Daily Globe.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FORGING THE CHAIN.

Further Testimony to Show Fielden's Ferocious Conduct at the Chicago Haymarket Riots.

He Fired Repeatedly at the Police, and Fled Only After Receiving a Wound.

Testimony of an Officer With Thirteen Shot and Shell Scars on His Body.

The Defendants Cowering Under the Evidence Brought Against Them.

The Anarchist Trial.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The trial of the anarchists was continued this morning. Officers Krueger and Wessler identified Fielden as one of the men who fired on the police. They fired back on him and finally, after being wounded, he ran away. Two men from Grand Rapids testified regarding incendiary utterances made by Spies. The testimony this afternoon seems to have furnished the anarchists subject matter of a very exciting debate during the noon hour. While the Grand Rapids witnesses were on the stand Spies did a good deal of writing in a note-book he carries. His fellow prisoners were visibly embarrassed, however, and this feeling was mirrored in their faces as they filed into the court room this afternoon. They did not throw themselves into their cushioned chairs freely and with the expectation of having a luxurious seat as they formerly did. They seemed

ANXIOUS, CAREWORN

and a trifle perturbed. The effect was noticeable in the tactics of the lawyers for the defense. They seemed anxious to prevent the introduction of any further damaging testimony during the day, or until the impression produced during the morning hours had been lost sight of by the jury. Every sort of expedient was grasped at to entail delay in the march of the proceedings. Cross examinations were prolonged, objections filed upon objections and the slightest opportunity for personal tilts with opposing counsel improved to the utmost.

Officers Bohner and Shanley were the first witnesses. They gave clear, direct testimony that Fielden not only participated in the Haymarket riots as one of the speakers, but that he drew a revolver and fired into the ranks of the police. This corroborated the evidence by Lieut. Quinn, which on Saturday created a sensation, there having been no previous

INTIMATION OF PROOF POSITIVE

that any leading defendant had himself personally attempted the slaughter of the police. Officer Bohner said that he stood some three or four feet north of the wagon when the bomb exploded, and saw Fielden crouch behind one of the wheels and discharge a revolver at one of the police. The witness was absolutly certain that Fielden was the man he saw shoot. The officer never saw Fielden before nor since that night until to-day, but unhesitatingly identifies him. Officer Shanley gave substantially the same testimony. He attempted to kill Fielden on the spot, but the man had, with five or six others, run quickly into the alley which was close to the wagon. James K. Magie was put on the stand and asked concerning a meeting in the West Twelfth street Turner hall Oct. 11 last. He said Spies and Fielden were present and the former proposed a resolution which was passed, recommending the use of force and arms instead of the ballot to redress the wrongs of laboring men. The resolutions advised workingmen to

ARM THEMSELVES

to enforce the eight-hour movement projected for the 1st of May. Distrust was expressed by the resolutions that unless force was used efforts for eight hours would never be successful. The particular time for which the workmen were urged to arm was the 1st of May. Witness made a speech in the meeting opposing the resolutions, and Spies thereupon denounced him as a political vagabond. Spies was warmly in favor of the resolutions. The word dynamite was used in them and there was a general proposition to arm. Fielden also supported the resolutions. The speeches of Fielden and Spies might best be summed up in the words "force and dynamite." The resolutions were enthusiastically carried. About 500 people were present. In the hands of Capt. Black for the defense, Magie acknowledged that at present he was out of employment. He was in politics. "You have, I believe, been prominently mentioned as a candidate for congress in the Third district?" Capt. Black suggested ironically. "I have been mentioned, but not prominently," was answered tartly. A sarcastic "oh!" from Capt. Black, and Magie gave place on the stand to a round but somewhat sinister-looking little man, who with a face wreathed in smiles, nodded familiarly to each of the defendants. The little man greatly enjoyed the marked curiosity on the part of the audience. There was much craning of necks to get a good look at him. "Thomas Greif is my name. I am owner of the saloon at No. 54 West Lake street," he said. This was the anarchists' most noted place of meeting. Greif minutely described the premises. There were two halls above the saloon. Just previous to the 1st of May the basement also was utilized for a meeting. He said if any of Ipsilon's people came they were to be directed down stairs. (The Greek letter Ipsilon was a cabalistic sign for certain anarchists and used under circumstances, the exact nature of which

CUTS A VITAL FIGURE

in the charge of conspiracy.) Soon people began dropping in to the saloon, witness continued, asking for the Ipsilon meeting. The states attorney tried hard to elicit something further from Greif about the assemblage. Greif claimed he was too busy with customers to pay attention to anything pertaining to the people who went below. He went down there once, he admitted, to tap some beer. On the way down he was stopped by two men on the stairs, but was permitted to go on after explanation. The lawyers for the prosecution endeavored to show that all access to the meeting was jealously guarded. The witness was decidedly non-committal. "Greif, are you anarchist?" abruptly asked the state's attorney. "No, sir," the witness smiled shrewdly. "You are only a socialist?" "Yes." The answer was prompt. "That's all," said the state attorney, dryly. A cross-examination of the witness was conducted by Capt. Black, to show that from the nature of the basement's construction very little secresy could have been had for the meeting. Subsequent questions by the lawyers for the state showed that Greif either did not know or would not tell whether or not guards were posted by the Ipsilons to insure secresy. Officer John E. Doyle then rose from a retired seat among the spectators, and the court room became unusually quiet. Doyle's build is that of a magnificent specimen of manhood. He now presents a pitiable spectacle. Even the prisoners betrayed a feeling of interest at the appearance of the blue-coated gladiator, as he crossed to the witness stand, bending painfully upon the crutch that supported his once powerful frame. Hobbling to the stand, the witness sadly but not without a certain pride answered yes to the questions: "You were facing the mob when the bomb was thrown? and was

WOUNDED IN THIRTEEN DIFFERENT PLACES?

