Sunday Globe.

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"THEY USE DYNAMITE"

The Remarkable Admission Made by Attorney Salomon on Behalf of the Chicago Anarchists.

But, All the Same, They Are the Friends of the Downtrodden and Abused Masses.

The State Closes Its Case and the Defense Outlines Its Policy.

Lingg Had a Right to Make Bombs if He Chose and Gilmer Lied.

The Anarchists' Trial.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The anarchists resumed the wearing of their red boutonnaires this morning with the exception of Spies, who discarded the one proffered him by a female sympathizer. The defendants, Spies, Schwab, Fielden and Fischer have colorless faces, showing the evident effect of the trial. The young bombmaker, Lingg, is the one of the cluster on trial, who appears to carry himself in an unconcerned manner. The court room was crowded as usual. John Deegan, a brother of the murdered officer, Michael J. Deegan, was called and testified to seeing the dead body of his brother at the morgue on the morning after the explosion. Officer Burns testified to aiding in lifting Officer Deegan's body into the patrol wagon soon after the explosion of the bomb, and testified to the fact of his death. This was merely formal testimony. The defense declined to cross-examine. The state offered in evidence articles which appeared in the Arbeiter Zeitung just prior to the May massacre.

OUTLINING THE VIOLENCE

which would follow the inauguration of the eight-hour movement. One of the articles declared that no morning should pass without the announcement being published that the carcass of a Pinkerton detective had been found by the roadside. Under date of Nov. 5, 1885, a notice was printed announcing that armed drills would be held every Sunday morning at No. 58 Clybourne avenue, to prepare for the revolution on May 1. On the same date the method for fashioning dynamite bombs was outlined. In December, 1885, an article warning workingmen not to assemble on May 1 unless armed. In a later article penned by Spies he warned all the workingmen to thoroughly arm themselves and be prepared to fight the police, the Pinkerton detectives and the militia on May 1. In January an article was printed urging that dynamite bombs should be prepared for use against these forces.

THE DEFENSE SUGGESTED

that this latter was a communication to the paper and that Spies should not be held responsible for the suggestion. Other articles from the pen of Spies were read, published at various times down to May 4, urging workingmen to arm and fight the police and military to the death on May 1. The reading of an editorial directed against a justice of the court and threatening him with death by dynamite, owing to his decision in favor of a railway company as against an injured employe, caused the first wave of merriment among the defendants during the forenoon. Without concluding the reading of these articles the court adjourned until 2 p. m.

When the state had finished its readings, Detective James Bonfield was placed on the stand and identified some red flags and banners which were brought into court as those found in the Arbeiter Zeitung office. They bore such inscriptions as "Every government is a conspiracy against the people;" "Dick Oglesby, who murdered three poor workingmen at Lemont, is not in this procession, you can see him later;" "Boys, stick together," etc. Mayor Harrison being in court, the following inscription on another banner created considerable amusement and caused the mayor to smile. It read: "Carter Harrison, who clubbed our citizens during the car men's strike, is not in this procession, you can see him later."

"HERE THE STATE RESTS,"

said State's Attorney Grinnell, and the court ordered the defense to proceed with its case. After a whispered consultation with his colleagues, Attorney Zeisler rose and asked that the court authorize

THE REMOVAL OF THE JURY

pending arguments upon a motion which the defense wished to make. Judge Gary could not see the propriety of breaking up the court on any such precedent in this country. Mr. Foster said he had never known such a request to be refused, and the court replied that such a custom had been in vogue in Scotland but he knew of no reason why the custom should be initiated here. "I shall not remove the jury," said the court. Mr. Salomon then moved that the case against Oscar Neebe be dismissed. He said: "The evidence brought in has been mainly to establish what is called conspiracy. None of the evidence brought in, however, identifies Mr. Neebe with any of the overt acts charged against the defendant in the case. The only witness brought here to show that Mr. Neebe has any connection with the case is that he distributed some circulars on the Monday before the riot, and that a gun, a pistol and a sword were found at his house. But, none of this evidence in any way connects Mr. Neebe with the overt acts which are the basis of this trial." This theory was supported by each of the attorneys for the defense in short speeches, and when Judge Gary said: "I shall not interfere with the jury in the case of Neebe." (The motion being that the judge instruct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal in Neebe's case) Capt. Black answered in an impassioned speech, which was, however, simply a plea for Neebe on the strength of the grounds given for the motion under discussion. One of Capt. Black's illustrations was quite dramatic. Referring to the revolutionary articles and circulars presented by the state, Capt. Black

