THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1890. NUMBER 329.

CARLISLE'S PARTING SHOT.

He Will Make the Tariff Speech of His Life in the House Wednesday.

KEY WEST CIGAR MEN PROTEST.

They Want More Protection on the Finished Product and Less Duty on Tobacco—Owen's Amendments.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.

Ex-Speaker and Senator-elect Carlisle expects to make the tariff speech of his life in the house before the previous question is called at noon on Wednesday. He would present his credentials as Senator Beck's successor tomorrow and not appear in the lower body of congress again were it not for this fact.

Carlisle did not avail himself of the opportunity to speak while the general debate was pending, as he wished to take advantage of what would be said by the republicans both in the general debate and in the five minute rule discussion, and close the debate at the last moment. He will be given unlimited time and the parting shot at the protectionists is expected to contain some advice to his side of the house as to the course to be pursued in the future on the subject of the tariff.

It is believed that Senator Carlisle will be given Senator Beck's place on the committee on finance, where he will have the opportunity to continue his free trade work, and when the bill comes before the senate he will be looked to by his side of the chamber as the leader in the discussion.

The democratic wings in the house will flap together for free trade hereafter.

A KEY WEST KICK.

Key West, Fla., is represented here by a number of rustling cigar makers who want the duty increased on manufactured cigars and decreased on the raw material from which cigars are made. They claim that the importation of cigars will be augmented under this bill. A tax of $2 per pound is placed on wrappers, while fillers are taxed 40 cents. If a package of fillers is found to contain a single leaf of wrappers the whole is taxed $2 per pound, and this radical discrimination is considered too harsh by them. Key West employs 1,000 cigar makers. They may win their fight.

OWEN'S AMENDMENTS.

Representative Owen of Indiana intends to offer some very important amendments to the McKinley tariff bill. One of them will strike out all of the proposed reduction of the revenue tax on tobacco except the proposed abolition of the license for retail dealers. Another will put lumber and salt on the free list. Still another amendment will empower the secretary of the treasury to revoke the tariff on any article upon which a trust or monopoly is formed at any time, thus making it possible to prevent an unfair rise in the prices of articles of every day consumption. Mr. Owen says that this may be giving large power to the secretary of the treasury, but he does not see how it is possible to prevent monopolies and "bull" movements of the market unless we place confidence and power in the hands of our officials, as the conditions are continually changing, and if any article should be specified in any bill or any circumstance described, by which the law would prohibit a "corner" or monopoly or trust, it would be easy, as experience has taught, to change the conditions and avert the operations of the law. Public sentiment and careful scrutiny, he says, would always prevent the improper exercise of this discretionary power by any officer of the government.

FORGETTING MR. RANDALL.

An incident occurred in the house the other day while Chairman McKinley was speaking which illustrates very clearly how soon great men are forgotten in congress. While ex-Speaker Randall lived he was regarded by the democratic side of the house as the greatest man of the age, even by those who were free traders and were unwilling to follow his leadership on the tariff. His wisdom on all other subjects was never questioned, and had it not been for his tariff views he would undoubtedly have been nominated for the presidency by his party. During Major McKinley's argument he referred to "Samuel J. Randall, the greatest man that ever occupied a seat on that side of the house," pointing to the democrats; "a man who was ever on his feet and ready to defend the interests of his constituency to the very last." A thundering storm of applause followed this declaration by the republicans. A number of the staunchest republicans stood up on their feet and applauded for a full half minute. The one hundred or more democrats who were in their seats sat in dead silence; not one of them applauded the sentiment or nodded assent. Most of them sat with blanched faces and clenched teeth. Only a few months ago every one of them would have followed the leadership of the late ex-speaker on every subject but the tariff, but now his name is almost lost to their memories, because he was a tariff protectionist. The incident impressed every one who witnessed it and will not soon be forgotten.

CONGRESS AT A CIRCUS.

