point of order. Mr. Morrison thought that he ought to say in justice to the committee on ways and means and the committee on rules, if either committee required any justification, that the surplus resolution had been considered by the former committee and reported to the house, and those of its members who favored the measure wanted it to be considered. The resolution was adopted—yeas 184, nays 34.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

A Lively Debate for and Against the Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In the senate the river and harbor bill was taken up and Mr. Miller addressed the senate in support of the Hennepin canal appropriation,

He read the resolutions of the New York legislature of Jan. 29, 1885, in favor of the measure and gave it as his opinion that the best judgment of the commercial bodies and commercial men of New York favored it. He denied that canals were not active factors in transportation and asserted that the Erie canal regulated railroad tolls all over the country and he believed that the time would come when the state of New York would ask the general government to make an appropriation for the maintenance of the Erie canal and for its enlargement and improvement. Mr. Miller declared that the construction of the Hennepin canal would save (year by year) to the grain producers of the West more than its entire cost and that it would be a very important step in maintaining the ability of the United States to compete with India and Russia in the wheat market of the world. Mr. Palmer proclaimed his belief in river and harbor bills and deemed them the most defensible of measures that came before congress. If it had not been for river and harbor bills in the past he believed that corn to-day would be used as fuel in Kansas and Nebraska and that cattle would be killed for their hides and horns, as they could not be transported to the seaboard. Men could not comprehend the immense saving in water transportation. It could be figured out mathematically that the saving was $100,000,000 a year. The solving of the problem of transporting grain and coal to the seaboard was to come by rivalry between railroads and water communications, and it was absolutely essential that the government should

TAKE HOLD OF THE WATER ROUTES

and improve them so as to give the people a chance for fair competition. Mr. Chase declared himself heartily in favor of the Hennepin canal project. Mr. Ingalls said that every dollar appropriated for an east and west water way was a dollar expended in violation of the laws of nature and against the best interest of the West. The Mississippi valley had its own waterway. The reason for the opposition by the press was that these river and harbor bills had come to be regarded as illustrations of the most rapacious venality. In this there were appropriations to the amount of $5,000,000, which could be characterized by no other term than that of "boodle;" $5,000,000 that would be filched from the treasury for the purpose of making men "strong" in their districts at home. The people whom he represented would spurn him if he were to say that the money should not be appropriated by great national objects—for the great harbors on the Atlantic and Pacific, for the Ohio, the Mississippi and other great natural waterways. It was not such appropriations that the country complained of, or which the press assailed. What was objected to were the appropriations that were put in the bill for the purpose of advancing political fortunes. He commented upon the fact that out of $2,800,000 increase in this bill, as reported by the committee on commerce, nearly $2,000,000 was for the states which had members on that committee. That, he said, could not be a coincidence. By fine and subtle purposes the bill had been built up to its present proportion. Coming down to the pending amendment he criticized the position of the state of Illinois in this matter, his remarks giving offense to Mr. Logan, who said that such an argument ought not to be used by a gentleman who is a statesman, which I will admit. To this Mr. Ingalls replied that he did not pretend to be a statesman. The senator from Illinois, Mr. Logan, had

A MONOPOLY OF STATESMANSHIP.

He (Ingalls) did not therefore feel any humiliation at the criticism that the remarks which he had made should not emanate from any statesman. He pretended to be nothing more than a cheap sort of a legislator and was not an aspirant for any higher position, and of course he must presume to act from motives different from those that influenced the senator from Illinois. If the stories about the engineering difficulties of this Hennepin canal were not fictions like those of the Arabian Nights he did not wonder that the state of Illinois was willing for the government to take it off its hands. The government was asked to commit itself to the expenditure of between $10,000,000 and $25,000,000 to tax the commerce of the Northwest step by step up to a gigantic water stairway of 208 feet up to the Mississippi river and then let it down again step by step (and up again 140 feet more) to Chicago. It was one of the most marvelous schemes that had ever entered into the mind of man to conceive. The ascent of of 208 feet was almost as perpendicular as the Washington monument. The locks (as shown in the profile) were as consecutive as stairs on a staircase. Mr. Logan replied to the remarks of Mr. Ingalls touching the connection of the state of Illinois with this project. He defended his state in that matter and ridiculed the engineer pretensions of Mr. Ingalls who made no distinction between the horizontal and perpendicular profiles, one of which was on the scale of an inch to nine miles and the other on the scale of an inch to 150 feet. He had no fight with railroads or with the friends of railroads, but he asked them to keep their hands off propositions that were for the

