Daily Globe.

VOL. XI. SAINT PAUL, MINN., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1889. NO. 161.

JOHNSTOWN'S WOE.

The Tenth Day Since the Great Calamity in the Conemaugh Valley.

Late Estimates of the Loss of Life Place It Below Four Thousand.

The Health of the Region Reported Excellent by the Doctors.

Seven Well-Known Pennsylvanians to Distribute the Relief Fund.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 9.—To-day is the tenth since the disaster in the Conemaugh valley occurred, and the extent of the fatality can be appreciated when it is known that bodies are still being found wherever men are at work. To-day one of the morgue directors was met and asked the usual question, "How many bodies were recovered to-day?" "Oh, not very many," he replied, "I believe there were fifty-eight altogether." The loss of life has been so great that fifty-eight bodies found in one day, even if that was the tenth, was considered a light showing. The remains that are now being removed from the drift are far advanced in decomposition, and physicians in charge are advocating their cremation as fast as found, as it is almost impossible to handle them safely. The work of clearing away the debris is progressing very encouragingly. The workmen were not required to proceed to-day, but nine-tenths of them volunteered to continue. As a result a large inroad was made in the central portion of the city. Main street, which was the principal thoroughfare and one of the most blockaded, is now about cleared. At the wreckage above the stone bridge the work is geing on rather slowly. The force is small and the difficulties great. Arthur Kirk, who has been using dynamite blasts to separate the drift, suspended operations to-day. A considerable force continued to use pike poles and cleared a few feet more. Ex-Internal Revenue Collector Bigler, of the Western Pennsylvania district, said to-day that if he were given permission he could bring in 300

PRACTICAL CANT-HOOK MEN

from the Clearfield lumber districts and clean the channel above the bridge in two days. The trouble with those now at work, he says, is inexperience. He mentioned the matter to Adjt. Gen. Hastings, but did not meet with very much encouragement. This has been a very quiet day in and about Johnstown, owing to the fact that the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads refused to run trains from Pittsburg or other important points nearer than Bolivar on the former and Rockwood on the latter road. This rule kept out a large influx of excursionists and left the field clear to the workers. Religious services were held at various points to-day. Most of the suburban towns where the church buildings remained had regular services. In Johnstown open-air meetings were held at different points. Chaplain L. A. Maguire, of the Fourteenth regiment, held a regimental service in the morning and spoke at an open-air meeting in the afternoon. This has been the hottest day since the disaster, and the weather is telling on the workmen. With the fires that are constantly kept going burning up the rubbish, and the hot sun, many of them were exhausted before evening. The hot sun beating down on the wreckage above the bridge has developed the fact that

MANY BODIES

of animals and probably human beings are yet in the ruins. The stench arising from this pile has been more offensive to day than at any time yet, although at no time has it been as bad as reported. Gov. Beaver arrived this morning about 4 o'clock. He spent the day in visiting the ruined portions of the city and in driving up the Conemaugh valley. He held a conference this afternoon with the committees heretofore in charge, and as a result will assume control on Wednesday morning. He left this evening in Supt. King's private car over the Baltimore & Ohio for Philadelphia. The Western Union Telegraph company is pushing forward its lines, and to-morrow will open an office in the Morrell building in Johnstown. The Associated Press will also secure quarters in the city proper to-morrow, and the whole newspaper force will then be transferred from the west side of the railroad bridge in what was the business portion of Johnstown. The two large hospitals here, the Cambria and the Bedford, have but little to do now, but the large corps of physicians is kept very busy. At the Cambria hospital sixteen persons injured by the flood were cared for, and but two died, Miss Maggie Hughes and Mrs. Willower. Since the flood over 500 persons have received the attention of the physicians at this institution. Several women who nursed some of the injured became ill, and one of them may not recover. At the Bedford hospital 362 injured persons were cared for, and when they could be removed safely were taken to Pittsburg hospitals. Only three patients were brought to the hospital to-day. They received slight injuries while at work clearing away the debris. Over 600 persons were furnished medicine and attention by the physicians in charge of the hospitals.

THE TENT HOSPITALS

have been practically abandoned, as none of them have had a case for several days. The health of the valley is unusually good, notwithstanding reports of threatened epidemic. The following bulletin has been issued by the state board of health, and speaks for itself. It was posted to-day in every conspicuous place about the town. The encouraging words of Dr. Groff will do much towards relieving the anxiety of the many thousands of survivors and workingmen in the stricken valley, who have feared the outbreak of an epidemic. For this reason many of them have deserted the town. More are constantly arriving, however. The bulletin reads:

The general condition of health in Johnstown and vicinity is excellent. No epidemic disease of any kind prevails, nor is it expected that any will arise. The whole region has been divided into convenient districts, and each placed under a competent sanitarian. The state board of health is prepared to meet all emergencies as they arise. The air is wholesome and the water generally pure. If the good people of the devastated district will go on as they have so nobly done for the past week in their efforts to clean up the wreckage, good health will certainly be maintained. GEO. C. GROFF.