Groups of congressmen who chanced to meet at church and on the streets today discussed the humorous scenes which were presented by them at the circus the other night. It rained a perfect torrent, and the circus tent was pitched upon a square of ground almost a half-mile north and east of the government printing office, which is fully two miles from the centre of population. Washington is proverbially a great circus town, and notwithstanding the downpour of rain and the mud which was everywhere about the circus tent, it is estimated that twenty thousand people were present and ready to pay not only 50 cents admission, but from 50 cents to $2 for reserved seats. About five minutes before the time when the grand entree was to be made there were probably three hundred men, women and children struggling along the track just outside the ropes from the reserved seats. At intervals of twenty or thirty feet the rain streamed through the canvas and made puddles of mud and water which in places collected to a depth of several inches. A large crowd of tentmen undertook to clear the race track of humanity, so that no one would be hurt by the procession. Among the stragglers were several senators and probably a dozen congressmen, some of them accompanied by their wives and children. Along about this time Senators Vest of Missouri and Don Cameron of Pennsylvania appeared on the scene. Cameron wore a large derby hat and had it pulled down nearly over his ears, so as to disguise himself as much as possible. He wore a short coat and carried his hands away down in the pockets. Vest wore a Prince Albert coat and a very broad brimmed slouch hat, which was pulled over his ears, and came down upon his coat collar. Senator Vest had one side of his coat pulled up and into his pocket inserted his arm almost to the elbow. The two men straggled along like a couple of "toughs," evidently bent upon a full disguise from their friends and determined to have as much fun as possible out of the show. Finally they perched themselves upon a row of reserved seats and sat there during the entire performance looking like a couple of "rural guys" who generally hang around the circus to ride the trick mule. Those of their friends who passed by and recognized them yelled out familiar pet names, but the senators pretended not to hear them and let their legs hang over the broad benches and dangled their feet down where the rain splashed and the mud was swishing about.

When finally the tent men found some difficulty in clearing the tracks they began to use forcible means. They pushed a number of congressmen around like African slaves, and actually kicked one western representative. Senator Eustis of Alabama had a row with a negro at the entrance to the tent which resulted in having the African placed under arrest and the next morning fined in the police court for assault. Two congressmen from Missouri or an adjoining state approached the tent with their families and were recognized by a citizen who knew the ticket taker, and thinking to play a practical joke handed back to them two checks for reserved seats in the circus and two checks for seats in one of the theatres in place of the four coupons upon their circus tickets. The congressmen went into the tent, and upon presenting the checks for reserved seats were ridiculed and jeered. They returned to the ticket taker and were about to have him arrested when the citizen friend put in an appearance and handed over their reserved coupons with the remark that "everything goes at a circus."

POLITICS AND CENSUS APPOINTMENTS.

It appears that the recommendations of the supervisors of the census in the various districts of the states for the appointment of enumerators do not altogether please the politicians. The superintendent of the census attends to the appointment of enumerators upon the recommendations of the supervisors, but in very many instances the latter do not recommend the men wanted by politicians and congressmen, and Superintendent Porter is having a merry time with them. It is not often that the recommendations of the supervisors are not regarded. A protest from a congressman generally leads to some correspondence between the office here and the supervisor, and often results in another recommendation; but there have been many snarls, naturally. Hereafter the recommendations of the supervisors will stand, as the time for beginning the work of taking the census is so near—June 1—that delays cannot longer be suffered for political reasons.

FARMERS STIR UP SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN.

Distress courses through the minds of a number of plodding southern congressmen who have been simple "seat warmers" in the house for many years and who have never taken the trouble to disturb themselves for renomination and re-election. The Farmers' alliance is making the trouble. The berth of a southern congressman has always been much more easy than that of a western or middle states member. A southerner does little work for his constituency in the way of local legislation or office getting. A few documents, some seeds and a general speech, written out and published in the Congressional Record for distribution through the district, have done the work. Now the farmers have organized and propose to put candidates in the field against the regular democratic nominees, and it looks as though about two dozen men from the southern sections who have done little more than vote for free trade and draw their salaries would be relegated.

ABOUT ADJOURNMENT.

An impression prevails that the senate will be very deliberate, as it was two years ago, and not consent to an adjournment under August, even though it has accomplished all it hopes to in the way of legislation before the middle of July. Senators Teller, Allison and other leaders say the senate will not remain in session one day longer than is absolutely necessary in order to do the work before it. There is certain work which the predominant party is pledged to do at this session, and this must be done whether the political fences of members are kept up or not. The republicans have the legislative branch of the government and presidency and the country naturally expects certain legislation. It will not do to disappoint the majority, even though the session is months longer than it appears necessary or convenient.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is not believed that the Henderson bill giving an increased appropriation for state militia and broadening the scope of that arm of the military service will be reached at this session unless those interested in it bring their influence to bear upon their representatives in the house. Colonel Henderson says the bill will pass if it secures consideration.