BENEFIT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

engineers had reported the project to be not only feasible, but that its cost would not exceed $7,000,000. The remarks of the senator from Kansas would go to show that the engineers were crazy. Of course the engineers would not say the same of the senator, but they would certainly say that he was mistaken. This proposition seemed to have been selected by certain senators to make a raid on the whole bill. If the project were carried out it would furnish the cheapest route from the West and the Missouri river to the Atlantic ocean. It would be a benefit to all the people of the Northwest, producers and consumers. It would be a route coming in competition with railroad routes and it would fix decent rates for transportation to that extent that it would benefit everybody. Mr. Mitchell of Oregon spoke in favor of the amendment. Without reaching a vote the senate went into secret session and afterwards adjourned.

THE BLOW FALLS.

Mr. Morrison Gets Even With Randall of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In the house Mr. Morrison of Illinois, from the committee on ways and means, reported back adversely the Randall tariff bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole. The report says:

The bill proposes to remove all taxes on tobacco, stuff and cigars, amounting on the basis of last year's receipts, to $28,000,000; on apple, peach and grape brandy to $1,400,000; on spirits for use in the arts, variously estimated at from $7,000,000 to $15,000,000, and believed to be at least $10,000,000, making in the aggregate of internal revenue taxes to be removed $39,400,000. In the appendix of estimates, submitted with the bill as part of it, the reduction of revenue from customs on tariff to be effected by it is estimated at $8,570,576, making the aggregate of proposed reductions $48,000,000. The bill to so reduce excessive revenues, and the statement that there were no excessive revenues to be reduced, were submitted to the house by the same member in the same half month. If the statement that the revenues will not exceed appropriations and the estimates with the bill, including

LOSS OF RECEIPTS FROM BRANDY,

and from spirits in use in the arts, may be credited, the enactment of the bill into a law will leave the government $48,000,000 short of the sum necessary to the administration of the government and requirements of the public debt authorized by law, including debts incurred by payment of pensions already allowed, the validity of which we may not question, and the payment of which is enjoined upon us in the oath we have taken to support the constitution. Your committee, unwilling to credit a purpose so lacking in patriotism, so forgetful of the public faith, must believe these and other provisions of the bill to be the result of fiscal distemper, hindering a just comprehension and intelligent statement of the subject. In view of its effect and purpose, so far as it has a purpose, affecting the revenue of the government, the bill might be left to the neglect which, no doubt, it was expected to receive. But, in the hope that even so unwise a measure may open the way for a majority of the house to

REDEEM ITS PLEDGES

by the removal and reduction of unnecessary and therefore unjust taxes, your committee report the bill back with the recommendation that it does not pass. The bill changes the duty or rate of tax on articles yielding less than one-tenth ($17,000,000) out of the $181,000,000 received from customs in 1885. It increases those which yielded $11,000,000 and decreases or removes those which yields $5,000,000 on the basis of imports for 1885. It does not reduce the revenue from customs $8,570,567; not at all, but does increase it $3,500,000. Besides the articles added to the free list, the duty or import tax is reduced on castor beans, castor oil, starch, iron and steel rails, beams, girders, lead and other articles, yielding $3,300,000 of revenue, and the revenue is estimated on the bill to fall off in proportion to the reduced rate of taxation recommended.

THE TAX ON ALL CLOTHING,

whether of silk, linen, cotton or wool, and other woolen goods, of tin plates, cotton ties and other articles, yielding, as already stated, $11,000,000, is increased, and the revenue is estimated to fall off in still greater proportion than on articles upon which the rate of tax is reduced. Apparently the bill was presented in the belief that a necessity existed for a reduction, not of taxes, but of revenues, and that the desired end is reached both through higher and lower taxes. The estimates with the bill are made on this arbitrary assumption, and are entitled to no respect whatever. The report then proceeds to consider the Randall bill in detail, and says: The estimated and intended effects of the bill are believed to make plain the methods by which taxation on the basis of import and revenue receipts in 1885 would yield $14,000,000 of revenues, and be made to divert that sum from public purposes to private gain. The introduction of this bill would be considered the first avowed attempt of our legislative history to empty the treasury by the use of the taxing power. If this measure may be supposed to have any purpose relating to the