Dr. Groff has made a careful inspection of the drift in the river at the stone bridge, and reports that there is no probability of any contamination of the water supply of the towns below from this source. He says the number of bodies in the river cannot be large. The valleys have been swept so clean by the great floods that the river waters are now

PURER THAN BEFORE

the disaster. There is a difference in the contaminating power of decomposing organic matters. That from bodies dead from contagious disease would be far more dangerous than that from bodies which were of healthy persons. As it is, the bodies in the river are generally covered with from one to six feet of mud and sand. The earthy matter absorbs all effluvia and acts as the best of disinfectant. There is no present danger to the water supply of Pittsburg at Johnstown. The only present danger is from people being frightened into sickness by sensational reports. "You may state for me," said he, "that there are more doctors here than patients. The general health of the people in the town is excellent—much better than I expected. I expected more sickness than there is. I really looked for an epidemic of some kind. It would have broken out, however, before this time if any was to come, and for this reason I feel perfectly safe in issuing the above bulletin. There is hardly any typhoid fever in the town and but little pneumonia. The fears of an epidemic of diphtheria are unfounded. There are a few cases of sore throat, but they are not serious enough to cause any alarm. Every effort is being made to have people move out of their houses and into tents. Plenty of tents will be furnished by the state. Living in tents in the open air is more

CONDUCIVE TO GOOD HEALTH

than residing in close, damp houses. The water is generally good and the air is pure. I will say again that residents of Pittsburg and the cities below need not fear to drink the river water. There is no danger of its being contaminated."

Dr. John S. Miller and Dr. F. M. Strouse are in charge of the Red Cross outposts, which are located in the very midst of the ruins. The flag of the Red Cross on a white field of tents, waiving upon the main tent, is a welcome sign of refuge to the many workmen who are suddenly stricken while at work on the ruins. The word "hospital" is feared by them, and they would rather leave the city than to enter one. At the outpost they know they can be prescribed for and can lie down for a while at rest. None of their cases are very serious, only ordinary complaints due to a change of food and water. After a short rest they generally return to their work. The tents are usually well filled. The tents were warm and close to-day, but this is due to the hot weather. A stiff breeze is blowing this evening and is doing much to alleviate the suffering of the men. A force of seventy-five men cleaned out three baker shops in the ruins this afternoon. A number of bakers will be sent from Pittsburg, and as soon as the ovens are cleaned they are to commence to bake bread. Flour is plentiful and the bread will be sold.

VANDALISM AND ROBBERY.

Military Guards Kept Busy Arresting Thieves.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 9.—Several cases of vandalism and robbery were reported to-day. Last night a number of cars containing supplies were broken into and the contents carried off. What the thieves could not steal they trampled and ruined. The Masonic relief car was also entered and robbed. Twelve men were arrested for stealing to-day, but they were released upon returning the goods. The military guards over in Cambria City were kept busy last night arresting thieves. They were placed in the guard house, and this morning drummed out of town. When they reached the outskirts of the town they were warned that if they were caught again they would be summarily dealt with. Many people are imposing upon the relief committee and in several instances men have succeeded in getting enough supplies to last them several months. One man was found this afternoon who had nine sacks of flour in his cellar, besides a large stock of provisions and clothing which he had received from the committee by misrepresentation. This afternoon Private William Young, of Company C, Fourteenth regiment, N. G. P., committed suicide in his tent by shooting himself in the head with a rifle ball. He was a farm laborer and resident of Toms Run, near Mansfield, Pa. He had been sick for several days, but nothing in his manner indicated that he contemplated taking his life. He was twenty-nine years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. Miss Walk and Miss Ely, of the Northern Home for the Friendless for Children, returned to Philadelphia yesterday and took with them the Hoffman family of nine children. These little ones were found in an utterly destitute condition, as both of the parents and the oldest sister were drowned in the flood. The ladies will return to assist in the work of aiding children who have lost all.

CARING FOR CHILDREN.

Many of Those Who Lost Parents to Be Adopted.