PERRY S. HEATH.

THIRTY-FOUR PEOPLE KILLED.

Terrible Explosion in Havana—Over One Hundred Injured.

HAVANA, May 18.—During a fire in a hardware store last night a barrel of powder exploded. The whole structure was blown to pieces and twenty-two persons were killed. Among the dead are four fire chiefs, the Venezuelan consul, Senor Francisco Silva, who happened to be in front of the building at the time of the explosion.

In addition to the killed over one hundred persons are injured.

The explosion caused the wildest excitement throughout the city and thousands flocked to the scene of the disaster. The principal authorities were promptly on the ground and did everything in their power to aid the injured. Several houses adjacent were damaged by the explosion.

Later—The number dead up to this evening is thirty-four. Gangs of men are at work on the debris. Many human limbs have been taken out. The relatives of the missing persons have gathered on the spot, and as the bodies are brought out the scenes are distressing. The proprietor of the wrecked hardware store was arrested. It is feared that there are several more victims in the ruins.

Congressional Programme.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Silver will be the principal topic discussed in the senate again this week.

Addresses in memoriam of the late Representative Kelley of Pennsylvania will be delivered Tuesday afternoon and Saturday will be devoted to the calendar. These are the only probable interruptions of the silver debate.

The first three days in the house will witness the closing scenes of the tariff debate, which promises to become more animated.

The elections committee intends to call up the Alabama contested election case of McDuffie vs Turpin immediately after the tariff bill is disposed of, and as the report of the committee in favor of the contestant involves the inversion of an apparent majority of 8,000, a bitter resistance is apt to be developed.

The river and harbor people are waiting for the first opportunity to call up their bill.

The Sawtelle Case Revived.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., May 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Interest is renewed in the Sawtelle case by the finding of a vest supposed to be Hiram Sawtelle's by a party of fishermen on the bank of Keyes brook, not far from the country road traversed by him on the fatal night and not more than three hundred yards from where one of Hiram's shoes was found. There were no bullet holes in the front of the garment, but in the back there was a hole that might have been made by a bullet, and the surrounding cloth had the appearance of being burned by powder. The collar was torn down in the back and there were distinct blood stains on the front. There was nothing in the pockets save a few matches and and a button-shaped tin whistle.

A Montana Merchant's Death.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—William Losekamp, a wealthy merchant from Livingston, Mont., died at the St. Paul city hospital last night. Mr. Losekamp was drugged, slugged and robbed in Chicago while on a trip there to buy goods, and, in charge of a professional nurse, started back to Livingston. On his arrival here he was found too ill to travel and taken to the hospital, where he died. It is not known who struck the blow which resulted in his death.

Two Vessels Lost.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 18.—The schooner Jesse Breck, timber laden, was struck by a furious gale off Nine Mile point yesterday and wrecked. The crew, consisting of Captain Mackie, his two brothers and a sister, who was the cook, and three other seamen, were lost.

LONDON, May 18.—The steamer Harold, bound from Bilboa to Glasgow, foundered off the Irish coast. Six persons were drowned.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York—The Etruria, from Liverpool; the Saale, from Bremen.

At Havre—The Bretagne, from New York.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Can an Original Package be Opened by the Liquor Dealer?

HAUNTED BY SINS OF THE PAST.

A Case in the Supreme Court that is Viewed With Alarm by the Railroads—Sovereign's Questions—Iowa's Bar.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 18.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The difference of opinion as to the precise meaning of the original package decision still continues. But the original packages themselves are coming into the state faster than ever. A large number of stores have already been opened for the sale of liquor in this form, and the number is constantly increasing. The usual construction put upon the decision is that it permits the sale of liquor by an agent of the non-resident importer in cases or bottles of the usual size employed in that traffic; that such liquor must be taken away, and cannot be opened and drank upon the premises after the saloon style. That is the usual idea. But some lawyers are insisting that it can be opened upon the premises by the seller and be supplied by the glass to the purchaser, provided that the amount that he buys was put up in a separate bottle, even if it did not hold more than two ounces.

