Daily Globe.

VOL. VIII. ST. PAUL, MONDAY MORNING. AUGUST 16, 1886. NO. 228

BLAINE AFTER BAYARD

The Aggressive Statesman of the Kennebec Country Gets a Mania for Official Documents.

And it is Said His Ultimate Intention is to Secure the Scalp of Chevalier Bayard.

Senator Van Wyck Issues a Manifesto. Asking an Indorsement of the Voters of Nebraska.

The Order Extending the Special-Delivery System to All the Country's Postoffices,

After the Irish Vote.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Mr James G. Blaine is evidently arming for an assault upon the present administration, especially in regard to the conduct of the department of state. During the past few days he has sent to the capitol for a large list of executive documents, copies of official communications to congress from the president and other departments. This indicates that he is preparing for an aggressive campaign. He has got a complete list of pension vetoes, appropriation acts, including the river and harbor act, documents relating to the tariff, the coinage of silver, the conduct of the treasury department in regard to reducing the surplus and other subjects upon which the Democratic party in congress and the administration are not agreed; but the largest demand has been made on documents relating to the state department. He has obtained the correspondence concerning

THE FISHERIES TROUBLES

with Canada and the imprisonment of Editor Cutting in Mexico. Copies of new treaties and old treaties with England and with other countries he has called for. He could not be supplied from the document room of the capitol with printed copies of the new treaty with England relative to the extradition of dynamite fiends, which is now a subject of diplomatic negotiation; but he is no doubt armed from another source with a reliable copy of that. The published version of that treaty has already angered the Irish newspapers and the Irish patriots, and, as Mr. Blaine is known to have been in close consultation with Mr. Patrick Ford, the editor of the Irish World, lately, it is to be expected that Mr. Blaine intends to take advantage, among other things, of that indignation in an effort to catch the Irish vote. Certainly he is preparing for a great effort, and it is apparent that the state department, in its foreign policy, is going to be the main point of attack.

WANTS AN INDORSEMENT.

Mr. Van Wyck Asks the Nebraskans to Vote on Senator.

OMAHA, Aug. 15.—In 1875 there was inserted in the state constitution a proviso that at the general election preceding the expiration of the term of a United States senator from this state, the electors by ballot shall express their preference for some person for the office of United States senator. No action has been taken on this proviso up to the present time. Senator Van Wyck, who is a candidate for re-election, has determined to apply to the people for their expression of preference under this proviso, and has accordingly issued a manifesto. This will be the first instance of a direct vote of the people for United States senator, and it is supposed that the choice just made will be binding as a matter of honor on the legislature. Senator Van Wyck's appeal is as follows:

To the Electors of Nebraska: In a country governed by the people and for the people, the highest prerogative is that for an untrammeled choice of the public servants who administer the government. While the national senate represents the

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES,

each senator should be the true representative of the sovereign people of the commonwealth. This was the aim and object of the framers of our state constitution when they made provision for the expression of the popular choice in the selection of a senator. For ten years this provision of our constitution has been a dead letter, although a law framed in conformity with the constitutional proviso was passed by the legislature years ago, and officers of election are required to make returns of the vote upon the electors' preference for United States senator. No aspirant has as yet ventured to ask the people for a direct expression of confidence or preference. Without presumption on my part that any man has a vested right to public office. However meritorious or faithful he may be, I desire to appeal to the people of Nebraska for a dirict vote expressing their preference for United States senator. There are doubtless others in this state more worthy than I am of your confidence, and it will afford me great pleasure to meet any of them for a public discussion of the

LIVING AND VITAL ISSUES

of the day. The office of United States senator is a position of great responsibility, and the people should know the views of every man who desires to represent Nebraska in the upper house of congress. I trust that it is not inappropriate in this connection to refer briefly to my services in behalf of the state during my term now drawing to a close. By that record let judgment be given. I have doubtless erred in some instances, as all men do, but even my worst enemies cannot refer to any act that would implicate my personal integrity or reflect discredit upon the state which has honored me. While I claim to have done only my duty in the light I was able to see it, and claim no credit for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to me, I only desire to exercise the right which I have, in common with a right to challenge my competitors for the senatorial position, to a submission to a popular verdict of their respective claims to the senatorial succession. C. O. VAN WYCK.