JOHNSTOWN, June 9.—Miss B. W. Hinckley, head of the Children's Aid Society of Philadelphia, at their headquarters near the Fourth ward morgue, is one of the busiest young women in the valley. The number of applications for children far exceeds the number of children thus far provided for. Miss Hinckley says the object of her society is to unite parents and children rather than send them away from Johnstown, although the little ones will be provided for if their parents are not found. There are plenty of Johnstown people who will adopt these children and bring them up as citizens of Johnstown, instead of sending them to asylums where they will become state paupers. Miss Hinckley can't give an estimate of the number of children restored to their parents, but is very large. Miss Maggie Brooks is the only resident member of this aid society who was not drowned. She is a school teacher here, and knows every child and their parents in the city. She spends her time in hunting every house for miles around for parents and children. When a child is found it is sent to headquarters, and a note and description made of it. When any of the child's relatives or parents are found they are sent to the headquarters, and in this way many families have been reunited. The object of the Western Pennsylvania Aid society is to furnish temporary as well as permanent homes for the orphans. Mrs. Alston to-day found at Kernville seventeen adults and children living in a room about 10 by 10. The children will be sent to Pittsburg until their parents can find some sort of a habitation, when they will recall their children. Numerous cases of overcrowding were found at Kernville to-day, and bad results are feared. The body of Miss Bryant, who was the companion of the missing Miss Paulson, of Pittsburg, was identified by relatives to-day. It had been interred under the name of Miss Wilmington, but through the published

DESCRIPTION OF A RING

worn by Miss Bryant, her friends had the body exhumed and identified. It will be taken to Wilmington, Del. W. M. Fergusson walked down from South Fork to-day, following the line of the Pennsylvania road. He said that all the railroad tracks from South Fork to the viaduct were swept away. The Old Portage viaduct is gone. A part of the road known as the Deep Cut is half filled with earth and sand, and the tracks are lost. A mile and a half of tracks, from Mineral Point to the cut, are gone. A trestlework is being built where the Deep Cut bridge once stood. From the viaduct the South Fork, he said, was six miles. It will be three weeks before the road will be open for travel and months before it will be restored to its former stability. Dr. Carrington, of the United States marines, and Dr. Probst, secretary of the state board of Ohio, arived in Johnstown to-day and called upon Dr. Groff. They then made a tour of inspection with Gov. Beaver. They propose to help Dr. Groff in his sanitary labors. The work of cleaning out cellars and the destruction of dead animals was continued to-day. The workingmen are disinfecting themselves by scattering copperas over their clothing and bed clothing. The work of registration of the survivors of the flood is going steadily on. Up to this evening there were about 21,000 registered and the list still increasing. The number of the lost is placed now at 5,000 by those who held it would reach 10,000 a week ago. A conservative estimate is between 3,500 and 4,000. Up to date there have been 1,500 bodies recovered.

ALL FOR SUFFERERS.

The Relief Fund Not to Be Used for Clearing Debris.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 9.—The tower of St. John's Roman Catholic church was blown up this afternoon. This is the church which caught fire on the eventful Friday night and was burned. The tower stood alone, and was a constant nuisance to passers-by. It was condemned and danger signals placed near it, but, as a measure of safety, the authorities to-day ordered that it be demolished, and a charge of dynamite was placed under it, and the tall tower was soon a heap of bricks and mortar. There was an important meeting here to-day, at which were present Gov. Beaver, Col. Schoonmaker, Messrs. William McCreery, S. S. Marvin, H. J. Gourley, W. R. Ford, J. R. Scott, Thomas M. King, Mr. McCoy, Capt. W. R. Jones, Adjt. Gen. Hastings, Reuben Miller and Sheriff McCandless. A general discussion of the situation was had. The governor indulged in a long talk, reviewing the situation and making many suggestions. William McGreery, chairman of the relief committee, then made a long statement and said he thought it was time the relief committee was relieved of the work of clearing away the debris by the state. The governor said all the necessary money could be raised. That there were 200 men who would become responsible for $5,000 each; that he would give his bond to the state treasurer for $1,000,000, with these 200 men as bondsmen, and the state treasurer would then pay out the $1,000,000 for the necessary work. When the legislature meets the money withdrawn from the treasury could be appropriated. He said that the money already subscribed should be used entirely for the relief of the sufferers and the money from the state treasurer be used for restoring the vicinity to its condition before the flood. All debts already contracted for the removal of the debris should be paid, but all money paid out for this purpose from the relief fund shall be refunded, so that every cent subscribed for the relief of the stricken people shall be used for that purpose alone. The governor has $250,000 in his hands now for the relief fund. A committee of seven well-known men of the state will be appointed to distribute the relief fund, and the present relief committee is to continue the work of relief till the commission is appointed. After the commission has been appointed the future operations of the Pittsburg relief committee rests with it. In an interview to-night Gov. Beaver said that he had been over the entire flooded district and found the supply depots all well filled, but they must soon be replenished. "I found the streams filled with debris and accumulated drift, in which there is a possibility of human bodies being imbedded, with a probability if allowed to remain they will endanger public health, leaving it more firmly impressed in my mind that the police powers of the state must be exercised to restore things to their normal condition. The funds which have come into my hands in such large amounts and from so many quarters outside of the state, and which have been imposed upon me as a sacred trust will be expended wholly and absolutely for the benefit of individual sufferers. No part of it will be expended in work which is legitimately the domain of the state under its police powers. This I wish to emphasize, so that all contributors to the fund may feel assured that their money will be judiciously and economically expended for the benefit of suffering humanity, and not to the work which should and will be undertaken by the state or municipal authorities."