In order to know just what the Iowa courts understand by an original package, reference has been made to a decision of the superior court delivered in January 1889, in a case involving this distinction. A subordinate court at Keokuk had held that a dealer who imported beer by the case could sell it by the case, but if he imported several bottles of whisky packed in barrels, he could'nt sell the bottles separately. The Iowa supreme court overrules the finding and says there is no good ground for the distinction. It says that the only question to be considered was as to whether the man had a right to import liquors for sale and sell them. If he had that right it would make no difference in what shape he imported his liquor, whether in bottles packed in barrels or stacked up in the side of a car. That would be a matter of convenience to be settled by himself, says the court.

From this it would be inferred that in the opinion of the Iowa supreme court, an original package was an original package in any shape or form in which it was put up, and that five-ounce bottles or five-gallon bottles, whether shipped separately or brought in barrels or boxes, would be regarded as original packages subject to sale by the non-resident importer. The decision referred to was written by Judge Reed, now congressman from the Council Bluffs district.

A CASE OF IMPORTANCE.

The supreme court has before it again a case of great importance to the railroads. It is what is known as the rebate case from Jasper county. A shipper there has brought suit against the Rock Island to recover the difference between what he had paid for shipments and what other shippers favored by rebates had paid. The suit has nothing to do with the present railroad law, but goes back to the days when railroads were accustomed to give rebates to favored localities and favored shippers. This suit is brought under the common law, in the absence of any special statute covering the case at the time when the discriminations were made. This shipper claims that the common law forbids unreasonable charges, and since other shippers in the same town received by means of rebates a lower rate than he, this is proof, he thinks, that the rate charged him was unreasonable. The district court of Jasper county gave him a verdict and the supreme court sustained the decision at the last preceding term. Now the railroads ask for a rehearing and the case was reopened last week. They admit the rebates, but they claim that the system of rebates in those days was considered right and proper, and was regarded as a necessary and reasonable arrangement to stimulate business. They also plead the statute of limitations. The companies are very much concerned over this case. If it is sustained, it means that the gates will be opened to a flood of suits of similar character, as rebates were very common in this state six or eight years ago. Already suits claiming in the aggregate $250,000 have been begun against the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. The superior court has taken the case under advisement, and a decision will probably be rendered during the present term. If it is the same as before, a large number of shippers will at once begin similar suits to recover for what they call unreasonable charges during the old days of rebates.

SOVEREIGN'S QUESTIONS.

Labor Commissioner Sovereign is making a special effort to secure statistical information that will be of interest to the farmers. He has prepared a number of questions to be sent to the farmers' alliances of the state. Among them are the following: What should be the local market price of shelled corn per bushel to net 8 per cent profit on the investment, basing the calculations on the average cost of production, the average value of land and the average yield per acre since 1885? Has the general range of farm products sold above or below the cost of production since 1885? What kind of farm products have sold at a profit since 1885 and what kind at a loss since that time? How many out of every ten farmers are prevented by the pressure of their debts from holding their grain and other products for the best market prices? What per cent of farmers have lost their farms by mortgage foreclosure since 1880? What per cent of farm laborers have been displaced by labor-saving machinery since 1870? What is the average wages paid farm laborers per month during the busy season from April 1 to November 1? What is the average number of hours per day farmers and farm laborers work during the busy season? What profit have farmers received upon the labor of hired men since 1885? Five thousand dollars loaned at 8 per cent for ten years, compounded semi-annually, which is the rule of most loan and mortgage companies, returns a profit of $5,950, without depreciating the principal. Has a like sum invested in farming returned as much profit, as a rule, from 1880 to 1890? If it has returned a greater profit, state how much greater. If it has returned a less profit, state how much less. What per cent of farmers' children between the ages of eight and sixteen are kept from school to do farm labor? What is the average number of school days lost per year to children kept from school to do farm labor?"

THE IOWA BAR.