The wounds are both shell and bullet?" Doyle identified Fielden as the man who said to the mob, "Now's your time." "Please point out Fieldin to the jury," said the state's attorney. The witness freely turned his chair, and raising his left arm, the right hanging limp by his side, said: "That is the man, that man sitting there." The ordeal was a little too much for Fielden, and he nervously fumbled for a paper with which to busy himself. Officer Spierling testified to having seen Fielden fire a pistol almost simultaneously with the explosion of the bomb.

The remainder of the afternoon was occupied in the examination of Detective James Bonfield, who arrested Spies and Schwab on the day following the massacre. Numerous articles found in close proximity to Spies' editorial desk were shown, among them a piece of fuse five inches long, and a fulminating cap. A huge revolver nearly a foot long and beautifully plaited was also exhibited. Spies lost his listlessness immediately. The particulars of the arrest of Spies and the Arbeiter-Zeitung compositors and the result of the search of the premises were made the subject of apparently endless questioning by the defense, but without any apparent result except to prevent the introduction of any more witnesses. When the hour of adjournment was reached, the jury looked completely fagged out. They were in almost every possible posture expressive of fatigue. One of the jurors had his eyes closed, his head resting on the back of the chair, and was, to all appearances, fast asleep.

THE MILWAUKEE GANG.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—In pronouncing sentence upon Frank Hirth, Carl Simon and Anton Palm, anarchist leaders convicted of conspiracy to burn the court house, and of inciting people to deeds of violence, Judge Sloan said he had had some doubts as to whether they were visionary cranks who liked to hear themselves talk or real anarchists like the Chicago crowd. However, as judge, jury and witnesses had been threatened by their friends, he would not exercise the clemency he would otherwise have done. He ordered the imprisonment of the prisoners at hard labor for nine months each. The limit is one year, but they have already served three months. Hirth and Simon made addresses to the judge justifying their conduct, and the latter became quite violent in denouncing his conviction.

ARMED SOCIALISTS.

Something About the Noted Lehr und Wehr Verein.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The Lehr und Wehr Verein, of which the witness Waller in the anarchists' trial was a member, and whose plottings against society he detailed to the jury, was organized in 1875, and on April 16 of that year was incorporated under the laws of the state. The incorporators were about thirty German and Bohemian socialists, whose object was to train and drill in military fashion, and get ready for the great conflict between capital and labor, which agitators of that class have for many years declared was to come. The society attracted but little public notice until the year of 1879, when the legislature passed the law creating the state militia, and forbidding the formation of private military organizations without a license from the governor. The law created a great deal of discussion among lawyers, many of whom believed it was in conflict with the United States militia act. In December, 1879, the Lehr und Wehr Verein, then forty strong, paraded on the streets of Chicago armed with rifles. At their head rode Herman Presser, a workingman and socialist, carrying a saber. Presser was arrested and indicted under the new law because his company had refused to take out the required license. His case was taken up

AS A TEST CASE

he was tried in the criminal court and fined $10. The case was appealed to the Illinois supreme court, and subsequently to the supreme court of the United States. In both courts the new law was sustained. The Lehr und Wehr verein never paraded in public after that and it was lost sight of, but the members never ceased to drill and wear military weapons. During the last six years they have increased greatly in number, and at the time of the Haymarket riot there were six groups in the city.

"It has been no secret for years," said a well-known labor agitator this morning, "that the Lehr und Wehr Verein were training to fight the police. They have drilled in their halls, and have steadily increased in numbers until there are probably 200 or 300 of them."

"What class of people are they?"

"They are socialists of the ultra type. Every socialist who is in favor of dynamite is among them. The most of them have served in the army in the old country, and hate government and law. The men who first formed the society were not dynamiters, but they were men who believed that the only way for working people to secure their rights was to fight."

ALBANY'S BI-CENTENNIAL.

The Mayor Welcomes the Visitors to the City--Notable Ceremonies.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19.—This is the second day of the bi-centennial celebration, and it opened cool and cloudy. The city was thronged with visitors and the streets presented a most brilliant appearance, the leading buildings being covered with many colored flags and bright bunting. At 9 a. m. Mayor Thatcher, with drawn sword and preceded by a crier and herald, headed the procession, in which were the city officials, the Burgess corps, the Jackson corps, the bi-centennial committee and Caughnawago Indians in their paint and feathers, and proceeded to the ancient city gates. The streets through which the novel column passed were lined with spectators. Secretary Manning waved to the party from his window and was greeted with a salute. When the line reached the south gate, a high arch of evergreens on the corner of Broadway and Hudson avenue, the mayor, after the crier had silenced the multitude, made the following proclamation:

To all ye of good fame and honest name, traveler, student and friend, who shall enter our gates this day and in the days that for three times shall follow after this, peace, greetings, cheer and welcome. Hitherto have we come after twice one hundred years, and within our walls to-day we celebrate the national event. Join with us in commemoration of the day when our fathers received their charter 200 years ago. Enter then beneath this triumphal arch and unite with us in pæan and ovation. Freedom, liberty and immunity we give thee for this time.