FIXING THE BLAME.

A Chicago Preacher Lays It to the Pittsburg Club.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Nearly a full dozen clergymen throughout Chicago, and representing almost that number of different denominations, preached to-day upon the subject of the Johnstown horror. The prevailing public sentiment was voiced most strongly perhaps by Rev. J. L. Withrow, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, one of the largest congregations in the West. Dr. Withrow declared that the calamity could not be classed as an "act of God," and the responsibility laid on the Almighty. He said in substance that the real burden of blame pressed upon the shoulders of the Pittsburg club, whose thoughtless selfishness was more concerned in maintaining a pleasure resort than in the safety of thousands of their fellow men.

RAIN AND HAIL.

Oswego, N. Y., Visited by a Great Storm.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 9.—The worst storm of rain and hail experienced here in many years passed over this section of the state about 3 o'clock this afternoon. The people were just gathering at a mass meeting in aid of the Johnstown sufferers when the sky suddenly became black and two immense clouds seemed to rise up out of the lake and bear down upon the city. The people abandoned the meeting and rushed for their homes. The thermometer fell from 66 to 56. The hail came with terrific force, the stones being of all shapes and sizes. Great damage was done to strawberries and tobacco crops, and in many fields they were utterly ruined. The streets were filled from gutter to gutter, and many cellars were flooded. The air was filled with electricity, and the thunder was incessant and deafening. The burgess yacht Merle, owned in Toronto, was driven ashore at Nine Mile Point. The crew escaped. An unknown schooner was driven ashore at Fair Haven.

THOUGHT INTO SKILL.

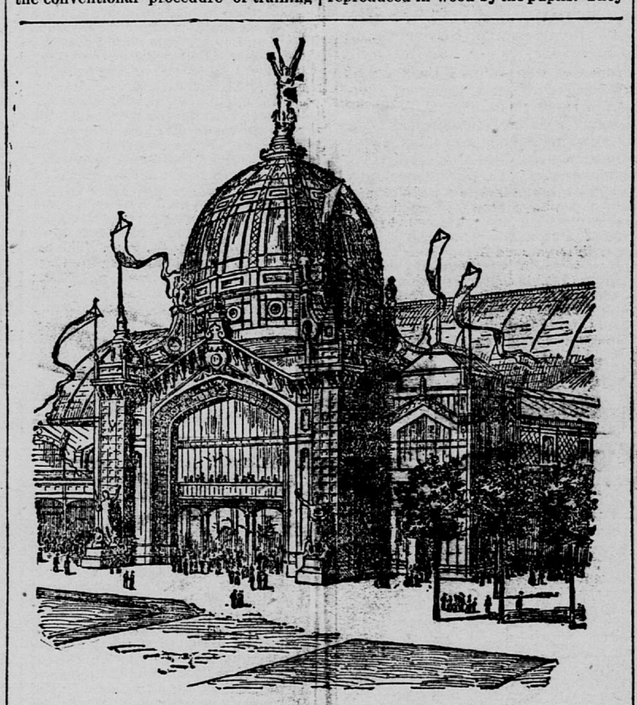
The Paris Exhibit Shows the World Has Changed Its Objects of Education.

Henceforth a Greater Share Attention Will Be Given the Industrial.

The Arts and Trades More Important Than Ancient Greek Poems.

The Exhibit of St. Paul Stands for American Primary Schools.

PARIS, June 9.—The educational exhibit in the Paris exposition demonstrates clearly that a new era is firmly established in the thought of the world concerning the means, methods and objects of schooling. The evolution in education has been from the minority in the highest social plane toward the majority in the lowest social plane. As it has proceeded the standards have been subjected to a revolution, complete and, without doubt, permanent. The models of the academies of Greece, with their abstract disputations, served the little area of reflecting mankind until the invention of printing. The industry of secluded students and the zeal of enthusiastic copyists preserved the texts which constitute for all ages the foundations of culture, but their multiplication by machines did not for two centuries seriously affect the conventional procedure of training



MAIN ENTRANCE AND ROTUNDA OF EXPOSITION.

a few out of every thousand for the duties appertaining to professors of sacred and profane learning, who in turn passed a few others in each thousand along the beaten paths of Hellenic and Roman authors, and presented them upon the threshold of metaphysics, which few crossed except for profitless wrangling. The idea of including within the scope of education the industries of civilization, remained for later ages, when the daring of the sailor and the tread of armies brought the distributed races face to face.