POINTED HIS LONG, BONY FINGER

at Mayor Harrison, who still occupied a seat near that of the state's attorney, and said, "The municipal authorities know of the public action of these articles, and, standing idly by, as Neebe did, are just as culpable as he." The court overruled the motion. Capt. Black then, as a matter of form, he said, made the same motion in the case against all the other defendants except Spies and Fischer. This was overruled and an exception taken. Attorney Solomon then rose and opened the case for the defense. First he complimented the jury on its patient endurance of its trying position, and asked that each member give the same close attention to the evidence produced by the defense as they had to all that had been presented by the state. He asked the jury to decide whether the state's attorney had fulfilled his promise in the opening of the case for the state. The state's attorney had said that he would produce in court testimony proving who threw the bomb. Had this been done? Mr. Salomon claimed it had not. Proceeding to the charges against the prisoners Mr. Salomon said they were not charged with anarchy or socialism, but, as shown by the indictment, they were charged with the murder of Mathias J. Degan. The law, the attorney said, did not provide any clause which declared or could be construed to declare that the defendants had committed murder. Mr. Salomon read from the statutes to show that the evidence brought against the defendants did not prove that they were accessories to murder. He then read from several authorities to show what constituted the offense of conspiracy. If the state had a case at all it was on the charge of murder or conspiracy and upon no other. He could read, he said, from the reports as to the nature of the evidence necessary to convict of murder or conspiracy. "I will read these," said Attorney Salomon, "for the

INFORMATION OF THE JURY,

and for the judge as well." Continuing, Mr. Solomon said the defendants could be held for conspiracy if it was proven that the meeting in which they took part was called for the purpose of killing the police. "These defendants," he said, "are not murderers or thieves or burglars. They are not criminals, but are possessed of feelings of broad humanity. They have not desired to appropriate the goods of Marshall Field to their own use, but all they have done has been in support of a principle which is the eradication of a social wrong. They have not advocated assassination or recourse to arms on account of personal feelings against any man on earth, but all their efforts have been put forth with the single object in view of bettering the condition of their fellow men." The defendants, the attorney declared, had a right to preach their doctrines and make converts. If the people wanted socialism or anarchy they would have it. The law could not put down socialism any more than it could suppress Republicanism and destroy Democracy. "You forget the Rebellion," said Mr. Solomon, "to put down slavery, so that one man would not own another. These men believe that there are white slaves, and therefore put forth their efforts toward their liberation.

THEY USE DYNAMITE.

They use it for that end only. We do not desire to go into the evidence presented here because we do not believe anything. We expect fully to prove that none of these men have done murder or have conspired to do murder. We expect to prove that these men assembled at the Haymarket on the night of the 4th of May to exercise the right of free speech, to hold a peaceable meeting for the purpose of discussing the interests of laboring men. We do not believe that any of the defendants present once thought of the possibility of such a thing as a bomb being thrown at that meeting. But we see in the action of the police an incredible animus. We see in them a devilish design, a fiendish design, an intention to destroy every life on that market. We expect to show you that Mr. Fielden fired no shot at that meeting and that he had not then, and never had a revolver. We expect to show you that the witness Gilmer is a

CONSTITUTIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL LIAR.

We do not believe that in the minds of the jury the testimony of a sworn witness is necessary to establish the fact that Gilmer's testimony is absolutely valueless. We expect to prove that on the night of the Haymarket meeting Mr. Schwab did not speak to Spies, as has been testified to, but that he left the meeting some time before the explosion occurred. We expect to show that Parsons and Fischer left the meeting early and were seated in Zepp's hall, perhaps drinking a glass of beer, when the bomb exploded. We shall prove that Neebe was at home, and expect to show that he had no knowledge of the meeting. You are familiar with the movements of Lingg. The evidence in no way connects him with the throwing of the bomb, and if he made bombs he did no more than he had a perfect right to do, and there is no law prohibiting his having dynamite in his house if he choose. We expect to show that none of these defendants fired shots at the Haymarket meeting and that the first shots were fired by the police." Mr. Solomon concluded, reasserting his belief in the absolute lack of evidence connecting the prisoners with the charges against them, and asked the jury that their verdict be one of acquittal. At the conclusion of Mr. Solomon's address the court adjourned.