This proclamation was posted on both the south and north gates. The Indians sang in their native tongue and the boom of cannon and ringing bells announced that Albany had thrown open her gates with a hearty welcome to all that participate in the festivities. At the conclusion of the ceremony the pupils of the grammar schools and the high school, numbering several thousands, together with the teachers and board of public instruction, assembled in a tent in Capitol park and carried out their program. Historical tableaux were presented representing the arrival of Henry Hudson in 1609, the reception of the Dougan charter at Albany on July 26, 1686, and the reception of Lieut. Gen. John Burgoyne and Baroness Reisdell by Mrs. Phillip Scuyler after the surrender of Saratoga at the Schuyler mansion in Albany in October, 1777. The music rendered by a chorus of 1,000 voices, was very fine. Two gold watches offered by the committee for the best essay on "Albany's history and growth in two centuries," one to be written by a boy and the other by a girl, were awarded to George L. Hudson and Elizabeth Davidson. The morning ended with canoe races on the river. The fireworks at Washington park Thursday night will be the finest ever seen in the United States with the single exception of those at the inauguration of President Cleveland. The aerial features of the inauguration fireworks will be duplicated, but the set pieaes will be entirely different and will include mammoth representations in colored fires of the delivering of the Dougan charter to Mayor Schuyler, the city's coat of arms, the landing of Henry Hudson and the falls of Niagara.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The president, accompanied by Secretaries Bayard and Whitney, and Private Secretary Lamont, will leave Washington Wednesday afternoon for Albany, where they will spend Thursday as the guests of Gov. Hill, and will leave there in time to arrive in Washington Friday morning.

Supposed Elopement.

Special to the Globe.

MUNCIE, Ind., July 19.—Yesterday morning Miss May Richmond, the pretty nineteen-year-old daughter of Rev. L. D. Richmond, left her home, telling her parents she was going to Sunday school, but did not go. She has not been seen since, though a careful search of the city has been made for her. Her clothing had been previously removed, and without the knowledge of her parents. She had been courted by Charles Brown, who was not favored by Mr. and Mrs. Richmond. Brown disappeared early this morning, and it is supposed they have eloped and perhaps are married.

A BIG BERTH FOR BILL.

If Congressman Morrison's "Surplus" Resolution Becomes a Law He May be Called Up Higher.

A Rumor That in That Event the President Will Make Him Secretary of the Treasury.

Ingalls Falls Foul of Miller in the Senate and Scores Him Unmercifully.

A Daniel Manning Social Club Flourishes Only to Fade Away and Die.

Important if True.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—There is a rumor current here that if the Morrison "surplus" resolution should become a law the president will ask Mr. Morrison to become secretary of the treasury and insist on his acceptance of the place on the ground, that when congress by a very large majority prescribes a policy for any department of the government, that policy so prescribed ought to be carried into effect by the author of it.

A BOGUS BUTTER ROW.

Mr. Miller Gets Personal and Mr. Ingalls Takes His Scalp.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The senate passed its time to-day in discussing the oleomargarine bill, but arrived at no conclusion. The only event of interest attending the debate was the passage at arms between Ingalls and Miller. The latter, who is an advocate of the bill, referred in sneering terms to the early avocations of the Kansas member. In reply Mr. Ingalls said:

The senator from New York had seen fit to descend into the arena of personalities. His humor was very much like the attempt of a hippopotamous to dance on the slack rope. [Laughter.] The senator had seen fit to refer to his (Mr. Ingalls') youthful avocation and to present the spectacle of a country peddler dealing in bogus jewelry and elixirs. To that he (Mr. Ingalls) had this remark to make—that whatever he might have done he had never stood before the senate advocating a measure in which he had the strongest possible interest, as the senator from New York had done. That senator was in the dairy business. He owned a dairy farm and herd of cattle, putting produce on the market as the product of Oak Hill or Oak Leaf creamery, and he used the whole power of his official station as senator and as chairman of a committee to get the measure away from the committee to which it belonged and referred to his own committee, and he stood on the floor of the senate day after day advocating a measure which was to increase directly the profits of his own products. (After Mr. Ingalls had delivered this sentence with great emphasis and effect he paused for several seconds amid the most profound silence.) A more shameful spectacle had never been presented to the American people than had been presented in regard to this measure. In the other house it had been under the leadership of the chairman of a committee who was himself engaged in the dairy business, and in this body that gentleman was reinforced by the chairman of the committee on agriculture (Mr. Mills), who was engaged in the same business and who was to profit by the legislatisn.

The Fortification Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The house resumed the consideration of the fortification appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania, reducing from $500,000 to $100-000 the appropriation for the armament of sea coast defenses.

Mr. Randall withdrew the amendment and offered another, which was adopted by unanimous consent, providing that the guns, projectiles, etc., shall be of American manufacture. The bill then passed. Mr. Morrison of Illinois offered a concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of congress at 3 o'clock on July 28. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

Why a Club Collapsed.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The organization and disruption of a society in the treasury department known as the Daniel Manning Social club, is a topic of considerable gossip. It appears that a number of Democratic employes and officials of the department had organized this club, with Auditor Chenoweth as president, Auditor Kellar vice-president, Chief Clerk Fisher of the supervising architect's office secretary, and Ceief of Division Kritz of the secretary's office treasurer, and had rented club rooms at 1224 Fourteenth street, when Comptroller Maynard notified them that the president disapproved of the organization, feared that improper partisan purposes might be imputed to it, and desired its abandonment.

HIS GIRL PROVED FALSE.