DEMOCRACY AND COMMERCE,

and the slowly operating spirit of Christianity, which they have in part harmonized and in part promoted, combine in our own time to establish a new order. The total effacement of the antiquated and exclusive privilege of higher culture is shown in every portion of the exposition. Higher instruction there is preserving the monumental works of earlier genius in literature, but the new epoch, while cherishing these works, has a different as well as a complementary means of developing intelligence. It is resolved that creation shall accompany reflection. It is not merely literary; it is industrial. It is not solely for the refinement of the minority; it is for the good of the entire people. The most beneficent quality is its devotion to beauty and truth. While aggrandizing the material and recognizing the fact that education, like liberty, is a universal right as well as a universal prudence, the principle of the new epoch is that thought shall be turned into skill. This may not be the noblest idea of culture. It is doubtless more sublime to write a great poem than to discover a secret in chemistry, to construct a perfect machine or to furnish textile manufacturers with more distinguished colors and richer designs. The question of the time is not how to immortalize rare spirits, but how to render life happier, more reflecting and more virtuous for the great body of people, to whom the arts and trades are as indispensable in modern ages as was the meditation of old to the Cenobite, or

POMP TO THE PRIVILEGED

participators in courtly splendor. The rule of the abstract is past. Socrates' contempt for imitative arts has been smiled into practical philosophy. The French educational exhibit presents this revolution in education with remarkable comprehensiveness. The first country to cast off traditional exclusive literary training, its pre-eminence in fine industrial art and its monopoly of the most profitable industries into which design enter are explained. In addition to a representation of the entire school system of Paris, seventy of the eighty-seven departments of the republic have respective places in the educational building. The exhibit is under manifold auspices, manifesting the ceaseless activity of the people. The national system finds augmentation through benevolent societies, through municipal and communual organizations, or through private enterprise; but whatever the form of administration the process and principles are identical. Mind training beginning with the primary grades and passing up through high schools into colleges and universities is constantly accompanied with the training of the eye and the hand throughout all the sciences and all the arts. The exhibit, ramified through every division with inventive, decorative and constructive industry, is a school where all nations may study with advantage. Were Germany represented, the efficaciousness of this rational combination of literary with executive for the discipline of people in thrift and thought would be not less clearly demonstrated. That it will become the code of the most enlightened, progressive and conservative nations of Europe is apparent in the unity which pervades the various international contributions. Belgium, combining in her economic character the

GREATEST DENSITY

of population with the largest diversity of occupation and the most uniform distribution of wealth with the minimum of pauperism, ranks after France. Closely following her are Holland and Switzerland. Abreast of them are the French colonies in Asia, Oceanica and Africa. American visitors should seek these colonial sections. They are not in the exposition buildings proper, but in structures illustrating the aboriginal architecture of Oriental peoples along the Esplande Des Invalides. In the composition of their contents primitive antiquity is side by side with the most refined evidences of modern subtlety in education. The surprise is, however, furnished by Japan. Nothing more delicious or more gratifying in quaint variety can be imagined than the kindergarten work of Japanese children. The venerable Elizabeth Peabody, who introduced Froebel's system in the United States, has not lived long enough to see American children as happily occupied in proportion to their numbers as is the little world of the presumably benighted East. The accompanying statistics show that there are nearly three million children and seventy thousand teachers in the elementary schools of Japan. The exhibit presents a view of the entire system, from the kindergarten up to the university, and is as scientific and orderly as the system of France. Particularly important is the work shown by Japanese schools for the blind and for deaf mutes. A relief alphabet and various series of models are in use. In the former the letters are in pressed paper, and are beautifully reproduced in wood by the pupils. They have also a relief apparatus, combining syllables in the principle of the wood method in vogue in our primary instruction, and which was borrowed from the Germans. The skill of

THE DEAF MUTES

in wood carving, painting modeling in clay and in designing for ceramics, textiles and iron, is almost phenomenal. The British and American exhibits are disappointments. Their scantiness and relative inferiority are due to the obvious fact that English-speaking nations have longest adhered to all but exclusive literary instruction, which is a fossil reminiscence of rejected pedagogy. Great Britain, which was the last of all enlightened countries to establish a national educational system by taxation, is reluctant about it, but she must go to Germany or France for the science of teaching. The practical instruction given in her primary schools is meager, but it is more general proportionately than in the United States, which cannot plead the pretext of a late institution or a prejudice against foreign technical progress. Nor can they plead a want of sympathy on the part of the rich or a lack of national resoluteness in behalf of education. More children go to school in a given population of the United States than in any other country in the world, but in proportion to the time spent and the money invested, they learn less of practical value, although professedly, America is the most practical of nations. Prof. Parks, who is in charge of the American educational exhibit, has found it impossible to get it into shape completely, owing to the

TARDINESS OF THE CONTRACTORS.