Another Attempted Outrage.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A member of the firm of Gibbs & Malum, on entering his store at No. 270 West Erie street this morning, found on the floor, ten feet from the door, a large dynamite bomb. The fuse had been lighted, but in falling it had struck on the end and put out the fire. In appearance this bomb shows better workmanship than any yet found. It is composed of about a foot of highly polished brass pipe an inch in diameter. At one end is a wooden plug, into which is driven a number of ten-penny nails. An inch from this end are wrapped several thicknesses of oil-soaked flannel. In the other end is the fuse, which is discolored from the application of the match. Mr. Malum says he cannot account for the attempt to destroy his place.

Blew Up a Church.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 31.—At 3:15 o'clock this morning a tremendous explosion, the shock of which was distinctly felt in the city, occurred at St. Clair, two miles distant. Dynamite had been placed under the Baptist church and exploded, wrecking the building and entailing damage to the amount of several thousand dollars. The perpetrators have not been discovered, but the act is universally regarded as a result of the crusade of the law and order society, through whose efforts Daniel Walker, an old and respected citizen, was recently imprisoned for a technical violation of the liquor law, and who died in a short time, his death being generally attributed to his imprisonment.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

A Meeting of Republican Leaders Held in Milwaukee to Adjust Differences.

Special to the Globe.

MILWAKEE, Wis., July 31.—"Hod" Taylor, chairman of the Republican State Central committee has been in the city for the past day or two. Many guesses have been launched as to his mission. The ridle was solved last night at the Plankington House, where a meeting of "Hank" Harshaw, Taylor, Sanderson, and several leading Republicans of the opposition in this city, was held for the purpose of adjusting differences arising out of the disputed treasurership. Harshaw had come down to see if the obstacle mentioned in Sawyer's letter could not be removed. Taylor had come to help Harshaw. The meeting was strictly private. Although none of the parties present will talk it is understood that at the proper moment the obstacle will disappear. In point of fact Eldred does not want the treasurership. He has just as good a thing where he is and what is more to the point, is sure of a re-election which is more than can be said of any other members of the Republican ticket.

The Missing Mail Pouch.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—The mysterious disapearance of mail pouch 303, which is supposed to have been stolen between New York and Pittsburg, is the all-absorbing topic of discussion among the railway postal employes in this city. One of the postal clerks, who runs between Pittsburg and New York, says that the postal clerk who signed for the pouch was not Ferold, but Fiedler. He is a Bohemian and lives at Terre Haute, Ind. The pouch contained seven registered packages, nearly all of them from foreign countries. It is difficult to estimate the amount in the pouch. It may be only $10,000, or it may reach as high as the figures that were published, which puts the value at $100,000. The postal clerk interviewed said that Fiedler admitted that he had receipted for it, but said that he did not go to see whether all the pouches in the list were accounted for when he took charge of them at Pittsburg as he did not have time. The inspectors then told him that if it was not received within a certain time he would have to pay for its contents.

The Pan-Electric Scandal.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Mr. Garland expects to get rid of his stock through the suit which the Rogers have brought to set aside the incorporation of the Pan-Electric Telephone company. He expects to have the whole case settled in the courts. The Pan-Electric subject will be a very prominent one next fall. The Rogers have some money and a great capacity for insisting upon their rights. The suit will be contested very sharply and the whole subject will be gone over again. The answers that Casey Young and Harris have made indicate that the whole Pan-Electric disputes are to be passed in review for judicial determination. I also hear from a number of different sources that the government has obtained new evidence in regard the fraudulent character of the original patent issued to Bell and that there is very litte doubt that the suit brought at Columbus to set aside the Bell patent will be successful. This being the case, the president regards it as all the more important that Mr. Garland shall get rid of his stock if he intends to remain in the cabinent.

Why a Suicide Laughed.