Why Young Del Campo Took to Drink and Died.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—News was received a few days ago of the death of Senor del Campo, who recently figured conspicuously here as the secretary of the Chilian legation and was for a long time sole representative of his country, after the departure of the minister, Senor Godey. Senor del Campo's death was caused by fever at Panama, where he had stopped on his way home. There was a peculiarly sad romance in the life of this young man, the knowledge of which, now given for the first time, will serve to temper the adverse criticism so generally bestowed upon him during the latter part of his stay here. Previous to his appointment in the diplomatic corps Senor del Campo was desperately in love with a beautiful Chilian girl, whose parents, however, refused their consent to the marriage on account of the poverty of the suitor. This being the sole objection, the young man determined to come to the United States, win a name for himself and then return and claim his bride. The appointment as secretary to the Chilian legation was at once secured through influential friends, and, receiving from his lady love in parting the earnest assurance of her faithfulness and approval of his plans, Del Campo came to Washington, where he at once became a favorite for his gentlemanly, quiet manner. With the senior members of the corps he was held in high esteem, as an upright, painstaking and industrious young diplomat. And well did the young man deserve the honor, for he led at this time an exemplary life, practicing the utmost frugality in order to save in every toward amassing the sum which, in the eyes of his prospective father-in-law, was necessary before the subject of marriage with his daughter could be discussed. Things went on ths for a while, when suddenly one day came the intelligence that all his labor had been for naught, that in obedience to the will of her parents, the fair young Chilian had been false to her vows of constancy and was married to a man of great wealth. For a time Senor del Campo was fairly stunned by the news and refused to credit its truth. Then all ambition, all hope for the future, and everything which could render life desirable appears to have departed from him, and he plunged into the wildest excesses. One discreditable episode followed another in quick succession, until the young diplomat, who had formerly borne such a stainless reputation, was abandoned by all his associates, and his conduct coming to the knowledge of the Chilian government he was recalled from Washington in disgrace. So great was his repugnance to returning to his country that on the way he stopped for a time at Panama, where he contracted the fever which proved fatal. In the light of this sad little romance, which absolutely broke his heart and rendered him a reckless man, his friends will lose sight of those escapades which threw such a cloud upon the latter part of his stay in Washington. They will remember him only as the light-hearted young fellow, happy in his thought that byh onest endeavor he would overcome fate and win the woman he loved.

No Show for Blaine and Logan.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The New York World quotes an ex-member of the National Republican committee as saying:

We can never renominate Blaine for president. Mr. Blaine cannot carry New York. That's already determined. I do not think Logan could carry New York. Fitz-John Porter's friends in New York are strong enough to beat him there. I think our best chance for success would be in nominating some men comparatively unknown. John Sherman is the sole exception to this prediction. I think he could carry New York and be elected. He is very strong with the business classes. The drift is now largely toward a Western candidate, and if it gets there I am pretty certain Allison of Iowa will come as near it as anyone. Besides this I understand that Mr. Blaine is very friendly to Mr. Allison

Washington Notes.

Senator Morrill left Washington this morning for his home in Vermont. He is improving in health, but does not think it wise to resume his active duties as chairman of the finance committee this session. A call was issued to-day for $4,000,000 3 per cent. bonds.

A BULLET IN HIS BRAIN.

An Oconomowoc Grocer Kills Himself in Chicago.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, July 19.—When the chambermaid in the Windsor European hotel made her rounds this morning the door of a room occupied by J. A. Oestrich was found locked. Repeated rapping failed to rouse the occupant and becoming alarmed, the girl looked through a window and the silence of the tenant was explained. The main was lying across a chair, his feet on the floor on one side, and his head in a washbowl half full of blood. A Red Jacket revolver of No. 32-calibre was grasped in his right hand and a bullet hole just over his right eye showed the dreadful use he had made of the weapon. The corpse presented a horrible sight. The eyes were bloodshot and protruded from their sockets from the weight of blood above as his head hung over the bowl. The hair was matted from the same crimson fluid, and the expression on the face was one of suffering and pain. Without disturbing the remains in the least, D. S. Jasper, the clerk, notified the coroner. The remains were taken away and turned over to undertaker to be put into a little more presentable appearance. No one in the house heard the shot, though it was probably fired between the hours of 9 and 11. Oestrich was in the office of the hotel about 9 o'clock inquiring for his mail. There was some for him and he returned to his room immediately, and was next seen as described. Among the papers found on his person were two letters—one to his wife, Augusta, and one to his two children, Henry and Julian. They live in Oconomowoc, Wis., and the letters were addressed to them there. The letter to his wife was written in German, and in it he pleaded her forgiveness for his act, but gave no reason for it. On the reverse side was a brief statement of his financial affairs, showing that he was a grocer in Oconomowoc and in very moderate circumstances. There was besides a note to H. K. Edgerton & Sons, bankers in Oconomowoc, ordering them to pay to his wife all the money on deposit to his credit. The other letter was a father's affectionate farewell to his children. He begged them by kindness to their mother to efface the memory of this last great trouble, and signed the note "Your loving papa to his death." Seventy-six cents was the entire amount of cash on his person. Mrs. Oestrich telegraphed her husband this morning that she would arrive in Chicago to-night, and begged him to meet her at the train. She came, and was met by the news of his suicide. She could give no reason for her husband's act.

Missouri Prohibitionists.

Special to the Globe.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 19.—Great excitement prevails in this state over the prohibition question. There is scarcely a school district in which the Prohibitionists are not hard at work, and what is more, so far they have swept nearly everything. Official reports coming into the state auditor report that in a number of the counties north of the Missouri river, dram shops have been driven out and licenses refused. Rev. Sam Jones, ex-Gov. St. John, Dr. John A. Brook and a large number of local prohibition orators are holding temperance meetings all over the state, and the result of their work is apparent. In the matter of legislative nominees the Prohibitionists have been very successful. They ask legislative candidates to pledge themselves to vote for the submission of a prohibition amendment to a vote of the people, and up to to-day they have secured three-fourths of the nominees. Unless something occurs to break their run of luck it appears that Missouri is likely to adopt prohibition.

Tenement House Fire.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Fire broke out between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning in the stationery store of G. & A. Wolf, at 551 East Sixteenth street, which is a four-story tenement house tenanted by eight families, numbering seventy. The occupants of the third and fourth floors, who had been awakened by the smoke ascending through the building, escaped by running to the roof. Mrs. Mohr, her husband and three grown sons, who lived on the second floor, made for the fire escape, and in descending the woman fell and received fatal injuries. Mr. and Mrs. Merkes lived on the same floor and got safely to the street, but in their hurry overlooked their two children, Mary aged 9 and Frederick 8 years old. Policeman Cox, who in recognition of his bravery has already been presented with a medal by congress, ascended to the room and rescued them. August Nimbach, a German sawyer, who occupied a room on the third floor, was found lying on his stomach half senseless near his room. He revived on being taken into the air.