The plan adopted makes Boston's schools the representative of the entire American public school system. The exhibit of St. Paul stands for the primary schools, of Buffalo for the grammar schools. Philadelphia exhibits the work of a manual training school, and California the work of a normal school. The exhibit of the Massachusetts institute of technology adds substantially to our credit. That we have a high grade of decorative and industrial art is shown in the specimens of opalescent glass exhibited by John Lafarge, of New York, and Healy and Millet, of Chicago. Rand and McNally prove to be among the foremost map makers of the United States. The government's exhibit of native ores is in the collection under charge of George Kunz. The American publishing trade has an imposing exhibit in the educational section, and represents productions of D. Appleton & Co., Barnes & Co., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Jansen & McClurg, Ivison & Blakeman, Lippincott, Lothrop, Prang, the Century company and Johns Hopkins university. In industrial and art publications Henry Carey Baird, Stokes, Wiley and Williams lift the educational exhibit above the preponderating commonplace of school catalogues, which are all that exemplify more than 150 American institutions. The Young Men's Christian association and the Women's Christian Temperance Union are creditably represented by literature, lithographs and statistics.

MARGARET F. SULLIVAN.

Temporary Annexation.

LONDON, June 9.—It is reported in St. Petersburg that during the shah's visit there a secret treaty was made between Russia and Persia for the temporary annexation of Northern Persia to Russia in certain cases.

DROPPED BY FARMER.

The Agriculturist Gives a Game to the Men Representing Omaha.

Some Close Work and a Deal of Excitement Late in the Contest.

Sowders Pitches a Losing Game for the Kansas City Team.

Columbus and Brooklyn Win the Other American Association Contests.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
St. Paul	33	26	7	.787
Omaha	34	23	11	.676
Sioux City	33	20	13	.606
Minneapolis	33	15	18	.454
Denver	32	14	18	.438
Des Moines	30	13	17	.433
St. Joseph	31	10	21	.322
Milwaukee	30	7	23	.233
NATIONAL LEAGUE.				
Boston	32	25	7	.781
Cleveland	37	23	14	.621
Philadelphia	36	22	14	.611
New York	34	18	16	.529
Chicago	35	15	20	.428
Pittsburg	34	13	21	.382
Indianapolis	32	10	22	.312
Washington	30	9	21	.300
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.				
St. Louis	45	32	13	.711
Athletic	41	26	15	.634
Brooklyn	42	25	17	.595
Baltimore	41	21	20	.512
Cincinnati	45	22	23	.488
Kansas City	43	21	22	.488
Columbus	41	16	25	.390
Louisville	44	8	36	.181

GAMES TO-DAY.

Sioux City at Milwaukee.
St. Joseph at Des Moines.
Denver at Minneapolis.
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Pittsburg at Cleveland.
Indianapolis at Chicago.
Cincinnati at Columbus.
Louisville at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Philadelphia.

POSTPONED—RAIN.

Sioux City at Milwaukee.

OMAHA IN FRONT AGAIN.

The St. Paul Team Once More Forced to Bite the Dust.

That Farmer is not a success as a short stop was conclusively demonstrated to the 2,000 people who saw him attempt to fill Pickett's shoes yesterday afternoon. Of the four grounders knocked to him he handled but one with effect, and three of the five runs of the visitors resulted directly from his blunders. The game was one of the most exciting of the season. The Nebraskans took a lead in the first inning, and the Apostles pulled up to even terms in the fourth, only to have the visitors forge ahead again in the fifth. They added one in the sixth, and the score ran 5 to 2 until the ninth inning. Daly opened with a slashing grounder to Walsh, who let it go by him. Farmer dropped a high fly into Nagle's hands, but Broughton set the crowd to cheering by pasting the leather to center for a base. Daly flew around to third, and Broughton took second on the throw in. Tuckerman hit one hard to Crooks, who fumbled it a while, but retired his man. Daly scored and Broughton made third. Hawes came up with a smile and a "wagon tongue," and was requested from all sides to knock it over the fence. He hit it a resounding thwack, and it got away from Andrews, Crooks and Strauss, Broughton scoring and Hawes going to second. It was a critical moment. A hit would tie the score, and Murphy, who had already made two pretty singles, swung the willow. He waited and got two bad balls. Then Umpire Cusick called "One strike!" The next ball came singing along and Murphy hit it a hard crack. It went high, however, and landed securely in Willis' hands, giving the game to Omaha. This is the first time St. Paul has lost two games in succession. Tuckerman pitched well throughout. He was hit safely but six times for a total of eight bases, and four of these hits were made in the sixth and seventh innings. He gave half a dozen men bases on balls, but only one of these developed into a run. Nichols also pitched in fine form, being hit safely not more than once in any inning except the fourth and ninth. The fielding feature was a remarkable catch by Daly at the left-field fence. Umpire Cusick got into hot water early in the contest for not pleasing the crowd in close decisions, and he was roasted to a turn. Three times he called St. Paul men out on bases at critical moments when they seemed safe, and the spectators manifested a disposition to be ugly. There will be no game this afternoon, the game scheduled for to-day being postponed until to-morrow. The score follows:

ST. PAUL.	A.B.	R.	1 B.	2 B.	3 B.	H.P.	O.	A.	E.
Hawes, 1b	5	0	1	0	0	7	1	0	
Murphy, cf	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	
Carroll, rf	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Reilly, 3b	4	1	2	0	2	3	2	0	
Werrick, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	
Daly, lf	4	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	
Farmer, ss	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	
Broughton, c	4	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	
Tuckerman, p	4	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	
Totals	37	4	8	3	24	10	5		

OMAHA.	A.B.	R.	1 B.	2 B.	3 B.	H.P.	O.	A.	E.
Willis, cf	5	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	
Cleveland, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Strauss, rf	5	1	1	1	3	0	1	1	
Crooks, 2b	3	1	1	0	4	4	1	1	
Walsh, ss	4	1	1	0	3	5	2	0	
Nagle, c	4	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	
Andrews, 1b	3	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	
Canavan, lf	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	
Nichols, p	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	
Totals	34	5	6	2	27	14	5		

St. Paul 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2—4
Omaha 2 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 *—5

Earned runs, St. Paul 2, Omaha 1; two-base hits, Reilly 2, Willis, Walsh; double plays, Farmer, Werrick and Hawes; bases on balls, off Tuckerman 6, off Nichols 1; struck out, by Tuckerman 6, by Nichols 2; first base on errors, Omaha 5, St. Paul 4; left on bases, St. Paul 7, Omaha 11; wild pitches, Tuckerman 2; time, 1:45; umpire, Cusick.

FLOUR CITY BALL.

Notes on the Game, Professional and Otherwise.

Mitchell, the "Tall Kid," will pitch against Denver in the game on the Minneapolis grounds to-day, and old Pat Dugdale's son will be the other end of the battery. Darnbrough and Twineham will occupy the points for the Pike's Peak people.

Many Minneapolis cranks are expressing disappointment that Manager Morton failed to secure Shoeneck to hold down first bag, but there is little reason for complaint as long as Minnehan tends the sack as he has of late, and he is certainly hitting the ball, which Schoeneck has failed to do this season.

People who made such asses of themselves in hissing Capt. Hengle for his bad error in Saturday's game evidently did not know that he was playing with two bad fingers sufficient to lay off a player with less sand than "Moxie" possesses.

The Palace and Oak Lake ball teams played a close game yesterday, the former winning by a score of 5 to 4. The batteries were: Pallace, Flemming and Fewer; Oak Lakes, McNider and Harrington.

The Minneapolis Juniors and the Glass Blocks played a seven inning game at Bloomington avenue and Fortieth street yesterday afternoon, resulting in a victory for the Juniors, the score standing 17 to 16. The feature of the game was the hard slugging of the Juniors, who knocked out ten earned runs.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Brooklyn, Columbus and the Athletics the Winners.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Brooklyn and Louisville teams played their second game together at Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn, to-day. The home nine again won with great ease. Paasch, who umpired in Ferguson's absence, was continually hissed by the crowd, which seemed to think he was giving the home players more benefits than an impartial umpire should. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0 0 0 2 3 5 0 2—	12	13	2
Louisville	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—	2	8	3

Earned runs, Brooklyn 7, Louisville 2; two-base hit, Shannon; three-base hit, Lovett; stolen bases, O'Brien, Collins, Foutz, 2; Smith, Corkhill; double plays, Shannon, Gleason, Hecker; Wolf and Hecker; Collins, Smith, and Foutz; Pickney, Collins, and Young; first base on balls, off Ramsey, 4; hit by pitched ball, Hecker; struck out, by Lovett, 3; by Ramsey, 7; passed balls, Cook 3; wild pitch, Ramsey; time, 2 hours; umpire, Paasch.