SYSTEM OF FINANCE,

it points to direct taxation, for when internal revenue taxes are taken off and custom house taxes are laid on so high that the people get the burden, it monopolizes the benefit and the treasury gets nothing. New sources of supply will be inevitable. The measure is not supposed to foreshadow any such system, or to do more than indicate a mind unlearned in methods and unmindful of results. In treating of the proposed reduction and removal of the internal revenue taxes, Mr. Morrison says they are the most lightly borne and cannot be relinquished in the face of the $4,000,000 of war debt unpaid. The report then says: This we do know, that of the 28,000,000 people who do something, some work or are engaged in gainful pursuits, 18,000,000 of these earn, on the average, not much more than $300 a year, which is necessarily consumed in means of subsistence, while, substantially, the savings go to the other one-tenth. And now we are overtaken by and are in the midst of

INDUSTRIAL PARALYSIS,

A million workmen are idle for want of work to do, and capital in still greater proportion than unemployed labor lies dead or unproductive. Our hills and mountains are full of mineral wealth. Millions of acres of productive lands wait for the plow. Homes for homeless millions are to be had for the taking. Favored with plentiful harvests, blessed wit health, the only plague which afflicts us i idleness. What we need is profitable employment. There is an apparent puny effort in the bill, through an increase of taxation, to shut out goods from abroad that they may be made at home. If this effort was so successful as to prevent the importation of all manufactures, we would have direct taxation and three-quarters of a million men yet unemployed. Their profitable employment amounts to nearly the difference between what is popularly known as good and hard times. The removal of the tobacco tax will furnish no new employment. Neither its smoke nor its juices will turn a wheel shaft or spindle. Wood, wool, hemp, salt, cheap food for toiling men lie at the foundation of great and successful industries. To free these from taxes will cheapen production without lowering the price of labor, and our idle men may thus be enabled to make something which may be sold profitably abroad, and with which we are overstocked at home.

OFFERED AN ARMY POST.

Chicago Anxious for Troops to be Quartered at That Town.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The chair laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of war with the report of the board of army officers on the subject of a site on Lake Michigan, near Chicago, tendered by the Commercial club of that city as a site for military purposes, and requesting legislation authorizing the government to accept the same. Referred.

THE CHICAGO TALE.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The prospect that Chicago is to have a regular army post is now thought to be assured. The secretary of war has transmitted to congress the proposition of the Commercial club of Chicago to donate land on the shores of Lake Michigan for the purpose. Secretary Endicott's action is in accordance with Gen. Sheridan's report, and an effort will be made to secure action by congress this season. The proposition referred to was made to the secretary by a number of prominent and wealthy citizens of Chicago, who had obtained options on various tracts of land in the vicinity of the south and north shores and elsewhere, and a military commission was appointed consisting of Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Gen. A. H. Terry and Col. J. G. C. Lee, to examine the various sites which were included in the proposition. They made a careful survey of the different points and finally concluded to recommend Highwood, on the Milwaukee division of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. Attention was first directed to these grounds by officers of the Illinois state troops, and the governor was urged to obtain them as a permanent camp for the Illinois national guards. For some reason the state camp was located in the vicinity of Springfield. The tract of land selected consists of 460 acres, having a frontage on the lake shore and standing about 200 feet above the level of Lake Michigan. The surroundings are charming, the drainage perfect, the air pure and invigorating and on the whole no more desirable spot could have been chosen for the purpose. There are mineral wells on the tract and the ground is cut here and there into picturesque ravines which make the spot singularly attractive. The plans for the post have been prepared under the direction of the chief quartermaster of this division. The buildings constituting the military post will be substantial brick structures and will comprise the usual barracks and quarters for officers, a commissary store house, hospital magazine, guard house, etc. The details of the plans will not be known until congress acts upon the secretary's recommendation and makes the necessary appropriation. There would be ten companies of infantry stationed at the post and one section (two companies) of light artillery. This would be over 1,100 men beside officers. The post would be under command of a colonel.