Fast Time to 'Frisco.

Special to the Globe.

OMAHA, Neb., July 19.—The first authentic particulars of the limited express between Omaha and San Francisco was given out to-day by General Manager Calloway of the Union Pacific, who says that this train will be started Aug. 1, and will make the through run between Omaha and San Francisco in seventy-two hours as against ninety-six hours, the present time. Leaving here at 10 a. m. it will reach Ogden at 9 p. m. the next day, and arrive in San Francisco at 11 o'clock on the third day. The East-bound limited express will leave San Francisco at 3 p. m. and reach Omaha at 8:30 p. m. on the third day. The train will consist of Pullman buffet cars, not more than seven to begin with.

Fourteen Drowned.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 19.—Nineteen men of the British war ship Goshawk went ashore at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 27th ult., and while there a storm arose. They attempted to return to the ship in the the storm, and on nearing the vessel their boat capsized. The next morning three of the sailors were found on the bottom of the boat drifting toward Port Henderson, and two on one of the royal naval buoys in Port Royal harbor, to which they had swam. The other fourteen were drowned.

To-Day's Weather.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1 a. m.—For Michigan: Fair weather, slightly cooler and variable winds. For Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa; Fair weather, followed by local rains, slightly cooler and variable winds. For Eastern Dakota and Nebraska: Light local rains, stationary temperature and variable winds.

LEATHER LARRUPERS.

The St. Paul Club Make Things Exceedingly Interesting for Their Hosts at Eau Claire,

And Carry off a Batting Game, Which They Win by a Score of 16 to 6.

The Minneapolis Nine Braces up Again and Defeats the Milwaukee Boys.

Duluth Visits Oshkosh and is Taken Into Camp--Score 9 to 7.

St. Paul 16, Eau Claire 6.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 19.—St. Paul and Eau Claire played a game to-day which was distinguished only by very poor fielding and very hard hitting by both clubs, St. Paul only getting the most runs on account of the fact that their men happened to get under a large number of fly balls. Duryea was hit for a total of fifteen bases, while Lawrence, Eau Clair's left-handed pitcher, was pounded for a total of twenty-two. St. Paul, however, caught nine flies, while Eau Claire got but five. The error column gives Eau Claire ten and St. Paul seven, and tells the story of muffed grounders and costly overthrows. Despite the poor showing made by Lawrence, intelligent base ball men believe he will prove an effective pitcher. He has great speed and all kinds of curves, while he shows some of the points of an excellent general player. Score:

Eau Claire.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E
Doran, 3b.	1	1	3	4	4	Jevne, cf....	1	1	2	0	0
Murphy, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	McC'rt'y,2b.	3	1	0	0	1
Roberts, 2b.	0	1	2	1	1	Wilmot, lf..	3	3	2	0	0
Forest, lf..	0	0	1	0	0	Clevel'd, ss.	3	3	1	5	2
Gallah'r, ss.	1	2	1	3	1	Adams, rf....	3	2	0	0	0
Cav'n'gh,1b.	0	1	8	0	1	Sage, c......	1	3	13	1	0
Mayer, rf...	1	1	2	0	0	Tray, 1b.....	1	0	8	0	0
Reeves, c...	2	2	8	6	2	Frazee, 3b..	1	2	1	3	2
Lawrence, p.	0	0	0	6	1	Durvea, p..	0	1	0	11	2
Totals	6	9	27	16	10	Total	16	16	27	20	9

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Eau Claire............1 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 1—6
St. Paul...............6 0 0 4 2 0 0 2 2—16

Time, two hours; umpire, Tindill; earned runs, Eau Claire 2, St. Paul 7; first base on errors, Eau Claire 5, St. Paul 7; first base on called balls, Eau Claire 2, St. Paul 1; struck out, by Duryea 10, by Lawrence 6; left on bases, Eau Claire 12, St. Paul 7; two-base hits, Murphy, Cavanaugh, Reeves, Cleveland, Wilmot, Sage; wild pitch, Lawrence 1; home runs, Reeves and Frazee; flies caught, Eau Claire 5, St. Paul 9; bases stolen, Frazee and Jevne; fouls caught, Eau Claire 2, St. Paul 2; passed balls, Reeves 2, Sage 1.

Minneapolis 6, Milwaukee 3.

Special to the Globe.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—The Minneapolis club won its second game from the Milwaukee club this afternoon in the presence of a very slim crowd. The visitors presented a new battery in Zingley and Traffley and the new men did excellent work, the Milwaukee batters securing but three hits off Zingley's puzzling delivery. Buckley also made his first appearance with the visitors and showed himself to be a powerful batsman, scoring four hits out five times at the bat. Williams pitched for the local club, but did not prove much of a puzzle to the visitors. Score:

Milwaukee	R	B	P	A	E	Minneapolis	R	B	P	A	E
Sexton, rf..	1	1	1	0	0	Murphy, lf..	2	2	1	0	0
Pickett, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	Shafer,2b...	1	1	0	6	0
Williams, p	1	0	1	4	2	Buckley, ss..	2	4	0	1	1
Sullivan, ss	0	0	2	5	1	Crooks, 3b..	0	2	0	1	1
Isaacson, 1b	0	1	15	1	1	Sowders, cf	0	0	3	0	0
McCul'n, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Rhue, 1b....	1	0	11	0	0
Doherty, 2b	0	0	2	7	2	Lynch, rf..	0	0	2	1	1
Young, c..	0	0	4	1	1	Traffley, c..	0	2	8	2	1
Banning, cf	0	0	0	0	1	Zingly, p ..	0	0	2	9	0
Totals...	3	3	27	19	8	Totals.....	6	11	27	20	4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Minneapolis...........0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 2—6
Milwaukee.............2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3

Earned runs, Minneapolis 2; two-base hits, Sexton 1, Crooks 1, Traffley 1, Buckley 1; double plays, Dougherty and Issacson, Dougherty, Isaacson and Pickett; struck out, Milwaukee 9, Minneapolis 3; bases on balls, off Zingly 3; wild pitches, Wlliams 1; passed balls, Young 2, Traffley 1; time of game, 1:50; umpire, McGinley.