Nebraska City, Aug. 14, 1886.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

The New System to be Extended to All the Offices of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The postmaster-general has issued a circular of information and instruction to postmasters concerning, and preparatory to putting into operation on Oct. 1, the act of Aug. 4, 1886, authorizing the extension of the special-delivery to all postoffices and all mailable matter. This circular provides as follows:

Every postoffice in the United States and territories and the District of Columbia now established and which shall be established while the foregoing act remains in force, is hereby designated as a special-delivery office. These regulations take effect Oct. 1, 1886, after which date every postmaster will be held responsible for the immediate delivery of every article of mailable matter which may be received addressed to his office, properly stamped with a special-delivery stamp.

AN IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

must be made when the article is directed to an addressee residing or having a place of business within one mile of the postoffice. The obligation to so deliver does not apply to an addressee beyond that distance, but the postmaster is requested to make such delivery beyond said limit and receive compensation therefor as in any other case. This is commended to him as a proper and consistent thing to be done, in accommodation of the sender, whenever it is reasonably convenient. The hours within which immediate delivery shall be made shall be at least from 7 a. m. till 7 p. m., and further until the arrival of the last mail, provided that such arrival be not later than 9 p. m. Postmasters are not required to make delivery of special-delivery matter on Sunday, but will be at liberty, however, to deliver special-delivery letters and parcels arriving on Sunday. Such immediate deliveries from third and fourth class offices may be made by the postmaster himself, by any assistant or clerk, or by any other competent person he may employ as messenger.

THE SERVICE CONTEMPLATED

by the law requires that all special delivery matter shall reach the address with the greatest possible expedition after it arrives at the postoffice. Postmasters should, therefore, open all mails at once on their arrival and immediately separate the matter bearing special-delivery stamp, and the stamper write on the envelope or wrapper the name of the office and the date and the hour when the matter was numbered, after which it must be delivered without loss of time. For every special-delivery article delivered the postmaster must take a receipt. After a special-delivery article has been taken out for delivery and has been returned with the information that the person addressed has removed to the delivery of another office, and the article is then forwarded, it is not to be regarded as entitled to special delivery at the second office. Registered matter will be entitled to special delivery the same as ordinary matter when bearing a special-delivery stamp in addition to the full post and registry fee required by law and the regulations. No effort will be spared by postmasters or any other postal officials to expedite the mailing of matter bearing special-delivery stamps.

CHANGE IN WORDING.

The words "secures immediate delivery at a special delivery office" will, however, be changed to read, "secure immediate delivery at any postoffice" on the special-delivery stamp now in general use. The use of stamps with the former words will be continued until the present supply is exhausted. Suitable supplies of the special-delivery stamps will be sent to any postoffice in the county which may make requisition for them, and are to be sold by postmasters in any required amounts, and to any person who may apply for them, but they can be used only for the purpose of securing the immediate delivery of matter. Under no circumstances are they to be used in the payment of postage of any description, or of the registry fee, nor can any other stamps be employed for special delivery except the special-delivery stamp. The special-delivery stamp must be in addition to the lawful postage, and any article of first-class matter not prepaid with at least

ONE FULL RATE

of postage and a parcel of any other class of matter, the postage of which has not been prepaid in accordance with the law and regulations must be treated as held for "postage," even though bearing a special-delivery stamp. Postmasters of fourth-class postoffices are not entitled to commission on special-delivery stamps and parcels mailed by them. No failure in any instance where delivery is possible can be considered excusable. Every complaint of a failure in such delivery will be promptly investigated and the responsibility fixed with proper consequences. No office, however small, is exempt, and the system and duties under it are so simple that no excuse can be accepted for any failure to meet the obligation. Should there be as many special-delivery stamps as one-fifteenth the number of ordinary stamps, and a larger sale may be fairly expected, the gross allowances will equal the total compensation now paid fourth-class postmasters together.

Extension of Monopoly.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Persons in the patent offices say there have been several cases in which the owners of an expiring patent have induced some other person to get up an interference and claim priority of invention. Then the first patentee made no defense, patents were issued to the new applicants, who immediately, in accordance with a pre-arranged plan, assigns his patent to the original patentee, who thus secured a seventeen years' extension of his monopoly. This is supposed to be the explanation of the removal of Gray's application for patents on the telephone three months ago, and the inaction of the Bell company. The consolidation of all the telephone interests, whereby the rival companies will stop fighting each other and unite in an attack on the public, as was done by the parties to the great sewing machine contest in the early years of the enterprise, is understood to be in progress.