NEW YORK, July 31.—In a memorandum book found in the apartments of Henry Punsley, in Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, where he put an end to his life last night by severing the arteries in his wrist, were the words: "It makes me laugh to think I am lying here dying in this miserable condition, while I have a brother a millionaire." The brother of the deceased, who resides in Cumberland street and who is very wealthy, at first said he did not know Harry, when he asked, as alleged, if the city was not going to bury him. Finally he gave the directions to have an undertaker take charge of the body.

Tried to Poison His Family.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 31.—Henry Lague of Holyoke attempted to poison his family on Tuesday by putting fly poison on their meat and potatoes. The family consists of Mr. Lague, two sons and a daughter, and they all partook of the poisoned meat, but the poison was not powerful enough to produce death, though it made them quite sick. The police have been keeping the matter quiet, hoping to catch Lague, but he left the city. Jealousy of his wife seems to have been the motive for the deed.

The Sanitary Commission.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—The reunion of the chaplains of the United States sanitary and Christian commission has resulted in the formation of a national Christian organization. It will include the Red and White Cross societies, and all the benevolent societies in the United States. Its working members will be ready at a moment's notice to go to any part of the Union should a pestilence break out. The plan embraces military work in the far West.

IN DEADLY EARNEST.

Gov. Ireland Talks Plainly About Recent Mexican Outrages,

And Says That Texans Will Not Stand Them Longer.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 31.—A special to the News from Austin says: Gov. Ireland having been advised of the surrender and execution of Francisco Arresures, telegraphed to Mr. E. D. Linn, the American consul at Piedgras Negras, for particulars and has received the following response:

Eagle Pass, July 30.—Your telegram just received. Francisco Arresures was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Diaz at Eagle Pass, by order of Sheriff Oglesby, on the night of the 26th inst. He was handcuffed and in fifteen minutes was delivered to Mexican officers across the Rio Grande river. Sheriff Oglesby claimed that he acted upon a warrant of County Judge Hoffstetter, who says that Sheriff Oglesby persuaded him to sign the order for Arresures' arrest and delivery. There were no papers for his arrest from Mexico, except a letter from Mondragon, captain of the state rangers in Coahuila, who made a general charge of horse stealing against Arresures. A protest against being delivered to the Mexican officers was strongly made by Arresures, who insisted that

HE WOULD BE KILLED

by Mondragon, his personal enemy. He appealed to me for protection on the morning of July 27, and I at once demanded his return to Texas on the ground of his being kidnapped and also had Oglesby demand the prisoner's return on the same grounds. Both demands were refused by Mondragon. At 1 o'clock at night Arresures was taken from jail and brutally murdered by three of Mondragon's troops. In 1873 Arresures made a declartion of citizenship in Marverick county. He lived with his family at Eagle Pass at the time of his arrest, and he was an omnibus driver. The best citizens in Eagle Pass and Piedras Negras testify to his good character. Sheriff Oglesby says that he had a private understanding with Mondragon by which an escaped murderer from Texas, for whom a large reward had been offered, was to be delivered to Oglesby in exchange for Arresures. Public indignation is very great on both sides of the river over this affair.

E. D. LINN,
United States Consul.

Gov. Ireland has written to Hon. T. F. Bayard, United States secretary of state, as follows:

I have the honor to indorse the copy of a telegram just received from Hon. E. D. Linn, American consul at Piedras Negras. This man, Francisco Arresures, has been most foully murdered by the Mexican authorities, and it is but a repetition of the insults and outrages committed upon American citizens by the people and the authorities on the right bank of the Rio Grande. While no possible excuse can be given for the part taken by the Texas officer in the illegal arrest and delivery to the Mexican authorities, still nothing in palliation of the foul murder has, or can, be offered by the Mexican authorities. The persons, whoever they are, who were engaged in the illegal arrest will be prosecuted and examined in the name of the state and its people, and this wrong by Mexico be atoned for and punished. If this state and her people must depend upon themselves for protection, the necessary redress can and will be obtained. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN IRELAND,
Governor of Texas.

The governor has revoked the commission of Joseph Hoffstetter, as extradition agent. The affair causes a great deal of excitement among the authorities and citizens of Austin. Gov. Ireland says that if the general government does not do something Texas will act in the matter.