Oshkosh 9, Duluth 7.

Special to the Globe.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 19.—The opening of the new ball park here to-day was a success, especially as Oshkosh won the game. The attendance was the largest seen here. The game was close and exciting all through, but Duluth never got the lead. The Zenith City club lost through battery errors, Legg playing very poorly behind the bat, while Baldwin was wild. Hoy made a brilliant running catch in the right field. McMillan led the batting for the visitors as usual. Score:

Oshkosh.	R	B	P	A	E	Duluth.	R	B	P	A	E
Roach, ss..	2	2	1	1	0	Reid, 2b....	1	2	2	1	1
Kinzie, 2b..	1	1	2	0	1	Jones, lf....	1	1	0	0	0
Bishop,3b..	1	1	3	1	0	Legg, c......	0	1	9	3	1
Ing'h'm, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	McMil'n. ss..	0	2	1	0	2
Hoy, rf.....	1	1	2	0	0	Vanzandt,1b	0	0	10	1	0
Gastfield, c	1	0	7	3	3	Rourke, 3b..	1	1	0	1	0
McKenna,lf	2	1	2	1	0	Bignall, rf..	1	2	0	0	0
Hallst'm, cf	0	0	0	0	1	Masran, cf..	1	1	2	0	1
Harper, p..	1	0	2	11	1	Baldwin, p..	1	0	0	15	0
Totals....	9	6	27	17	6	Total	7	10	24	21	5

INNINGS:

Oshkosh.................3 0 0 1 0 5 0 0 *—9
Duluth..................0 3 0 0 1 0 2 0 1—7

Runs earned, Oshkosh 1, Duluth 2; two base hits, McMillan, Rourke; three base hits, Masran; bases stolen, Oshkosh 4, Duluth 2; struck out, by Harper 7, by Baldwin 10; base on called balls, Oshkosh 5, Duluth 2; hit by pitcher, Oshkosh 1, Duluth 1; first base on errors, Oshkosh 4, Duluth 2; passed balls, Gastfield 4, Legg 7; wild pitches, Harper 1; Baldwin 4; time of game 2:15; umpire, O'Day.

Detroit 3, Kansas City 1.

DETROIT, July 19.—A prettily played game was that of to-day between the clubs from Detroit and Kansas City. Sharp, clean fielding characterized the play of both nines, and while it was something of a pitcher's game the good work in the field prevented it from being so dull as it at first promised to be. Getzein struck out twelve of the visitors, Conway and Lillie being the only ones to escape that fate, and held them down to five hits. Conway and good fielding kept the home club from making more than six hits. In the seventh a missed third strike sent Myers to second. By a passed ball he was given third and McQuery's single brought him home. In the last half of the same inning Thompson reached first on Radford's fumble, and scored on Hanlon's double, the latter reaching third on the throw home. A base on balls was given Rowe and he stole second. White then batted both men in. Score:

Detroit.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 *—3
Kansas City......0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Earned runs, Detroit 1; two base hits, Hanlon; passed balls, Decker 2; wild pitches, Conway 1; first base on balls, off Conway 3; first base on errors, Detroit 2, Kansas City 1; struck out, by Getzein 12, by Conway 3; double plays, Myers and McQuery, Donnelly, Myers and McQuery, White, Richardson and Brouthers; base hits, Detroit 6, Kansas City 5, Errors, Detroit 2, Kansas City 5; umpire, George Burham.

Chicago 9, St. Louis 6.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The Chicagos won the game to-day off-hand, playing a clumsy game full of errors, Kelly's errors permitting four runs in the eighth inning. The visitors were none too good at the bat or field and the entire game was fruitless. Hardly 1,000 people were present. Score:

Chicago..........0 1 2 1 0 0 3 2 0—9
St. Louis.........0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 1—6

Earned runs, Chicago 3, St. Louis 1; home run, Gore; two-base hits, Anson, Kelly, Burns, Williamson; bases on balls, Chicago 3, St. Louis 5; bases on errors, Chicago 3, St. Louis 5; passed balls, Myers 1, Flint 1; struck out, St. Louis 4, Chicago 1; errors, Chicago 13, St. Louis 9; base hits, Chicago 11, St. Louis 5; umpire, Connelly.

New York 3, Boston 0.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Bostons and New Yorks played another fine game to-day. Welch pitched very effectively, holding the visitors down to four hits. Daily's poor base running deprived the Bostons of a run in the second inning. In the first inning Ewing hit to center field and scored on Ward's two-bagger. The latter came home on an error by Sutton. In the second inning the home club scored for the last time. Welch went from home to third on a muff by Wise and scored on a force hit by Lenhardt. Attendance 2,000. Score:

New York......2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Bostons........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs, New York 1; two-base hits, Ward; wild pitches, Sternmeyer 2; first base on balls, New York 1, Boston 4; first base hits, New York 5, Boston 4; errors, New York 2, Boston 3; umpire, York.