SWIPED SOWDERS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The Athletics defeated Kansas City this afternoon at Gloucester with ridiculous ease. The game was too one-sided to be interesting, and nearly one-half the spectators withdrew after the sixth inning. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Athletic	3 1 1 0 0 4 1 2 0—	12	11	2
Kansas City	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—	1	6	7

Earned runs, Athletic 2; two-base hits, Larkin, Seward; double play, Stearns and Pickett; first base on balls, Seward 1, Sowders 7; hit by pitched ball, Sowders 2; struck out, by Sowders 1, by Seward 3; passed balls, Hoover 2; time, 2:05; umpire, Carlin.

POUNDED TWO PITCHERS.

COLUMBUS, O., June 9.—Columbus defeated Cincinnati easily to-day, knocking both of their pitchers out of the box. The feature of the game was the great work of Baldwin, who played a wonderful game for Columbus. Score:

Columbus	1	3	5	0	2	0	0	6	0—	17
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—	4

Earned runs, Columbus 10, Cincinnati 1; two-base hits, McTamany, Peoples, Holliday; three-base hits, Baldwin 2, Esterday, Marr; home run, Baldwin; stolen bases, Peoples, Greenwood, Holliday; double plays, McPhee, Beard and Reilly, Tebeau and Baldwin, Baldwin, McPhee and Carpenter, Greenwood, Esterday and Orr; first base on balls, off Duryea 3, off Mullane 5, off Baldwin 5; hit by pitched ball, Marr; struck out, by Baldwin 11, by Duryea 3, by Mullane 5; passed balls, Baldwin 2, Peoples 3; wild pitches, Duryea 2, Baldwin 3; time, 2:09; umpire, Goldsmith.

MORRILL A BACK NUMBER.

Washington People Protest Against the Ex-Bostonian.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Washington base ball club has signed Arthur Irwin, formerly captain of the Philadelphia team. Speaking of the wretched work of the Washington club this season, the Post says: "Morrill has seen his best days as a player, and it is simply a sentimental piece of foolishness to attempt to bolster up his weak points, and endeavor to force the people to believe that under his tutelage the club will ever improve a single iota. He cannot get the work out of the men that was expected, for the simple reason that his playing is not of a character to inspire them to good work. He is listless and unenthusiastic, whether it be on the coaching lines or at the bat, and his unconcern (which, of course, is natural to the man) causes his companions to fall into the same habits. The consequence is the team has no one to rally around or to follow with any degree of confidence or enthusiasm. This fact alone is greatly responsible for the many defeats the club has sustained, and for the many more which are certain to follow unless there is a vigorous change of policy in the management."

SUNDAY SPORTS.

A Dead Game Cocking Main Yesterday.

About fifty sports of Minneapolis and St. Paul attended one of the best cocking mains ever seen in this section, in an out of town resort not far from Minneapolis yesterday morning. There were three battles between Wisconsin and Minnesota birds and one between the Minneapolis birds. The Minnesota cocks were owned by a well known sporting man in Minneapolis. Each battle was for $40 a side and side bets ran the amount of money that changed hands up to about $700. The first fight, between a "brass back" Wisconsin bird and a brown red Minnesota cock was by all odds the gamiest fight ever seen in the Northwest, and the Wisconsin bird was killed in the tenth pitting, after an hour of game fighting, after having nearly laid out the other in the third. The Wisconsin cock was the one to crow in the second event, as the Flour City bird died in the seventh. The third fight was an easy victory for the home cock, which gaffed the other at will, killing him in the third pitting. The day's sport ended with an exhibition fight between a brown-red and a black cock, both Minneapolis birds. The black won in three pittings.

Taken by the Picketts.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, June 9.—The game between the St. Paul Picketts and the Winonas resulted: St. Paul 8, Winona 2; hits, St. Paul 10, Winona 1; struck out, by Murnane 16, by White 8; errors, St. Paul 3, Winona 4; earned runs, St. Paul 5, Winona 0.

Scraps of Sport.

The Diamonds defeated the Athletics on the latter's grounds by a score of 14 to 13. Batteries: Athletics, Suanson and Widman; Diamonds, Gardner and Weide. Struck out, by Gardner 11, by Swanson 6. The features were the battery work of Gardner and Weide and the playing at third of Nettelberg, of the Diamonds.

The Alerts and the Omahas played Saturday at Irving school, the Alerts winning by a score of 23 to 3. Steve Picha struck out eleven of the Omahas in the five innings played, and Charles Picha made three home runs and two three baggers in five times at bat. Score:

Omahas	0	2	1	0	0—	3				
Alerts	3	5	0	3	12—	23				

The Dispatch nine defeated the Plymouth nine yesterday in six innings by a score of 12 to 2. Struck out, by Fuzzy Plymouth 7, by Egan, for the Dispatch, 17.

Manager Barnes is negotiating for Bauswein, the crack pitcher of the Memphis team. Wells is on his way to St. Paul.

Many Arrests in Cincinnati.