Many New Ships.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—This administration is going to be notable in history for the number of new ships which will be built or contracted for during its existence. Counting the double-turreted monitors which will be completed, there will be sixteen or seventeen new ships put afloat during President Cleveland's administration. Of the entirely new ships, only four have yet been named. One of the things that Secretary Whitney has on his hands is the choosing of names of five new steamers, the armored cruisers, the torpedo boat and the dynamite gun vessel that are to be begun this year.

A Gray and Bell Rumor.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—There is a well-defined rumor here that an understanding has been reached between the Bell Telephone company and Prof. Gray which is mutually satisfactory.

Whitney's Large Task.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—There is a rumor afloat that Secretary Whitney will shortly reorganize the navy department on his own responsibility, and before doing so will appoint a chief contractor and a paymaster general. The story, however, cannot be confirmed at the department.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Reporters Given Notice That He Does Not Desire Them to Follow Him.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The following particulars of the president's trip are learned this evening: The president leaves to-morrow for a month's vacation in the Adirondacks in New York. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and her mother, Mrs. Folsom. No mail will be forwarded to him or opened by him during his absence. Any public business requiring his immediate consideration will be brought to his attention by the cabinet officers. To the numerous special correspondents who have asked to accompany him on his trip, the president has said that he was sure the public did not desire that minute details should be given of his movements during his vacation, as such a course would utterly defeat the purpose of his trip, which is complete rest, and quiet and freedom from annoyance. He believes that the people are willing to concede this to him, and so far as their requirements are concerned in the matter of news, that they will be satisfied to permit him a release from impertinent intrusion, and he believes that the decent press of the country is also willing that this should be accorded him. At any rate, he will feel fully justified in an effort to render unsuccessful any attempt to defeat his wish in this particular. In recognition, however, of the pardonable curiosity of any incident of interest that may take place during his vacation, he has himself made arrangements whereby anything the public should be interested in or ought to know concerning his movements, will be furnished to the agents of the regular press associations.

A Peculiar Accident.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Daniel Madigan, a teamster, fell from the roof of a house on Madison street to-day and was killed. Thomas Donovan, aged 12 years, who was passing along the street at the time, had his right leg fractured and was internally hurt by Madigan's striking him.

Rates Demoralized.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—The recent refusal of the Vandalia railway officials to pay Commissioner Blanchard's drafts in settlement of the old pool balances, has disturbed things greatly in railroad circles here, and rates to the east have become quite demoralized. It is stated that a round lot of grain has been contracted for at 20 cents, and that cuts from 30 to 6 cents have been made in thirteenth-class freight.

How He Was Mashed.

Philadelphia Call.

"Oh, Mrs. Scraggins! Just think of the awful wreck on the elevated last night."

"I heard of it, Mrs. Battersly. Joe Simpson was on board."

"You don't say so! And was he mashed?"

"Yes. By a handsome young widow who was on the train."

BLOOD FLOWS IN ERIN.

The Mad Rioters of Belfast Continue Their Terrible Sacrifice of Human Lives.

A Shot Enters a Car a Short Distance From the Head of Miss Minnie Palmer.

The Tories Increase the Friction by Taking Sides With the Police Officers.

Germany, Austria and England Believed to Have an Informal Understanding.

Blood Flows Again.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Rioting has been resumed in Belfast. From mid-night last night until 4 o'clock this morning a rifle fight was in progress on the Shankhill road and the Old Falls road. One person was killed and many wounded. The town is seething. A dispatch from Belfast says: Sectarion troubles have broken out again. Expert marksmen this morning conducted a rifle fight from roofs, tops of chimneys, stacks and street corners. Immense crowds of partisans, who carefully kept out of range, were prepared to assist by supplying amunition and removing the wounded. The sides were equally divided. The moon shone brightly throughout the contest. The Orangemen admit that one of their number named Macfarlane was killed, and that two others named Smith and Johnson were mortally wounded; also that there were numerous minor casualties on their side. Whenever the military appeared the combatants shifted their ground. Finally at 5 o'clock, after

THE RIOT ACT

had been twice read the troops charged upon the crowds and cleared the streets temporarily. An old man and two women, the inmates of a house on Conway street, from which many shots had been fired, were arrested. They state that they had been forced to run into the house and had remained there all night, firing from the roof. The mob to-day repeatedly fired upon the police. A tavern owned by a Catholic, situated in a Protestant district, was fired. The order instructing the police to use buckshot instead of bullets, has been cancelled. An Orange procession, while passing through the streets of Widness, Lancashire, yesterday evening, was fired at by the spectators. The Orangemen thereupon broke ranks and attacked the crowd. One of the spectators was stabbed and mortally wounded, and two policemen and a number of other persons were injured.