WHAT BAYARD THINKS.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Bayard has not yet received Gov. Ireland's communication, published in to-day's press dispatches, urging the secretary to take immediate action on the Arresures case on the Mexican border. He has, however, already directed our minister at Mexico City to at once institute an investigation into the matter. He is inclined to suspect that personal enmity between Mondragon and Arresures is the motive that prompted the murder. No new developments relating to the Cutting case were obtainable at the state department to-day.

Rates Reduced.

The Manitoba road issued tariffs yesterday, taking effect Aug. 1, naming reduced rates on live stock, lumber and grain, showing reductions as follows to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota Transfer from the following points:

From.	Live Stock.		Lumber.		Grain.	
	Old.	New.	Old.	N'w	Old.	N'w
Wahpeton..	$56 00	$37 00	19	17	21	18½
Fargo.....	65 00	39 00	22	18½	23	20
Crookston ..	72 00	42 00	25	21	23	21
Grand Forks	75 00	43 00	25	22	23	21
Warren.....	80 00	43 50	26	22	24	22
Stephen	86 00	45 00	27	23	24	22
Larimore....	88 00	45 00	27	24	24	22
Hallock.....	89 00	47 00	28	25	25	22
Park River..	90 00	48 00	30	25	25	23
Devil's Lake	90 00	51 00	32	28	27	25

Duluth Marine.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., July 31.—Arrived: Propeller Donaldson and schooners Brightie and Nellie Mason with coal from Lake Erie, will take lumber to Chicago on return trip; tug Awers towing schooners Michigan and Nicholson, all coal; propeller Fairbank, coal, and schooner Bruce, Buffalo, rail road iron; propeller Wallula, sundries; propeller Packer, Buffalo, rail road iron; propeller Empire State Buffalo, sundries. Departed: Propeller Wallula, Two Harbors for iron ore; propeller Spencer and schooner Daws to Cleveland, 3,600 tons ore; propeller Egyptian and schooner Pelican light for Ashland; propeller Badger State, Bugalo, 30,000 bushels wheat.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes:

Reserve, decrease	$1,391,475
Loans, increase	523,400
Specie, increase	293,200
Legal tenders, decrease	1,961,900
Deposits, decrease	1,108,900
Circulation, increase	36,400

The banks now hold $12,878,725 in excess of the 25 per cent. rule.

Superior Arrivals.

Special to the Globe.

SUPERIOR, Wis., July 31.—Arrived to-day: The barge Bruce & Packer, Cleveland, with iron for the Northern Pacific railroad; steam barges Fairbanks, Ashtabula, 1,304 tons coal; the Donaldson, Buffalo, 641 tons coal, and the schooner Brightil, Buffalo, 1,150 tons coal. The steamer R. G. Stewart will leave here at 10 a. m. to-morrow with a large body of excursionists for Agate Bay. Weather warm with light east wind.

ST. PAUL WINS AGAIN.

The Ball Tossers of the Flour City Walloped in the Presence of a Large Audience.

Milwaukee Turns up Smiling With an Amateur Pitcher Who is Too Much for Eau Claire.

An Enormous Crowd Expected to Witness the Game This Afternoon in Minneapolis.

Detroit, Duluth and St. Louis Continue the Leaders in the Three Leagues.

St. Paul Gathered Them In.