GENERAL SENATE DOINGS.

The Vetoed Pension Bills--Riddleberger Still Wrothy.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In the senate, Mr. Blair from the committee on pensions, submitted a report on twenty-three pension bills, vetoed by the president, and recommending that the bills be passed notwithstanding the president's objection.

In reply to a question by Mr. Kenna, Mr. Blair stated that the veto messages had been (by an order of the committee), referred to the members who had originally reported the bills. In accordance with that order he made this report. Mr. Camden read a paper signed by himself, Mr. Colquitt, Mr. Wilson (Ind.), and Mr. Whitethorne (Democratic members of the committee on pensions), denying any knowledge of Mr. Blair's report or of the order referred to. The report did not present the views of the committee on these vetoed bills, but only the views of Henry W. Blair.

THE REASON ASSIGNED

by the president in vetoing each of these bills separately did not call for gross criticism or for the censure of the senate. Mr. Blair asked Mr. Camden whether any of the senators who had signed that paper had examined any of the bills either before or after the veto, and he answered the question himself by asserting that they had not. Mr. Kenna moved that the report, views of the minority and all the papers be recommitted to the committee on pensions for consideration by that committee. Adopted. Mr. McMillan, from the committee on commerce, reported back the house bill authorizing the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad company to erect a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river near Dubuque, Ia. Passed. Mr. Hoar's resolution of yesterday, calling on the president for information as to the seizure or detention of American vessels in foreign ports, was taken up and adopted. The senate then resumed consideration of the calendar. Mr. Riddleberge's resolution offered April 11, in relation to the consideration of executive business in open session, was objected to and went over. (He making a passionate protest against that course, and appealing against the decision of the chair.) After Mr. Riddleberger concluded his remarks he withdrew his appeal from the decision of the chair and his resolution went over.

Resolutions of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In the house, Mr. Belmont of New York, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back a resolution requesting the president to transmit to the house all communications relating to the imprisonment in Eucador of Julius Santos, an American citizen. Adopted. Mr. Stone of Missouri, from the committee on civil service reform, reported back a resolution calling on the civil service commissioners for information as to the authority under which twenty-three appointments to positions in the classified public service were made from the District of Columbia, when the proportion alloted to the district was less than three for the year ending Jan. 1, 1886. Adopted.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road has issued a circular in which it is stated that soft lumber rates will apply on straight carloads of sash, doors, blinds and mouldings, or on such articles when mixed with lumber in carloads to all points on the line.

JEVNE'S TIMELY HIT.

St. Paul's New Right Fielder Wins a Game by a Hard Drive in the Ninth Inning.

The Batters of the Oshkosh Team go Down in a Heap Before the Minneapolis Pitcher.

Chicago Takes Its Third Successive Game From Detroit Before a Crowd of 16,000.

Detroit, St. Louis and Duluth Continue to Lead for the League Pennants.

Milwaukee Bowled Down.

By two bad errors yesterday, Cleveland and Adams placed the ball game in the hands of the Milwaukee club, but Jevne, by brilliant playing, wrested the apparent victory from the Badgers and gave the palm to his own team. Two thousand people were on the grounds to witness the game, which was a very exciting one, and the various splendid plays called forth applause that could be heard a mile away. For three innings no scores were made, but in the fourth Frazee hit the ball for a base, stole second, and was brought in by Sage's base hit and an error of Pope. In the fifth inning Isaacson sent the ball straight over the left-field fence and scored a home run on a block ball, it having been handed to Wilmot by some one outside of the fence. St. Paul was shut out again and Williams went to bat, sending an easy grounder to Adams, who fumbled it and Williams got his base. Sullivan set a grounder to Cleveland, who failed to stop it and he got his base. Pope and Isaacson went to bat in their respective order. Pope made a bluff at the ball and it rolled down through the diamond by the pitcher and into left field, bringing Williams in, and a slow throw by Douthett from left field home failed to catch Sullivan, and two more scores were added to the Milwaukee side of the house, making it 3 to 2 in their favor. There followed a series of goose eggs till the ninth inning was reached, and the friends of the St. Paul team had given up all

HOPE OF VICTORY.