MISS PALMER'S CLOSE CALL.

DUBLIN, Aug. 15—As Minnie Palmer and her company were nearing Belfast in a railway train last evening the windows of the train were struck by a number of shots and stones and one bullet struck within four inches of Miss Palmer's head.

THE TORIES' TASK.

Special to the Globe.

DUBLIN, Aug. 15.—Representative men here think that, apart from the mischief that this whole ugly business in Belfast has done the Unionist cause in the estimation of the outside world, the Tories have made their own task next to impossible by taking sides with the police. The royal Irish constabulary have been faithful. For years they have done the most repugnant and despicable work of landlords, and have borne the execrations of the people and a loss of their own self-respect with a patience almost marvelous to behold. Stories are common of their taking subscriptions to save from starvation wretches whom it was their duty to turn out of their homes, and of their obeying orders to the extent of tearing roofs from their own relatives' houses and firing into crowds where their own

FRIENDS AND SWEETHEARTS

were. These are the men who have been put for three weeks with their hands tied at the mercy of the Belfast mob. They could have put down the revolution in a day if they had been allowed to do so. But instead of this, for ten days they were compelled to face the rioters, who were told by the Orange mayor, magistrates and the press that the police were Mr. Worley's murderers, who had no right to interfere with the decisions of Belfast. It is not very strange, under the circumstances, that the police are profoundly dissatisfied. I am told that all over Ireland a great change in their attitude toward the Nationalists is observed. They will never again do so harshly or so readily the work of eviction and repression. Here in Dublin pride at the manner in which the Catholics in the main have kept cool under fearful provocation from Belfast, is beginning to be mixed with a feeling that patience has pretty nearly reached a point where it is no longer a virtue. Over a month ago Belfast was proclaimed

UNDER THE ARMS ACT,

but not so much as a toy pistol has never been surrendered, and the police have never been sent in search of arms in a single Protestant house, though it is there arms are notoriously kept. Then again, to placate the delicate susceptibilities of the Orangemen, no police are allowed to go into the Shankhill district. One ventured in last night because his home was there, and he returned with his skull cracked. The Orange papers boast that it will be long months before a policeman again dares to show his head in that section. No magistrate rebukes the threat. Mr. Healy, who has just returned from a brief vacation in the Highlands, put the thing in a nutshell to-day, when he said:

THE WHOLE TROUBLE

in Belfast arose from the discovery that under Mr. Morley the Orangemen were not privileged to shoot papists when they wanted to. They have been bred to believe that they had the same rights over us that man has over the animal creation. They resented the attempt to divest them of these rights as much as the Dutch ruffians did the effort to make them stop pulling live eels in half, the subsequent difference being that the Dutch authorities took the side of the eels, while everybody, from the mayor of Belfast to the editors of the London Orange papers, has espoused the cause of the Orangemen, and praised them as heroes vindicating their manly independence. These Orangemen are not at all bad fellows of themselves. They have some magnificent qualities, but they are led by a lot of bigots and scoundrels who have not even a glimmer of an idea of what fair play means. You noticed last week what a horrible outcry all the Tories and Orangemen raised because Mr. Morley before he retired named a dozen

HOME RULE BARRISTERS

to assist in registration. Every revising barrister before in that close district was a Tory Orangeman actually unable to see any decency in the idea that the Catholics ought to have some representation, too. To them the thing seemed monstrous, as in fact does everything which is not their way. One of the best results of home rule will be to educate them out of this childishness and make intelligent citizens out of them.

Lord Salisbury's harsh and cold reference to Ireland has attracted small notice. Nobody cares much for him or his intentions. Mr. Sexton is working hard, I am told, on a speech which shall bring up the subject of the Belfast riot, as soon as the session opens. It will be remembered that he had a notice or paper in the last parliament to call attention to Lord Randolph Churchill's inciting to violence in Belfast. Debate was expected on this, but it was never called up. Now all the material he gathered there will be brought into requisition. Much more had been added by events. There is an expectation that the Belfast murders once raised, and Lord Randolph Churchill forced on his feet, there will be a big scene, the effect of which will very possibly be to bring the whole Irish matter into a long and exciting discussion. Mr. Parnell is at home in Wicklow. He leaves for London, Aug. 18.