It is becoming more difficult each year to be admitted to the Iowa bar. Applicants are now compelled to spend two years in study and then stand an examination before the supreme court. This examination is no easy matter and it seems to be getting more difficult every year. When the present term of the supreme court convened there were nearly thirty candidates for admission, including one lady. They were given a very rigid examination first before a committee of lawyers appointed by the court, and then before the supreme court itself. The result was that only twenty-three of them passed. The names of the successful are as follows: Jacob Beebe, Vinton; A. J. Batchelder, Sioux City; W. R. Copeland, Exira; Cyrus E. Cooper, Mapleton; Earl Edmunds, Correctionville; T. D. Hastie, Des Moines; Samuel E. Heary, Council Bluffs; L. V. Harpel, Des Moines; James H. Jamison, Osceola; D. A. Long, Waverly; Oscar Middlekauff, Sioux City; Rube McFerren, Webster City; Julius Pingel, Des Moines; Orion G. Pope, Fontanelle; Bert Ready, Trear; John H. Vaughn, Osage; George T. Watson, Delhi; U. G. Whitney, Union; Samuel S. Wright, Nashua; Nathan E. Kendall, Osceola; H. I. Perkey, Iowa City; W. C. Anderson, Fort Madison; Ed L. Fletcher, Des Moines.

DEATH RATE STATISTICS.

The state board of health has prepared a table, giving the death rate in sixteen Iowa cities in proportion to population during the year 1889. Des Moines has the lowest percentage of all, its rate being but 7.05. Council Bluffs has 9.50; Dubuque, 9.54; Burlington, 11.70; Davenport, 13.29; Sioux City, 12.50.

TRYING TO ESCAPE THE PEN.

An effort is being made to have Munchrath, one of the men connected with the murder of Haddock at Sioux City, pardoned. The supreme court has sustained the decision of the lower court, which convicted him of manslaughter, and he has been out on appeal bond all this time, not having served a day of his sentence in prison. Unless the governor interferes he will soon have to go to the penitentiary. So his Sioux City friends are trying to have him pardoned. He was the only one of the gang of conspirators convicted, and he was probably the least wicked of the whole lot. The man who fired the fatal shot has never been convicted. It is not thought that Governor Boies will pardon Munchrath, as there is no complaint that he didn't have a fair trial, or that he was not legally convicted.

A Shower of Birds.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—During the storm which prevailed here last night thousands of birds which were migrating to the north gathered around the electric lights and dropped in the streets. Some very rare specimens were picked up.

AN OFFICIAL LICKER WANTED.

A Member of Parliament Makes a Request for One.

[*Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, May 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The postmaster general is going to be besieged from still another quarter. He has been informed by a contemporary that if he does not permit the postmen to carry on their agitation at public meetings he will have to retire. Notice to quit having thus been served upon him, it ought to have been thought that his resignation would not be delayed a single hour. But Mr. Raikes seems to be a very obstinate sort of man.

Mr. Jeffreys will also tackle the postmaster general in the house of commons. He wants to revive the old privilege of members of parliament of franking letters, and he calls attention to the fact that members have not only to go and purchase stamps, but even to affix them to their letters, as if affixing stamps was a much more important matter than paying for them. There is no remedy for this except the appointment of an official licker, who shall be placed in the lobby of the house to moisten stamps and stick them on. In olden days some members of parliament were not above farming themselves out by the hour to commercial firms in order that they might frank as many letters as they could. One member is said to have received £300 a year for an hour or so a day, and of course every friend of a member expected to have his letters franked as often as he chose to send them. But postage was worth saving in those days. Jeffrey may rest assured that the franking privilege will never be revived, although he may get the postmaster general to appoint a licker if he perseveres in his demand.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Financial Transactions of the Country for the Last Week.