Frazee went to bat, and took his base on balls, getting second on a pass. Sage followed, and was given his base on balls. Frazee stole third, and Sage went to second. With two men on bases, Jevne picked up the willow with a determined look and sent a clipper over Pope's head, bringing in Frazee and Sage. The audience went wild and seemed inclined to get down on the diamond and carry Jevne off on their shoulders. Fitzsimmons went to bat and Jevne stole second and on a wild throw by catcher to second he got to third. Fitzsimmons struck out and Douthett faced the pitcher and sent an easy fly to Doherty, who dropped it, and Jevne came in, running the score up to five. With three men on bases and two out, Adams went to bat, but sent a long fly into the hands of Williams and the side retired. The Milwaukees came to bat with their only opportunity to redeem the game. Pope struck out, Isaacson went out on a foul that was captured by Cleveland after a long run. McCullom sent a two-bagger into left field and reached third on account of Frazee falling down while running for the ball. There were two men out and McCullom on third base, when Doherty, a usually hard hitter, picked up the bat, but Fitzsimmons twisted the ball too hard for him and he struck out, ending the game with the score in favor of St. Paul 5 to 3. Douthett surprised all of his friends by making a base hit, putting out five men, making two assists and no errors. Tray played a splendid game. He was at bat four times and made two base hits. Fitzsimmons pitched beautifully, striking out twelve men. Auctioneer Pope, who was formerly orator for the Oshkosh team, was present with his mouth and spread it around so lavishly that the umpire was obliged to call him down. Following is the score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukees	R	B	P	A	E
Clevel'nd,3b	0	1	4	0	2	Pickett, 3b.	0	2	1	4	1
Wilmot, lf..	0	1	0	0	0	Williams, rf	1	0	6	0	0
Adams, ss..	0	0	1	1	2	Sullivan, cf	1	1	0	0	1
Frazee, cf..	2	0	1	0	0	Ban'ing, c..	0	1	8	1	1
Sage, c.....	2	1	9	5	0	Pope, ss ...	0	0	3	0	1
Jevne, rf....	2	1	1	0	0	Isaacson,1b	1	1	7	0	0
Fitzsim's, p..	0	0	0	13	0	McCul'm,lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Douthett, 2b	0	1	5	2	0	Dough'y, 2b	0	0	0	3	0
Tray, 1b....	0	2	6	0	0	Keely, p....	0	0	0	8	1
Total.....	5	7	27	21	4	Totals. ..	3	7	24	16	5

SCORE BY INNINGS.

St. Paul.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	—5
Milwaukee.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3

Struck out, by Kelly 5, by Fitzsimons 12; struck by ball, Kelly; passed balls, Milwaukee 1, St. Paul 2; home run, Isaacson: two-base hit, McCullom; umpire, Clark.

Sowders Proves a Puzzler.

Minneapolis and Oshkosh met yesterday afternoon at Minneapolis, for the first of their third series of games and the result was an earned victory for the home team. Sowders, the phenomenal pitcher, bent down to his work and fourteen men struck out. Rooks was the only Oshkosh man who failed to fan the air, but his hits were little fellows, and he was easily thrown out. Webber supported Sowders in fine style, playing without an error. Harper pitched an ordinarily good game, but Minneapolis got on to his delivery and pounded out seven hits, Crooks leading with two hits, one of which, with an error, yielded one run. Oshkosh began its run getting in the first inning, Roche getting first by being hit by a pitched ball; he stole second and third and came home on a wild pitch, the next three men going out in one, two, three order. In the fifth inning Hoy got first on Scheffer's error, stole second and was thrown out at third by Webber. Gastfield got his base on balls, stole second and third, and came home on a wild pitch, the next two striking out. In the seventh inning, after Ingraham had struck out, Vandyke hit for two bases and came home on Foley's error, the two men following striking out. Until the eighth inning, Sowders regularly struck out two men each inning.