An Informal Understanding.

Special to the Globe.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Economist says the Batoum affair and the Bulgarian difficulty have rendered Prince Bismarck suspicious of Russia, and have led Germany and Austria to discover Russia's selfishness. This may lead to an informal understanding between Germany, Austria and England, which may serve the purposes of a triple alliance for the maintenance of peace without the risks and responsible irksomeness of an ordinary alliance.

Matters in Panama.

PANAMA, Aug. 15.—The house of deputies of Peru has approved the constitutional reform bill, which gives a member the right to retain his seat in the house and to fulfil his duties as minister of the cabinet at the same time. The customs reform bill has been presented to congress by the governor. The celebration of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the independence of Peru was characterized throughout by marked enthusiasm among natives and foreigners. The small-pox is spreading very extensively throughout the republic of Chili. It was hoped that as soon as the rains set in the disease would decrease, but notwithstanding there being plenty of rain, it appears to be on the increase. The whole of the army and the police force of the republic are to be vaccinated immediately.

Chili's New Cabinet.

SANTIAGO DE CHILI, Aug. 15, via Galveston.—It is reported that the cabinet of Senor Balmaceda will be composed as follows: Minister of the interior and prime minister, Senor Eusbio Lillo; minister of justice and instruction, Senor Pedro Montt; minister of finance, Senor Augastine Edwards; minister of war and marine, Senor Francisco Fruere.

Shocks of Earthquake.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Three shocks of earthquake were felt in Malta yesterday at intervals of eight hours. No damage was done, but the people were made frantic with fear.

LACK OF ENERGY

Said to be the Cause of Bayard's Cool Treatment of Minister Jackson.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—There has never been anything to prepare the public for the information that our minister to Mexico is on bad terms with the secretary of state, or that he has lacked his confidence, but the very small part that had been allotted to him in the Cutting negotiations is occasioning considerable remark here. Mr. Jackson, without waiting for instructions from Washington, but on the strength of a letter from Consul Brigham, wrote to the Mexican foreign secretary asking that more humane treatment be extended toward Mr. Cutting. In this letter he waived all questions of Cutting's offense and the rights of the Mexican government in the premises, because this fact of the case is being discussed between Secretary Bayard and Mr. Brigham. Although Mr. Brigham reported the case to the state department under date of July 11, it does not appear that the state department communicated with Minister Jackson until July 19, when Mr. Jackson was directed to demand the instant surrender of Cutting. He was not called on to make investigation of facts or to use any discretion, and now that further information is desired in the state department, it is not procured from Mr. Jackson, but through Mr. Sedgwick, a person not in the government's service, but selected to obtain it. It was about the time that the Cutting case became public that Mr. Jackson's desire to recede from Mexico became currently reported. There is a growing conviction here that the secretary of state was dissatisfied with Mr. Jackson's letter to Mr. Mariscal of July 6, in which he interceded for Cutting's good treatment only, and left all questions of the offense and jurisdiction to the state department, and that it was due to that fact that Mr. Jackson was so thoroughly left out of the case and the negotiations carried on through Mr. Brigham, and that in consequence of this treatment Mr. Jackson offered his resignation. It is true that on July 8, Mr. Jackson wrote to the secretary of state, inclosing his correspondence with Mr. Mariscal and explaining that, as Mr. Brigham had reported all the facts to Washington, he (Mr. Jackson) should take no further steps in the case unless instructed. It is inferred that Mr. Bayard thought Mr. Jackson should have taken greater responsibility, and should have demanded more than food and fresh air for Cutting, for Mr. Jackson's letter was never answered, but two days after Brigham telegraphed:

Can't immediate, unconditional surrender be demanded?

Mr. Jackson was instructed by telegraph to demand Cutting's instant release. On the 22d Acting Secretary Adee telegraphed Mr. Brigham the satisfaction of the department at the justice of his action and the ability he had shown, but there does not appear to be any similar compliment paid to Mr. Jackson. The minister to Mexico is quite an old man, though he was introduced to the public, which had forgotten him since he was secretary of legation at Vienna under Pierce's administration and is a man of marked ability, when he was appointed to Mexico sixteen months ago, and the secretary may deem him lacking in energy.