Nationals 7, Philadelphia 5.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Fifteen hundred people became very enthusiastic to-day at Capitol park over the victory won by the Nationals from the Philadelphias. Madigan pitched a strong game, and but for errors the visitors would have secured but two runs. Score:

National.........0 2 1 0 0 0 0 4 0—7
Philadelphia.....0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0—5

Base hits, National 10, Philadelphia 9; errors, National 6, Philadelphia 8; earned runs, National 5, Philadelphia 2; two-base hits, Muldey and Irwin; stolen bases, National 1, Philadelphia 2; umpire, Skinner.

American Association.

At New York—

Metropolitans.0 2 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—5
Louisville.....0 0 0 2 0 1 1 1 0 1—6

At Baltimore—

Baltimore.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—4
Pittsburg.........0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 1—5

At Philadelphia—

Athletic..........1 0 2 4 0 0 1 0 0—8
Cincinnati.......0 3 3 0 2 0 1 5 *—14

AFTER THE CUP.

The St. Paul Lacrosse Club Reorganizes and Means Business.

The St. Paul Lacrosse club took its first step last night towards retreiving the honor of United States championship that was wrested from them by the New York club at White Bear, July 5. It seems that after the game that day Dr. Macdonald was asked to buy suppers for the players, and he refused. This created an ill feeling towards the doctor in the club, and the players almost unanimously declared that they would not play again while Dr. Macdonald was president, and all the officers were asked to resign which they did last night. The following officers were elected:

Lew Maxfield, president; D. R. Finch, first vice-president: Harry Werrick, second vice-president: Ralph Martin, secretary.

An executive committee consisting of five active members of the club were appointed. A financial committee consisting of the following representative business men was appointed:

Lew Maxfield, G. R. Finch, D. R. Finch, J. V. Burwell, Frank Keogh, Judge Wood, George Thompson and J. S. Robertson.

The treasurer is to be elected by the financial committee. Col. Allen was reelected honorary president. The club expresses its determination to go into active practice and prepare to win back the championship cup. They will practice every night for a month on the West side ball grounds. They have been guaranteed funds to carry them to New York, to play the club of that city, by the business men of St. Paul, on condition that they settle down to work and get themselves into shape to play a good game. The trip will probably be made some time in September, and on its return the club will come through Canada, playing in the leading cities of the Dominion. With proper management they claim that they can make money on a trip of this kind. During the four years that the St. Paul lacrosse club held the United States championship, it is claimed that it has received only $300 from St. Paul citizens.

Junketting Bicyclists.

Last Wednesday a party of six wheelmen, composed of John Nicholson, S. F. Heath, H. C. Van Anda and J. F. Wilson, Minneapolis; L. J. Pickit, Fergus Falls, and A. M. Welles, St. Paul, started for a jaunt through the country on their bicycles. The party was in the hands of Capt. Nicholson of the Mercury Bicycle club of Minneapolis. The route was from St. Paul to Northfield, thence to Faribault, thence to Owatonna, Eyota, Dover, St. Charles, Winona, and from there home on the steamer War Eagle. The trip was gotten up by the Mercury Bicycle club of Minneapolis for the purpose of awakening an interest in wheeling, and these jaunts through the country will be made an annual feature. Messrs. Nicholson and Heath were the prime factors in the movement.

Small Talk.

Minneapolis has frequently guyed her base ball club, and even repudiated it, but now the tide has turned completely. Everybody now knew the club would be all right when reorganized, and knew what Sowders and Webber could do when properly supported. Last night the demand for news from the game at Milwaukee was quite general, and enthusiasm in the pool rooms was great when the second consecutive victory over Milwaukee was announced. If this kind of playing is kept up, the club will get great crowds when it returns home to play.

A Breach of Promise Case.

Special to the Globe.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., July 19.—Miss Minnie Andre, daughter of Hon. Nicholas Andre, member of the legislature, left her home in Churchville to visit a friend. Instead, she met Elmer Schnack, aged about 19, and the two were married. After the wedding, which was performed by 'Squire Gresh of Little Oley, she returned to her home. The fact of her marriage subsequently leaked out, and an officer arrived from Pennsburg and arrested Schnack on the charge of breach of promise as preferred against him by Miss Annie Seebner of that place. Sooner than go to jail, he said that he would marry Miss Seebner, but 'Squire Keely would not permit, and he was taken to the Morristown jail and afterward released on bail. How Schnack and Miss Andre obtained a marriage license when they are both under age will be investigated. Mr. Andre is prostrated.

Hit on the Head.

DETROIT, July 19.—Saturday afternoon the body of Fred Robinson, a Detroit boy 18 years old, was found in an empty cattle car on a freight train near Lansing. Investigation has shown that he left here with three companions, one of whom confesses to having some trouble with him. It seems Robinson knew that which would cause the arrest of the others should he speak it out. One of them named Potter confesses he accidently struck Robinson on the head. The post mortem shows a fractured skull. Potter and his two companions, named O'Neil and McMahon, have been arrested.

Probably Drowned.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 19.—Last Tuesday, the day of the heavy northeast storm, a whortleberry picking party of five left Bay City in a small sail boat for Tobico bay, three miles from the mouth of the river. They were Edward Burk, Mrs. Edward Burk, Mrs. John Holz and infant and George Dolan, aged 25. They were supplied with provisions to last until Friday, when they were to return. No tidings have been received from them, and it is feared they all were drowned.

Montana Democrats.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., July 19.—The Democratic territorial central committee met here to-night, and fixed on Helena, Aug. 24, as the place and time of holding the convention to select a delegate, etc. Delegate Toole will be renominated if he wants it, but hasn't been heard from on the subject yet. The early date is fixed for the convention on account of the largeness of the territory and the long stages to be made by the candidates in the canvass. No Republican call is yet issued.