MINNEAPOLIS SCORED

in the second inning. After Foley had been thrown out at first, Crooks raised the ball for two bases, and went to third on a wild pitch. Rhue got first on balls and stole second. Sowders sent a fly to center field which Vandyke dropped. Crooks scored and Bishop muffed Vandyke's throw, letting Rhue and Sowders score. Lynch struck out, and though Webber batted safe, he was left on Murphy's out to first. In the fifth inning, Lynch led off with a safe single, Webber struck out, and Lynch started for second; Gastfield threw the ball nearly to the lumber pile and he scored. Murphy hit safely, stole second and brought in an earned run on Scheffer's safe hit. O'Rourke and Foley followed with outs. On the whole it was a very pretty game, though evidently a pitcher's game. Gastfield, the new high-priced catcher for Oshkosh, made several frightful throws to second, and struck out two out of the three times he went to bat. His general work behind the bat was excellent. The score, in which errors are rigorously charged up, is as follows:

Minneapolis	R	B	P	A	E	Oshkosh.	R	B	P	A	E
Murphy, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Rouch, ss..	1	0	2	2	0
Scheffer,3b.	0	1	5	3	1	Kinzie, 2b..	0	1	2	2	2
O'Rourke, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Bishop,3b..	0	0	0	1	2
Foley, 3b...	0	1	1	0	1	Rooks, lf...	0	0	2	0	1
Crooks, cf..	1	2	1	0	1	Ingr'h'm 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Rhue, 1b...	1	0	8	0	0	Vandyke,cf.	1	1	0	0	1
Sowders, p..	1	0	0	16	0	Hoy, rf.....	0	0	2	1	0
Lynch, ss...	1	1	0	2	1	Gastfield, c.	1	0	6	1	2
Webber, c..	0	1	11	5	1	Harper, p..	0	0	0	10	0
Total.....	5	7	27	26	5	Totals...	3	2	24	17	8

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Minneapolis.....	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	*—5	
Oshkosh.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—3	

Earned runs, Minneapolis 1; first base on errors, Minneapolis 1, Oshkosh 4; first base on balls, Minneapolis 2, Oshkosh 2; struck out, by Sowders 14, by Harper 6; left on bases, Minneapolis 2, Oshkosh 2; two-base hits, Crooks and Vandyke; wild pitches, Harper 1, Sowders 2; time of game, two hours; umpire, Bennett.

Stopped by Rain.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., July 10.—Rain here this afternoon stopped the game of ball between the Eau Claire and Duluth clubs at the end of the first inning. The score at hat time stood 3 to 1 in favor of Duluth.

St. Paul vs. Oshkosh.

This afternoon at 3:45 o'clock the St. Paul and Oshkosh ball teams meet at White Bear lake in Leip's park. Trains will leave for the lake at 8:20 and 10:15 a. m., and 2:10 and 3 p. m. The St. Paul club will play in the following batting order:

Cleveland, 3b., Wilmot, l. f.,; Adams. s. s.; Frazee, c. f.; Sage, c.; Jevne, r. f.; Sullivan, p.: Douthett, 2b.; Tray, 1b.

Northwestern League Record.

Present indications are that the Northwestern league contest will be a very interesting one. Duluth, to be sure, has a long lead over the other five teams, but its percentage has been constantly dropping of late, and the Zenith City team must look well to its laurels, else the pennant will go to some other city. Duluth lost two games out of four during the week, and won the other two by a single score through fortune's favor. Eau Claire contested three games, winning them all, and climbed from fourth place to second. St. Paul lost three out of four and went down a peg, while Milwaukee dropped to fourth place, taking but one of four. Oshkosh took two of four, while Minneapolis got down to ball playing and took three out of five, two of them from Duluth, and barely failed to win the other two. Minneapolis is getting some new players, and is striving, not to force some other team to sixth place, but to get away with the pennant. Interesting developments are expected in the next two weeks. The record to date is given below:

Clubs.	Duluth.....	Eau Claire...	St. Paul.....	Milwaukee...	Oshkosh.....	Minneapolis..	Games won...	Games played.	Percentage...
Duluth.	—	4	7	1	4	7	23	32	.718
Eau Claire.....	0	—	3	7	5	3	18	34	.529
St. Paul.....	3	4	—	2	2	6	17	34	.500
Milwaukee.....	3	3	3	—	5	3	17	36	.472
Oshkosh.....	0	3	2	8	—	2	15	34	.441
Minneapolis.....	3	2	2	1	3	—	11	32	.343
Games lost.....	9	16	17	19	19	21	101	—	—