The Marquis in Hard Lines.

New York Letter to the Troy Times.

From a private letter from a friend in London I learn that the Marquis de Leuville, a powdered and laced guy who was the laughing stock of New York for several seasons, is in a sad way. He is, indeed, almost reduced to working for a living, and is growing more and more destitute. It may be remembered that he was the affianced husband of Mrs. Frank Leslie, who defended him against many of the good-natured attacks of local journalists with much spirit and fire. She finally threw him over, and now he's on the cold and cruel world. He weighed about 220 pounds, wore corsets, oiled his hair, whiskers and mustache, wore women's shoes and gloves and was about the sickliest and most effeminate specimen we have ever seen.

Edmunds in a New Role.

Springfield Union.

One of the senators says that he once saw Mr. Edmunds bend a pin and put it in the chair that Mr. Conkling habitually used in the cloak-room. Conkling came in and sat down on the pin, but after the first twinge of pain he never budged. He told stories in his best humor, and Edmunds laughed uproarously. But when Edmunds went out Conkling swore savagely as he extracted the pin from his flesh.

The Reporter's Staunch Friend.

First Reporter—Say! What did you ask that old tramp to drink with us for?

Second Reporter—Why, that's old Grogs, the most accommodating old toper in this town. I've known that man, when news was scarce, to go out and start a riot, just to oblige me. I never go back on Grogs.—Lowell Citizen.

Heavy Fire Loss.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—The machine shop and one of the hammer departments at the Black Diamond steel works of Park Bros. & Co. were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss will be from $75,000 to $100,000, fully insured in Boston companies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

No Passengers Hurt.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15.—A train bearing 200 delegates to the Irish National League convention at Chicago, left the track forty miles south of this city to-day. The engineer was seriously injured, but no passengers were hurt.

MR. GALLAGHER AGAIN

The New Badger State Umpire Disgusts a Crowd of 2,500 People at Minneapolis.

St. Paul Dusts the Diamond at Leip's Park With the Club of Decatur, Ill.

Hecker Puts on His Batting Clothes and Scores a Total of Fifteen Bases.

The Genesta Easily Outsailed by the Irex---The Meeting of Herold and Sullivan.

Gallagher Making a Record.

Umpire Gallagher, who was the hero of the game at St. Paul on Saturday, made his first appearance in that capacity on the Minneapolis grounds yesterday. The result was that, after outplaying Milwaukee at every point, Minneapolis lost the game. The home team got on to the one-armed terror for a total of eleven bases and six runs, but one outrageous decision by Gallagher gave Milwaukee four runs in the fourth inning and a lead that Minneapolis could not overcome. Gallagher did not favor Milwaukee at all, and the impartiality with which he distributed his rank favors was all that saved him from the wrath of the crowd. Of the 2,500 spectators present many were Milwaukee partisans, who lost no opportunity to hoot at and deride the blunders from which Minneapolis reaped the advantage. The game was one continual kick from beginning to end, Shafer for Minneapolis and Pickett and Daily for Milwaukee, dividing time in heated debate with the umpire. A sample decision will suffice: Murphy was at bat, with two strikes called. A ball was pitched, Murphy failed to strike and Colgan muffed it. The umpire was silent until Colgan had run after the ball, brought it to the plate and touched Murphy, when he shrieked, "Batter out," without having called the strike. In the fourth inning Banning popped up a fly for which Rhue ran six feet off the base and muffed. Gallagher called it a fair ball and gave Banning the base, four runs resulting.

THE FEATURES OF THE GAME

were the fine play of Banning and Holmes in their respective fields, the second-base play and batting of Shafer, and the general base running of the Minneapolis team. Daily was hit very hard, and the Milwaukee fielders were kept busy doing their splendid work. When Daily first came to bat Murphy crept in toward third, so that Daily's hit over his head, which would ordinarily have been easily taken, yielded two bases. In the fourth inning Doherty sent the ball over the left field fence, with the bases full, the only long hit Milwaukee made. Murphy made a beautiful three-base drive to the right field fence, and Crooks popped a ball over the same fence, inside the line, but Gallagher called it a foul. In the last inning Minneapolis made a desperate effort to tie the score. Crooks hit safely to right field and took second on a passed ball. Van Sickle hit an easy fly to Colgan. Sowders drove a long fly to the center field fence, for two bases, bringing Crooks home, but himself getting nipped at third. Webber ended the game by a short hit to second. Following is the score:

Mineap'lis	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee	R	B	P	A	E
Murphy, lf.	0	1	2	1	2	Say, ss	1	0	0	3	1
Shafer, 2b	1	0	2	5	2	Pickett, 3b	1	1	3	0	0
O'Rouke, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Colgan, c	1	0	7	0	0
Buckley, rf.	1	1	0	0	1	Holmes, rf	1	1	3	0	0
Rhue, 1b	1	1	6	0	1	Banning, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Crooks, 3b	2	1	1	1	0	Isaacson, 1b	1	0	9	0	2
VanSickle, ss	0	0	1	4	3	M'Cullom, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Sowders, p	1	1	0	9	0	Doherty, 2b	2	1	1	0	0
Webber, c	1	0	8	3	0	Daily, p	0	2	1	8	0
Totals	6	7	24	20	7	Totals	9	6	27	11	3

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Minneapolis	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—6
Milwaukee	0	0	1	4	2	0	2	0	*	—9

Earned run, Minneapolis 1; first base on errors, Minneapolis 4, Milwaukee 7; first base on balls, Minneapolis 1, Milwaukee 4; total bases on hits, Minneapolis 11, Milwaukee 8; struck out, Minneapolis 3, Milwaukee 6; two-base hits, Shafer, Sowders, Doherty, Daily; three-base hit, Murphy; wild pitch, Daily 1; passed balls, Webber 1, Colgan 1; bases stolen, Buckley 2, Rhue 2, Shafer and Daily; umpire, Gallagher.

Decatur Defeated.

The St. Paul team defeated the Decatur base ball nine at White Bear yesterday by a score of ten to seven in the presence of six or eight hundred spectators. The visiting team proved to be a strong one and the game was interesting. It was an uphill game for the St. Paul team and required steady and hard work before it was won. Both nines scored in the first inning one run each, in the second the Decaturs gained a lead of three and it was not until the sixth inning that the score was tied. The winning runs were not made until the eighth inning. The Decaturs batted Duryea hard, making eleven safe hits. In the last three innings Cleveland was put in the box and threw so swiftly that five of the nine men who faced him with the bat went out on three strikes. The St. Paul men made but nine safe hits. After the game had begun, Adams was taken sick and Fitzsimmons was substituted. The score was as follows:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Decatur.	R	B	P	A	E
Jevne, 1b, 3b	1	0	5	0	0	Reising, 1b.	2	4	5	1	1
Wilmot, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	Burns, ss	0	2	0	1	2
Clev'd, 3b,p	1	1	3	5	0	Douthett, 2b	0	1	3	1	0
McCarthy 2b	0	1	1	2	1	Flynn, lf	0	0	2	0	1
Tray, c	2	1	6	4	0	Leman, cf	0	0	3	0	1
Frazee, cf	2	2	3	0	1	Callender, c	1	1	9	3	0
Adams, rf	0	0	1	0	1	Mitchell, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Duryea, p, 1b	2	1	3	6	1	Miller, 3b	2	2	0	1	1
Sullivan, ss	0	1	1	1	0	Smith, p	2	1	1	6	1
Fitzsim's, rf	0	0	2	0	1						
Totals	10	9	27	18	5	Totals	7	11	24	13	7

SCORE BY INNINGS.

St. Paul	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	3	*	—10
Decatur	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—7

Earned runs, St. Paul 2, Deatur 2; two-base hits, McCarthy, Reising 2, Burns, Callender, Smith; struck out, by Duryea 7, by Cleveland 5, by Smith 4; bases on balls, off Duryea 1, off Smith 4; passed balls, Tray 3, Callender 3; left on bases, St. Paul 4, Decatur 3; time of game, 2:15; umpire, Tindill.

Two Games in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—Two games were played to-day between the Baltimore and the Louisville clubs on account of the drawn game on Saturday. About 1,500 people witnessed the morning game. Kilroy was batted freely, while Ramsey was very effective. In the second inning the Baltimores filled the basses, when Fulmer came to the bat and knocked a foul ball near the third base. Umpire Walsh was not in a position to see it and called out fair ball. The Louisville fielders, mistaking the decision, did not make haste to get the ball, and three base runners scored. This caused Walsh to be almost mobbed. The feature of the game was Mack's home run. Score:

Louisville	3	1	1	2	1	1	4	0	0	—13
Baltimore	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—6

BROKE THE RECORD.