BOSTON, May 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the clearing houses of the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1889:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$969,693,969	36.9	....
Boston	125,698,880	20.6	....
Chicago	88,349,000	35.4	....
Philadelphia	77,577,186	11.2	....
St. Louis	23,850,435	29.9	....
San Francisco	18,912,854	17.9	....
Pittsburg	15,295,595	25.8	....
Baltimore	14,914,053	30.9	....
Cincinnati	12,739,450	19.9	....
Kansas City	11,077,509	54.7	....
New Orleans	8,596,118	17.1	....
Louisville	8,238,017	21.7	....
Fort Worth	1,438,962	49.3	....
St. Joseph	1,154,376	7.3	....
New Haven	1,103,137	2.1	....
Peoria	1,083,686	....	11.4
Galveston	1,026,524	65.2	....
Springfield	1,021,906	....	1.5
Portland, Me	1,201,101	19.8	....
Worcester	1,205,173	7.4	....
Syracuse	848,346	12.9	....
Wichita	846,923	15.6	....
Sioux City	840,256	34.9	....
Grand Rapids	786,263	32.6	....
Norfolk	687,241	8.9	....
Tacoma	857,062	182.6	....
Minneapolis	6,483,110	79.6	....
Buffalo	6,806,970	24.1	....
Milwaukee	5,619,000	32.4	....
Denver	5,244,139	54.0	....
Omaha	5,478,061	52.3	....
Detroit	5,087,172	24.9	....
Providence	5,188,900	6.9	....
St. Paul	4,213,048	6.1	....
Cleveland	4,020,915	27.4	....
Columbus	3,590,800	26.6	....
Dallas	2,591,354	103.0	....
Richmond	2,576,490	20.6	....
Memphis	2,045,070	1.7	....
Hartford	1,827,350	2.2	....
Duluth	1,052,453	9.3	....
Washington	1,706,018	47.1	....
Indianapolis	1,836,340	....	7.6
Chattanooga	652,000	34.5	....
Lowell	732,310	17.4	....
Des Moines	793,053	4.4	....
Wilmington	795,969	4.8	....
Lincoln	648,913	26.4	....
Los Angeles	657,543	11.8	....
Lexington, Ky	479,044	29.4	....
Topeka	376,435	7.2	....
New Bedford	375,972	....	4.5
Montreal	9,216,939	8.6	....
Halifax	1,164,830	11.1	....
*Portland, Ore	2,229,228	....	....
*Salt Lake	1,327,548	....	....
*Toledo	1,294,543	....	....
*Rochester	1,350,875	....	....
*Seattle	1,113,000	....	....
*Nashville	2,262,000	....	....
*Birmingham	859,424	....	....
Total	$1,487,025,846	33.2	....
Outside New York	$505,991,886	29.5	....

*Not included in totals. No clearing house at this time last year.

Bought His Daughter Off.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Elias Frankenburg, a millionaire merchant, arrived here Friday evening and has since been laboring with his daughter, Fannie Frankenburg, singing light parts with the Wilber opera company, to get her to quit the stage. The young lady, who is a strikingly handsome brunette of nineteen, at first refused, but this afternoon her father placed a check for $5,000 in her hand and she weakened, and, if she doesn't change her mind before tomorrow, will go back to her home of luxury, away from which she ran two years ago because of her infatuation for a stage life.

Deadwood Mineral Market.

DEADWOOD, S. D., May 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The mineral market was rather quiet during the past week, there being very little demand for mining securities. However, the total amount of sales reported by local brokers aggregate 53,000 shares, as follows: Isadorah, 16c; Seabury, 3c; Hester A, 2½c; Ruby Bell, 12c; Elk Mountain, ¾c, Spanish R, 3½c; Uncle Sam, $1.00, 16c and 20c; Ore Cache, 2c; Troy, Double Standard, 9½c; Iron Hill, 40c; Mount Terry, ¾c; Florence, 2¼c; Lew Wallace, 1¼c.

Local Forecast.

For Omaha and Vicinity: Fair weather.

For Nebraska: Fair, stationary temperature, variable winds.

For South Dakota: Fair, northerly winds, becoming variable, slightly warmer.

For Iowa: Fair, slightly cooler, northerly winds.

Train Lands in New York.

NEW YORK, May 18.—George Francis Train arrived this morning aboard the Etruria. He takes a special train for Tacoma.

Neilson Shaft Burning.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., May 18.—The Neilson shaft is on fire, having caught from a burning timber breaker which was destroyed Friday night. Many mules were lost.

SIOUX CITY HAD A PICNIC.

The Warriors Administer a Terrible Drubbing to the Local Team.

BUT THE GAME DOES NOT COUNT.

Mr. Inks Attempts to Do the Pitching For the Omahas, But Makes Sorry Work of It.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Denver	20	12	8	.600
Des Moines	22	13	9	.591
Sioux City	21	12	9	.571
Milwaukee	22	11	11	.500
Minneapolis	20	9	11	.450
St. Paul	20	9	11	.450
Omaha	21	9	12	.429
Kansas City	20	7	13	.350

Sioux City 10, Omaha 6.