UNDER PEPIN'S WAVES

Two of St. Paul's Fairest Daughters While Bathing in Lake Pepin Lose Their Lives.

Miss Edith Bend and Miss Nettie McKey, Two of a Merry Party, the Victims.

Their Bodies Recovered After Patient Search--Grief in the Stricken Families.

The Remains to Be Brought Home to St. Paul To-Day--The Fair Victims.

Drowned in Lake Pepin.

Special to the Globe.

FRONTENAC, July 19.—Miss Edith Bend, daughter of Col. W. B. Bend, and Miss Nettie McKey, daughter of Mr. Joseph McKey, both of St. Paul, were drowned while bathing in Lake Pepin late this afternoon. The young ladies were two of a party of nine that came to this place from St. Paul last Saturday, and with Mrs. Judge Hale of St. Paul as chaperone, took a cottage belonging to Gen. Girard for a month of recreation. The party consisted of Miss Bend, Miss McKey, Miss Carrie Armstrong, Miss Amy Horn, Miss Birdie Dickinson, Miss Grace Lewis and Misses Elsie and Margaret Hall. It was a gay party up to yesterday afternoon, and there were many little features that would add to the month of recreation already planned. This afternoon a party of the young ladies went bathing in Lake Pepin a short distance from the Lakeside hotel, and, getting beyond their depth, the two ladies above named went under, and before they could be rescued were lost to sight. There were piteous scenes among the fair companions of the two victims to the lake. The information was at once telegraphed to the relatives of the two girls in St. Paul, and search made for the bodies. Col. Bend arrived early in the evening. The body of Miss McKey was found soon after the accident occurred, and was taken in charge of undertaker A. H. Allen of Red Wing, who arrived on the limited train. The body was but a short distance from the spot where the drowning occurred. Search was prosecuted for the remains of Miss Bend by many who had learned of the accident, and later in the evening the body was found. The young ladies were about 16 years old.

THE NEWS IN ST. PAUL.

The message that shrouded the Bend and McKey households in a pall of gloom was received by Col. Bend about 7 o'clock last evening, dated at Frontenac and simply stating that his daughter and Miss McKey were drowned. Further particular were eagerly sought after by the friends of the family, but nothing in detail could be learned. The news coming so suddenly and unexpectedly, completely prostrated Mrs. Bend, and it was feared that her reason would give way under the terrible weight of grief. Col. Bend boarded the limited express on the Milwaukee road leaving for the scene of the accident at 7:30. William Armstrong, Frank Newell, Edward McKey and Judge Hall left on the regular passenger train at 9:50. The Bend and McKey residences were visited late in the night, but nothing new could be learned regarding the disaster, with the exception that both bodies had been recovered, and Col. Bend would return with them on the noon train to-day. Joseph McKey, father of Nettie McKey, left for the East on the morning train, and friends of the family were at the telegraph office nearly two hours sending out messages with the hope of finding him. At last their labors were rewarded. A message reached him at Niles depot, Mich., and a reply was received that he would return immediately. All efforts of friends to get telegraghic communication with Frontenac failed up to midnight, as the office there was closed, but a little past 12 o'clock a message came through from Col. Bend and particulars of the drowning were received. A half hour after the telegram bringing the terrible news was received it had spread throughout the city, and intimate friends of the families hurried to the hotels and newspaper offices to learn if possible more of the heartrending affair. There were only sobs and tears in the late homes of the unfortunate victims of the treacherous lake, and the scene was extremely heartrending. As soon as they heard of the calamity the friends of the bereaved families gathered around them and did all in their power to lighten the burden of an anguish that was tearing at their hearts.

THE FAIR VICTIMS.

The young ladies were both remarkably bright and gave great promise of a noble and useful womanhood. Miss Bend is said to have been the flower of her family and combined more than ordinary intellectual gifts with qualities of heart and character that made her loved admired and respected throughout the circle of her acquaintance. Her Christian character and her womanly impulses to do good with her fitness for the work had placed her at the head of a class in the Sunday school of Christ church where she was one of the most valued workers. Miss McKey was also bright vivacious and intellectual and will be not less missed in the circle in which they both moved. They were bosom friends, would have graduated at the high school next year and would shortly have made their debut in the select society which now mourns their death.

Various rumors were afloat at the hotels a little after 9 o'clock. It was first stated that a boat had capsized and the entire party of seven young girls drowned. Such an awful calamity caused great consternation, and many persons ran to the union depot to catch the 9:50 train. When the time came for the train to start it was learned that friends of the unfortunate young women were hurrying to catch the train. It was held five minutes to accommodate them.

Pleasant Excursions.

Arrangements have been made by the Northern Pacific road with all of the principal lines from Chicago to St. Paul to run three important harvest excursions to North Dakota, on Aug. 18, Sept. 8 and Sept. 22. Tickets good for twenty days will be sold on the above named dates to La Moure, Jamestown, Bismarck, Mandan and Dickinson, reaching through the agricultural districts traversed by the Northern Pacific road in North Dakota. The rates for the round trip will be on the basis of a trifle over one cent per mile. These harvest excursions furnish opportunities to citizens of the Western states to visit all points on the Northern Pacific road in North Dakota as far as Dickinson, at cheap rates to inspect the country and select homes.

Panic at a Funeral.

NEW YORK, July 19.—While the body of a young lady was being interred in the cemetery in Rockland county yesterday a large tree was struck by lightning, causing a panic among the mourners, some of whom wept and prayed, while others rushed horror-stricken from the spot. After a while the interment was proceeded with, and the body placed in the earth amid the terrible war of the elements.

Many of the people at Columbia are indignant at the city council for continuing the license at $600 after a high license ticket had been elected. They regard $600 as low license.