Chicago 5, Detroit 1.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The greatest game of base ball ever played in Chicago was that of this afternoon between the Chicago and Detroit clubs, and the interest of the 16,000 people was intense. The Chicagos played in absolutely perfect style, and the visitors were not one one whit behind. The batting was in Chicago's favor to the extent of seven hits, with a total of fourteen bases, while Clarkson held the visitors down to five hits for a total of seven, owing to Richardson's three-bagger, which was properly a home run, but he was held at third by Hanlon to keep Clarkson on his nerve. The excitement in the last half of the last inning, when Richardson hit a three-bagger and was followed by a base-hit by Thompson, was intense. Every nerve was strung to its utmost, and when the last man was put out by Pfeffer, the result was one grand howl of victory. Never in the history of the game in this city has the excitement been equaled. Some grand fielding was done on both sides, and Sunday bears off the palm for fine work. Then comes Flint and Pfeffer with double play. The score is as follows:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
D'lr'mple, lf	0	2	3	2	0	Rich'd'n, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Gore, cf....	0	0	1	0	0	Thomp'n, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Sunday, rf...	0	2	2	0	0	Hanlon, cf..	0	2	0	0	0
Anson, 1b...	2	2	12	0	0	Rowe, ss....	0	1	2	3	1
Pfeffer, 2b..	0	0	3	2	1	White, 3b....	0	0	1	1	0
Will'm'n, ss	0	1	1	5	0	Ganzel, 1b..	0	0	9	2	0
Burns, 3b..	0	1	1	4	0	Bennett, c..	0	0	8	2	1
Clarkson, p.	0	0	1	3	1	Getzein, p..	0	1	0	6	1
Flint, c.....	1	1	3	1	0	Crane, 2b...	0	0	7	1	0
Totals....	3	7	27	17	2	Totals	1	5	27	15	3

Chicago.....	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0—3
Detroit.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Earned runs, Chicago 2, Detroit 1; home run, Anson; three-base hits, Dalrymple and Richardson; two-base hits, Williamson and Flint; base stolen, Dalrymple; first base on balls, Celcago 1, Detroit 1; first base on errors, Chicago 1, Detroit 1; total left on bases, Chicago 2, Detroit 3; passed balls, Bennett; struck out, Chicago 5, Detroit 2; double plays, Flint and Anson; Pfeffer and Anson, Getzein, Bennett and Ganzell. Umpire, Connelly.

Philadelphia 5, New York 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The home team defeated New York to-day by hitting Welch hard after the fifth inning, up to which time they had obtained only two singles, Casey's pitching being very effective. Mulvey was sick, and retired after batting in the first inning. Score:

Philadelphia.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1—5	
New York.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1	

Earned runs, Philadelphia 2; two-base hits, Bastian 2, Richards 1; passed ball, Densley 1; wild pitch, Welch; first base on balls, New York 2, Philadelphia 2; errors, Philadelphia 5, New York 1; umpire, Curry.

Boston 6, National 1.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Bostons found no difficulty whatever in defeating the Nationals to-day, although the latter played a good game in the field. Stemmeyer pitched in fine form, holding the Nationals down to four scattering hits. Score:

Boston.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—6	
National.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	

Kansas City 11, St. Louis 5.

KANSAS CITY, July 10.—To-day's game, like yesterdays, was a slugging match, and unlike that was a victory for the home team. Kirby and Graves for the St. Louis were badly pounded, while Whitney was not. Score:

Kansas City.....	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	4	*—11	
St. Louis.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0—5	

National League Record.

The three best clubs in the National league met during the week, and Chicago made so much the best showing that it seems probable that the champions of 1885 will be the champions of 1886. Detroit still has a slight lead, but it must be admitted that Chicago's prospects are excellent for ultimate triumph. New York is not so good a third as a week ago, and its chances for getting higher are no nearer than they should be. Philadelphia is still in the race for a place. The other teams win occasionally, but none of them except Boston show much strength. Below is the record to date:

	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Percentage.
Detroit.....	40	13	53	.754
Chicago.....	38	14	52	.730
New York.....	35	18	53	.660
Philadelphia	29	20	49	.592
Boston.....	21	31	52	.403
St. Louis.....	19	35