Omaha and Sioux City collided on the local diamond yesterday afternoon in the presence of several thousand spectators and Omaha sustained a fearful wollopping.

The sting of defeat, however, is not so poignant as usual, for the game didn't count. It was only an exhibition.

The audience did not know this, though, and the majority of them left the park very, very sore.

Mr. Inks pitched for the local team and his work was just sort o' middlin'. He lost the game in the second inning by his appalling wildness. He gave four men bases on balls, forcing two of them over the plate.

The sound that emanated from the grand stand at this feat was not unlike the lugubrious moaning of the deep, deep sea. But dry your tears, as the game don't count.

In conclusion, it is offered as a hint that the next time the management sends Moran out to play right field he should be given a lawn mower and compelled to earn his salary. Omaha must have one more fielder or she will continue to draw blanks all through the season. With a good general utility man the team would now be in good average condition.

The score:

OMAHA.

	AB.	R.	IB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Canavan, lf	5	0	3	0	1	1	0	0
Willis, m	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
Walsh, ss	5	0	2	0	1	1	3	2
Andrews, 1b	4	2	1	0	0	8	0	0
Kearns, 2b	5	1	2	0	1	2	2	1
Cleveland, 3b	4	0	1	0	0	1	2	2
Moran, rf	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Urquhart, c	4	1	1	0	0	7	1	0
Inks, p	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	40	6	12	0	3	24	9	8

SIOUX CITY.

	AB.	R.	IB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Cline, lf	4	3	1	0	2	3	1	1
Black, p	3	3	1	0	2	1	0	2
Strauss, c	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Kappell, 3b	4	1	2	0	2	3	2	0
Siebel, 1b	4	0	1	0	0	8	1	0
Brosnan, 2b	4	1	0	0	0	3	1	0
Hanrahan, lf & ss	3	1	0	0	0	2	4	0
Genins, m	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
Devlin, rf	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Totals	33	10	4	0	5	27	13	6

BY INNINGS.

Omaha	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	—6
Sioux City	1	5	0	0	0	0	3	1	*	—10

SUMMARY.

Runs earned—Omaha 3. Two-base hits—Walsh, Andrews, Inks, Kappell. Three-base hit—Cleveland. Bases on called balls—Inks 5, Black 2. Struck out—By Inks 5, by Black 2. Passed ball—Urquhart 1. Wild pitch—Inks 1. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Cusick.

Milwaukee 8, Kansas City 4.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Following is the result of today's game:

MILWAUKEE. KANSAS CITY.

	R	B	O	A	E		R	B	O	A	E
Poorman, rf	0	2	0	0	0	Smith, lf	1	1	2	0	1
Dalrymple, lf	0	2	0	0	0	Burns, m	0	0	2	0	0
Alberts, 3b	2	0	1	2	0	W. Hoover, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Shoch, ss	2	1	1	2	0	Stearns, ss	2	1	2	3	2
Morrissey, 1b	2	1	14	0	0	Carpenter, 3b	0	1	0	0	0
Kreig, m	2	3	2	0	0	Donohue, 1b	0	0	9	1	1
Welch, 2b	0	1	0	4	1	Manning, 2b	0	1	6	1	0
Janiszewski, c	0	2	5	0	0	Hoover, c	0	0	4	1	0
Griffith, p	0	0	0	4	1	Bell, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	8	8	27	11	2	Totals	4	5	27	8	4

BY INNINGS.

Milwaukee	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	—8
Kansas City	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—4

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Milwaukee 2, Kansas City 3. Two-base hits—Smith, Hoover, Carpenter. Three-base hits—Kreig, Manning. Home run—Stearns. Bases on balls—Milwaukee 5, Kansas City 4. Hit by pitched ball—Shoch, Manning. Struck out—By Griffith 4, by Bell 1. Passed ball—Hoover. Wild pitches—Bell 2. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Hurst.

Postponed.

ST. PAUL, May 18.—The St. Paul-Denver game was postponed on account of wet grounds.

American Association.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletics 2, Louisville 5.

AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester 2, Columbus 11.

AT SYRACUSE.

Syracuse 11, St. Louis 9.

AT BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn 2, Toledo 3.

The Grande Poule des Proudits.