The afternoon contest was witnessed by 3,000 people. The feature of the game was Hecker's tremendous and unparalleled batting. He made three home runs and three singles, a total of fifteen bases, which has never been equaled in the history of the game. He also made seven scores out of seven times at bat. He now leads the batters of the American association by nearly thirty points. Score:

Louisville	5	0	1	0	4	2	4	5	1	—22
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—5

A Miserable Exhibition.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—The Brooklyns gave the most miserable exhibition of ball playing seen here this season. Terry retired in the eighth to left field, and Pinckney pitched the remaining innings. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	1	2	4	7	1	—19
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Hart's Great Pitching.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—Hart pitched a great game for the Athletics to-day, and the Cincinnatis secured only one hit. Pechiney was hit hard when he was hit at all, and the visitors ran bases in a daring manner. McPhee and Bierbauer made excellent records. Score:

Athletic	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

The Records.

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost		Won.	Lost
Duluth	33	20	Oshkosh	25	26
St. Paul	29	25	Milwaukee	27	29
Eau Claire	26	27	Minneapolis	20	33

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost		Won.	Lost
Detroit	59	21	Boston	35	42
Chicago	56	22	St. Louis	26	54
New York	56	24	Kansas City	19	55
Philadelphia	46	28	Washington	12	63

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost		Won.	Lost
St. Louis	66	29	Brooklyn	47	43
Louisville	56	39	Athletic	36	52
Pittsburg	50	41	Baltimore	30	58
Cincinnati	51	48	Metropolitan	29	55

SULLIVAN VS. HEROLD.

Gossip About the Coming Meeting of These Giants.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—If the expressed intentions of the pugilists are carried out, there will soon take place a fight worth witnessing, as J. L. Sullivan may yield his laurels, which drinking and dissipation have been undermining for years, to Frank Herold, who, although untried as yet, has pushed forward as the coming slugger of the world. One thing is in Herold's favor. He is not over-confident. "I hardly expect to whip him," Herold said, "but I will do my best, and if I am whipped, why, I'll have to take it." Herold is a big man, temperate, strong and well built. His face, when he is in the ring, wears an earnest, intent look. He knows the answer to the question, "How to knock his man out," is to hit him on the jaw. He has got the blow down fine, and is more than anxious to deliver it. Then he faces his man courgeously and is ready to take the punishment and to return it with interest if he can. But is he a scientific fighter? Nobody can answer that disinterestedly so far as I can learn. Ed Mallahan, who is

HIS SPONSOR,

says he is, as have some of the editors of sporting papers, several of whom started a boom for him several months ago, insisting that he could whip Sullivan or any one indeed that might be fetched from anywhere. Sullivan weighs close to 240 pounds, is 29 years old, and five feet, eleven and three-quarters inches in height. Herold is 24 years old, weighs about 180 pounds, and is something over half an inch shorter than the champion. This would indicate that they would stand on almost the same ground. Sullivan, when he was not as fat as he is now, looked like Hercules come to town again. Then he weighed 190 pounds, and the fifty pounds he has since gained have not been the hardest kind of muscle. There are three fat wrinkles on the back of his neck when he throws his head back, his belly is large and drooping, and the true lines and play of his muscles are nearly hidden. Herold, on the other hand, is put together without regard to beauty, and one is not favorably impressed on first seeing him stripped. He is a big-boned fellow and has no superfluous flesh.

The Genesta Beaten.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—In the race for the Cape May cup between the Irex and the Genesta, the latter of which won the cup in the United States last year, the Irex was victorious, arriving at Cowes at 1:10 p. m., at which time the Genesta had not been sighted. The start was made at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and the course was about 170 miles.

THE START.

Both yachts started with their whole mainsails square beaded and their gaff topsails and gib topsails set over the head sails. After passing the Needles the wind lightened and the yachts were becalmed for an hour in a heavy, rolling sea. When the wind freshened the Irex went ahead and in mid-channel was six miles in the lead. After that she did not see the Genesta again. The Irex sighted Cheerbough breakwater at 2 a. m., having passed inside the breakwater. She passed by the east end at 3 a. m. A brisk southwest wind was blowing and she made a quick return. The Genesta reached Cowes at 5 p. m.

Small Talk.

The simultaneous chess play Saturday evening at the Minnesota chess headquarters,