In the presence of more than two thousand people the St. Paul base ball team gathered in the Flour City nine to the tune of 7 to 3 at the West Seventh street base ball park yesterday. With the general bracing up that the Minneapolis team has had since it met the Capital City team before, a close game was expected, and bets were to be had each way at about even money. Sowders, whose phenomenal pitching of Wednesday was not noticeable on Friday, was not in the box, but Yingling, recently signed, a light-weight in appearance, was in the box, and Shafer was behind the bat. Yingling pitched a game that might be called good, but not phenomenal. Eight hits were made off him, and he struck out six men. Duryea pitched for the home team and but four men hit safely, one, however, Sowders, in the second inning putting the ball outside the park and taking four bases. The game was close and interesting throughout. In the first inning a hit by Murphy, a base on balls to Shafer and an error gave Minneapolis a run. In the second inning Sowders' home run and a run made on a hit by Rhue, a stolen base and an inexcusable bad throw by Cleveland netted two more runs for the visitors. These proved to be all that they were to be allowed and during the last seven innings no Minneapolis man saw home-plate. St. Paul made one run, on hits by Jevne and Wilmot in the third inning, and then until the seventh inning the score stood 3 to 1 against them. In the seventh three errors at critical points, a safe hit and good base running allowed the home team to get in three runs. In the eighth three hits by Sage, Duryea and Tray and a base on balls to Jevne brought three more. Sage distinguished himself by making two timely safe hits. The fielding as a rule was good by both teams. An unusually large number of men went out on fly catches and the outfield was especially well covered. Early in the game Traffley at the right field was struck in the nose by a bounding ball and injured so badly that he was retired and Lynch substituted. Below is the score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Minneap'lis	R	B	P	A	E
Jevne, cf....	1	2	0	0	0	Murphy, lf.	1	1	1	0	1
Wilmot, lf..	0	1	2	0	0	Shafer, c....	0	0	8	0	1
Cleveld, 3b.	0	0	1	1	2	O'Rourke, cf.	0	0	0	0	1
McC'rt'y, 2b.	0	0	1	4	1	Buckl'y, 2b..	0	0	2	5	0
Adams, rf...	0	0	3	1	0	Crooks, 3b..	0	0	1	4	1
Tray, 1b....	2	2	10	0	0	Sowders, ss.	1	2	1	4	2
Frazee, ss...	2	0	2	0	1	Rhue, 1b....	1	1	11	0	0
Sage, c.....	2	2	6	1	1	Traffley, cf..	0	0	0	0	1
Duryea, p...	0	1	2	7	0	Lynch, cf...	0	0	1	0	1
						Yingling, p..	0	0	1	5	0
Totals	7	8	27	14	5	Totals....	3	4	27	18	8

SCORE BY INNINGS.

St. Paul.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0—7
Minneapolis.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs, St. Paul 1, Minneapolis 1; home run, Sowders; struck out, by Duryea 5, by Yingling 6; bases on balls, Cleveland, Jevne, Shafer; passed balls, Sage 2, Shafer 1; left on bases, St. Paul 7, Minneapolis 3; double plays, Adams and Sage, Sowders and Crooks; umpire, Gaffney.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

The Minneapolis and St. Paul teams will meet at Minneapolis this afternoon in a schedule game. There will be no police interference in spite of the new ordinance, and the game will be played unless the weather should interfere. It is probable a test case will be made by means of an arrest to-morrow, and the result will guide the mayor in future action. Sowders, the Minneapolis phenomenon, and Fitzsimmons, the St. Paul crack pitcher, will be matched, and the result will be awaited with interest. Webber will support Sowders, and Green will be behind Fitzsimmons. The Minneapolis batting order will be:

Murphy, l. f.; Shafer, 2 b.; O'Rouke, c. f.; Buckley, r. f.; Crooks, 3 b.; Sowders, p.; Rhue, 1 b.; Traffley, s. s.; Webber, c.

The St. Paul team will bat as follows:

Jevne, c. f.; Wilmont, l. f.; McCarthy, 2 b.; Cleveland, 3 b.; Adams, r. f.; Tray, 1 b.; Frazee, s. s.; Green, c.; Fitzsimmons, p.

Milwaukee 6, Eau Claire 3.

Special to the Globe.

MILWAUKEE, July 31. — The home club defeated the Eau Claires this afternoon in a game marked by effective pitching. Krock, a local amateur, was in the box for Milwaukee and did excellent work, only four scattering hits being made off his delivery, while he retired eight of the visitors on strikes. Calgan made his first appearance with the local team and caught in good style. Say also did the little work that fell to him in splendid style. His stop of a bat grounder in the first inning elicited loud applause. McCullom distinguished himself by a beautiful running catch. The feature of the visitors' game was the pitching of Burdick, who struck out twelve of the local batters. In the eighth inning, with Calgan on first base, Say made a terrific drive over the right field fence, a home run hit; but at the request of the visitors Umpire Tindill refused to allow it, and called it a two-base hit, and, amid the groans of the audience, Say was sent to second and Calgan back to third base. The next ball pitched, however, went past the catcher and both men scored. So great was the enthusiasm of the crowd at this point that Tindill angrily declared that unless the cheers were stopped he would give the game to Eau Claire. Score:

Milwaukee	R	B	P	A	E	Eau Claire.	R	B	P	A	E
Pickett, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1	Doran, 3b.	0	2	1	0	0
Calgan, c....	1	1	7	4	2	Nagle, ss...	1	1	2	3	0
Say, ss.....	1	1	0	2	0	Roberts, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1
Banning, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	Fadert, lf...	0	0	1	0	0
Isaacson, 1b	1	0	13	0	1	Gall'gher, cf	0	0	0	0	0
McCul'm, lf	2	1	1	0	0	Cav'n'gh, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Krock, p....	0	0	1	11	0	Mayer, rf....	0	0	0	1	1
Dough'ty, 2b	0	1	2	3	2	Reeves, c...	0	0	11	3	2
Kelly, rf....	0	0	1	0	1	Burdick, p..	1	1	1	16	0
Totals. ..	6	6	27	23	8	Totals	3	4	27	26	4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Milwaukee....	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—6
Eau Claire.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—3

Runs earned, none; two-base hits, Say 1, Banning 1, Burdick 1; total bases, Milwaukee 3, Eau Claire 7; struck out, by Krack 8, by Burdick 12; bases on balls, off Krock 2, off Burdick 2; hit by pitcher, Krack 1, Burdick 1; wild pitches, Krock 2; passed balls, Calgan 1, Reeves 1; time of game, 2 hours; umpire, Tindill.

Boston 11, St. Louis 1.

BOSTON, July 31.—The Bostons had an easy time with the St. Louis Maroons today, defeating them without difficulty. The visitors made a sad exhibition in the field. The features were the batting of Hornung, Poorman, and Cahill, the pitching of Stemmeyer, and the fine fielding of Dunlap, Burdick, and Nash. Score:

Boston.....	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—11
St. Louis.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1

Earned runs none: home run, Poorman; three-base hit, Hornung; passed balls, Graves 2; wild pitches, Healy 3, Stemmeyer 2: first base on balls, Boston 1, St. Louis 3; first-base hits, Boston 8, St. Louis 6; errors, Boston 7, St. Louis 13; umpire, Eagan.

New York 3, Chicago 2.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The New York and Chicago clubs played before a large audience to-day. The excitement was intense throughout, the home club winning through superior batting. Fulmer umpired to the satisfaction of everybody. Kelly's muff of a foul fly in the eighth inning gave the game to New York, as Ewing made a two bagger afterwards. Welch, although wild at times, was effective. Gerhardt and Williamson played finely. Kelly and Anson were the only Chicago men to make hits off Welch. Ewing was carried from the field on the shoulders of the excited crowd. Dalrymple reached first on an error by Connors in the first inning and went to second on a wild pitch. Gore went to first on balls, Kelly's hit sending Dalrymple home and Anson's hit sent Gore home. The New Yorkers scored a run in the second inning, Ward making a three bagger and scoring on a hit by Deasley. The New Yorkers scored the winning run in the eighth inning on a force hit by O'Rourke, Connors' base on called balls and Ewing's two bagger. Score.

Chicago.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	*	—3

Earned runs, New York 1; two-base hits, Ewing 1, Gerhardt 1; three-base hits, Anson 1, Ward 1; passed balls, Kelly 2; first base on balls, Chicago 5, New York 8; errors, Chicago 1, New York 5; umpire, Fulmer.

Detroit 6, Philadelphia 3.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The game to-day between Philadelphia and Detroit had an exciting finish. Mr. Ellick had several close decisions to make, most of which were against the home club. His decisions, however, were no worse than many of those of Curry, but the crowd was evidently inflamed by the report of Ellick's work at Washington and consequently exception was taken to every close decision. At the conclusion of the game the police were compelled to draw their revolvers to keep the crowd from doing Mr. Ellick bodily harm. Detroit won the game on its merits, outbatting and outfielding its opponents. Score:

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—3
Detroit.....	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	*	—6

Earned runs, Philadelphia 2, Detroit 2; two-base hits, Dailey 1, Richardson 1, Bouthers 2; passed balls, McGuire 1, Ganzell 1; wild pitch, Casey 1; first base on balls, Philadelphia 1, Detroit 3; first base hits, Philadelphia 4, Detroit 4; errors, Philadelphia 7, Detroit 5; umpire, Ellick.