PARIS, May 18.—The race for the Grande Poule des Proudits, worth about 40,000 francs, was won by Baron Schickler's French bred bay colt, Pulcher.

Fort Leavenworth Military Notes.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 18.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Captain W. A. Holbrook, First cavalry, has been granted a leave of absence for one month.

Colonel E. P. Vollum, surgeon and acting assistant medical purveyor, has been granted a leave of absence for two months.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Byrne, surgeon, has been granted a leave of absence for four months.

Captain Charles W. Ewing, assistant surgeon, has been assigned to duty at department headquarters.

The leave of absence recently granted Major Albert Strower, paymaster, has been revoked.

Captain A. M. Wetheral and family have gone to Fort Logan, Col., where the captain is to assume command of company A, Sixth infantry.

The army retiring board at this post has been dissolved.

First Lieutenant M. D. Parker, Ninth cavalry, has been granted a leave of absence for one month.

Captain A. V. Cherbonnier, medical storekeeper, has been granted a leave of absence for four months.

Major J. P. Sauger, inspector general of the department, has joined the department contingent at St. Louis, the new headquarters.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant A. C. Sharpe has been extended twenty-three days.

Waiters Threaten to Strike.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The waiters' union threatens trouble during the coming week. They have resolved to make a number of demands from all the leading hotels and restaurants and the proprietors met this afternoon and unanimously resolved to resist them. The waiters' leaders claim they will strike if their demands are not granted.

Purchased by a Syndicate.

DEADWOOD, S. D., May 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Miller syndicate has purchased the Pierre mine, one of the richest and most extensive of the free-milling gold producers, but which has unfortunately been tied up. All litigation and conflict of title is now ended and the mine will soon be among the bullion producers. The ore will be treated in the big mill that will be erected within the corporate limits of the city of Deadwood at once.

BIG BLAZE AT SALT LAKE.

A Three-story Furniture Emporium Completely Gutted.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Fire completely gutted the three-story furniture emporium of H. Dinwoody, on East Southwest street, today. The loss will aggregate $250,000; insurance, $75,000. Great indignation is expressed by the public over the work of the fire department, which worked like a pack of scared school boys, and gave the fire a good headway to a total destruction of the building and endangered the entire block. Dinwoody at once telegraphed for a duplicate stock of goods. The fire is the largest in the forty years' history of the city.

Badly Damaged.

TOLEDO, O., May 18.—The Crescent Candy company's establishment and Wood & Mauzy's wholesale grocery were badly damaged by fire today. The losses aggregate $100,000.

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

Lieut. Wittemeyer Accomplishes a Great Feat in Heliography.

PRESCOTT, May 18.—The greatest achievement yet made in heliography was accomplished during practice in Arizona yesterday by Lieutenant Wittemyer, who succeeded in signaling a message by a single flash, 125 miles from Fort Reno, near Fort McDowell, to Mount Graham, near Fort Grant, where it was received by Captain Murray. The latter, by turning his instrument, flashed the message to Fort Huachuahaca, a distance of 90 miles, making a distance of 215 miles with but a single intervening station.

The longest distance heretofore made with a single flash was about seven miles.

STATE NEWS.

Beatrice News.

BEATRICE, Neb., May 18.—[Special to THE BEE.]—One of the heaviest rain storms occurring in this locality for years fell last evening and was accompanied with considerable hail. No damage is thus far reported as having resulted from the hail. The rain was badly needed and an immense amount of water fell, putting the ground in splendid condition.

It now transpires that the visit of the Burlington officials to this city a day or two ago has considerable significance attached to it. The party consisted of C. E. Perkins, president; J. C. Peasley, first, and G. B. Harris, second vice president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; G. W. Holdrege, general manager and T. E. Calvert, general superintendent of the B. & M. It is learnad from an authoritative source that the long deferred project of a union depot was practically decided upon. All the roads centering here have practically agreed upon the necessity of the union depot, and a structure of that character will be built during the present year. Mr. Perkins stated that an appropriation of $50,000 had been decided upon by the Burlington for a depot of their own some time since, but in view of recent developments that plan had been abandoned and that the Burlington would now unite in the union depot project.

Nebraska City News.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., May 11.—[Special to THE BEE.]—At a meeting of the board of trade and citizens last