Kansas City 2, Washington 0.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The cowboys defeated the Washingtons to-day by a score of 2 to 0. In the sixth inning Lillie led off with a hit and Radford followed suit. The next two strikers were retired on short hits to the infield. Whitney followed with an easy fly to Farwell, who, being too sure of the catch, dropped it, and Lillie and Radford scored. Score:

Kansas City.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	2
Washington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0

Base hits, Washington 5, Kansas City 5; errors, Washington 3, Kansas City 3; three-base hit, Knowles; wild pitch, Shaw 1; first base on balls, Lillie; umpire Gaffney.

American Association.

At Philadelphia—

Athletic.....	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0—	4
St. Louis.....	1	1	4	2	0	0	5	0	*—	13

At Baltimore—

Baltimore.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Louisville.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2

At Staten Island—

Pittsburg.....	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2—	6
Metropolitan.....	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	*—	7

At Brooklyn—

Brooklyn.....	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0—	4
Cincinnati.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0

Fargo Wins a Game.

BRECKINGRIDGE, Minn., July 31.—A game of base ball was played on the Island Park base ball grounds at this place today between the Wahpeton and Fargo clubs, which resulted in a victory for the Fargo club. Score, Wahpeton 5, Fargo 9.

Irish Lacrosse Players.

LONDON, July 31.—The Irish gentlemen lacrosse players from Belfast sailed to-day on the steamer Etruria for New York. They are to play an international match on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th of August, at Statan Island. Among the subscribers to the guarantee fund, members of the Irish Lacrosse union, are Sir J. Harland, Bart, of Belfast, John Shaw Bacon of Belfast, and O. B. Graham of the York Street Flag Spinning company, Belfast and New York, and Erastus Wiman of New York. The field captain is H. C. Holly, sheriff of the county of Down.

DIAMOND RECORDS.

How the Clubs in the Two Leagues and the American Association Stand on Aug. 1.

The chief event in the Northwestern league the past week was the unsuccessful attempt of Mr. Ted Sullivan to transfer his Milwaukee team to West St. Paul. Had the several managers allowed this arrangement to be consumated the league would not have lived the season out. Finding that he could not get his team into West St. Paul, Mr. Sullivan has wisely concluded to strengthen it and play ball in such a way as to meet popular favor in Milwaukee. The struggle for the penuant is growing more interesting every day, St. Paul having pulled up within four games of Duluth, and it is settled that no club will have a walk-away for first place. In fact, it is not certain that either St. Paul or Duluth will win. Many people who have seen all the clubs play are of the opinion that Eau Claire is the strongest team in the league. All of the clubs, with one exception, are much stronger now than at the opening of the season. Duluth is considerably weaker. Watson's arm gave out and he was released, Baldwin has lost much of his effectiveness and Cody has been too lame much of the time to play. The team has never been strong in the field. Reid at second and McMillan at short do much bungling work. The plain fact is that had it not been for hard hitting and marvelous luck the Zenith City club would not now be in a better place than third. This week the Minnesota teams will continue to play with one another, St. Paul playing in Minneapolis to-day and Wednesday, and in Duluth on Sunday. Minneapolis will play in St. Paul on Tuesday and in Duluth Friday and Saturday. Eau Claire will play at Milwaukee to-day and at home with Milwaukee on Thursday and Friday. Milwaukee will play at Oshkosh on Monday and Tuesday. The record of the clubs to date is as follows:

Clubs.	Duluth.....	St. Paul.....	Eau Claire....	Oshkosh.....	Milwaukee....	Minneapolis..	Games won...	Games played.	Percentage...
Duluth.....	—	7	7	5	4	8	31	48	.646
St. Paul.....	5	—	7	4	4	7	27	48	.562
Eau Claire.....	1	4	—	6	7	6	24	49	.489
Oshkosh.....	3	4	4	—	8	4	23	47	.489
Milwaukee.....	4	4	4	5	—	5	22	48	.458
Minneapolis.....	4	2	3	4	3	—	16	46	.347
Games lost.....	17	21	25	24	26	30	143	—	—

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Western National league teams struck the Atlantic teams on Wednesday and each played four games. Of these Detroit won four and Chicago,