a farm three miles from town is burning up his entire wheat field, consisting of thirty acres. Another one cut his wheat yesterday and will use it for stock feed. The bugs are also injuring corn and oats somewhat, but there will still be a large crop of these cereals.

FAIRFIELD, Neb., July 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A heavy rain will save corn. Chinch bugs have destroyed most of the small grain in the southern part of the county.

THE JEWELRY TRADE.

A Fair Outlook For a Good Fall Business.

NEW YORK, July 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—The jewelry trade is well adapted by reason of its nature and necessities to serve as an index to the general prosperity of the whole country. No trade is more affected by good crops and an easy money market, and none reflects more quickly the depressing influence of hard times. During recent years retail jewelers have displayed more conservatism in purchasing their supplies than formerly. Instead of laying in large stocks, some of which they would be obliged to carry over from one season to another, they have aimed more to carry only such quantities as the needs of their customers would seem to warrant. The result of this policy was apparent in last spring's trade. Stocks throughout the United States had become pretty well depleted and as a consequence the sales by manufacturers and jobbers exceeded those of one year ago for the same period. A quickened demand has tended to create a feeling of confidence all round. This, too, in the face of the fact that retail trade in the spring season is of a trifling and ephemeral character, seldom lasting longer than five or six weeks. Two important failures at Chicago, one the Clapp & Davies affair, the other the Weber-Rosenkranz, shattered confidence for a time, but the effect was not far-reaching nor lasting. Both failures were pretty bad ones, the Clapp & Davies especially. New England manufacturers were hit the hardest, but while the aggregate loss was large, it was so divided up among many firms that the shock was not as serious as it otherwise would have been. No trade in the country is more prone to give long credits and take chances on doubtful customers.

June 20 usually marks the opening of the fall and holiday season on the part of manufacturers and jobbers. Then the cheap jewelry manufacturers from Providence, the Attleboros and other parts of New England, and the gold goods manufacturers from Newark and elsewhere begin to drop into New York with completed stocks of new designs, to meet the jobbers and agents and place orders for July and August delivery. It is fully a month earlier than there is any necessity for, but the custom is one that has been observed for years, and is likely to continue indefinitely. The jobbers, almost without exception, insist that the season opens fully thirty days or even forty days earlier than it should by good rights.

Maiden Lane is the center of the jewelry trade of the United States. A careful canvass of the leading jobbers and agents reveals the fact that stocks on hand are smaller than usual at this season and the leaders of the market almost unanimously look forward to a fall trade that will exceed in volume that for any like period for five years past, and propose at the outset to place orders accordingly with the manufacturers. This will be the case especially in the cheaper grades of jewelry. Importers of fine watch movements are also placing larger orders.

It is a noteworthy fact that the low class plated goods come chiefly from New England. The home of the shrewd, bargain-driving Yankee is also the home of brass jewelry. Before and during the civil war colossal fortunes were coined there in this branch of the trade. Goods, so cheap that the cost of production was a mere trifle when contrasted with the selling price and profit margin, were disposed of in enormous quantities. Of late years all this is changed. A freer play of the competitive principle together with improved and cheapened methods of manufacture have altered the conditions and reduced profits to the bed-rock basis, until the manufacturers of cheap jewelry has come to mean meagre profits attended by a deal of uncertainty and consequent risk. Many of the wealthiest houses in this line in Providence and the Attleboros have made little of late.

Newark and New York City manufacture the greater part of the gold jewelry. Only last week the plant of a noted manufacturing concern engaged in this branch was removed from Providence to New York, for the reason as stated by the owners that some difficulty was experienced at Providence in procuring the proper complement of skilled operators accustomed to making up fine gold work. At New York this trouble will be eliminated.

It would seem as though bed-rock prices for cheap watches have yet to be reached. A new company backed by big capital will soon place a cheap time-piece on the market in competition with the present low grade movements and an already established New England watch and clock company threatens if competion is carried too far, to retaliate by offering the jewelry trade of the United States nickle watch that will retail at $2, with a fair margin of profit for the manufacturer, jobber and retailer. Like nearly all the new ideas in jewelry and time-pieces the idea for the first low priced watch manufactured in America was stolen from the French. It would appear as though the superstition about the need of high priced watches was fast disappearing.

The diamond market is dull and featureless. Of late the preference of the wealthy in Europe for precious fancy stones, and as rubies, sapphires, emeralds and cat's-eyes, over diamonds has been followed in this country by persons of wealth, purchases of course being confined to veritable gems. A perfect, fine pigeon blood ruby is in fact more valuable than a diamond of the same weight. All of the fancy gems in fact are riding a bull market. Star sapphires, distinctly fine are extremely rare; so also Egyptian turquoise. Fancy stones generally fine and well proportioned are by no means abundant. New York is the great diamond centre of the country and receives the great bulk of importations. A moderate number of rough stones are imported, and as these escape all duty and the services of expert cutters are now obtainable here. The mounting of diamonds brings them within the classification of jewelry, entails a duty, and so prevents the importation of jewelry in which diamonds are set, except for patterns. The chief retail trade is that of New York, which is followed in the order named by Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. The leading demand in the west is for large, fine diamonds. The wear of diamonds by ladies in the United States is not confined, as in Europe, to dress occasions. The American trade limits its purchases to well-cut stones, and the retail diamond dealers abroad and at home agree that of all purchasers Americans are most appreciative and critical. A circumstance that facilitates assessments of values in this line is that when the eyes become familiarized to a fine diamond, any inferior grade as to form and brilliancy can at once be detected.

According to an English paper the diamond supply question at Cape Colony is becoming a source of some anxiety. It is being urged that at present the prosperity of all South Africa is mainly dependent on the diamond industry. Every week at Kimberly about $100,000 is paid away in wages alone, and this sum, it is said, is probably not far short of the amount paid in the same way throughout all the rest of the Colony.

WILL DIAMONDS LAST?

is the question which excites attention even on the diamond field themselves. A Kimberly paper points to some facts which have a serious aspect. There are signs that the value of the diamond is declining. The following comparative table of figures is published in illustration of this statement.

November.	Production in carats.	Value for export.	Value per carat.
1882	171,899	1,326,075	28s 4d
1883	153,399	204,406	26s 7 3-4d
1884	212,098	246,854	23s 3 1-4d
1885	199,643	191,929	19s 2 3-4d

Thus, though the out-put has tended to increase, the gross value and the value per carat have apparently declined in a greater ratio. Meanwhile the cost of mining has increased and the margin of profit for mine owners and the shareholders has continued to diminish. The increased depth of the mines and the difficulties connected with the working tend to increase expenses, and a steady maintenance of a large out-put adding to the bulk of an article in consumption which is practically indestructable, must tend equally to bring about the further depreciation of prices.

Waived Examination.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—E. L. Harper and Benjamin E. Hopkins, of the Fidelity National bank, did not appear before the commissioner this afternoon, but by their attorneys they waived examination, and in default of bail were committed to answer at the October term of court.

IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS.

How the Western League Clubs Stand For the Championship.

OMAHA AND DENVER TO-DAY.

Hastings Drops Another Game at Lincoln—Shoot of the Lefevre Gun Club—The Prince-Whittaker Race.

Western League Standing.

The following table shows the records of games lost and won, and the averages of the clubs of the Western league up to and including yesterday's game:

CLUBS.	Denver	Hastings	Lincoln	Topeka	Kansas City	Leavenworth	St. Joseph	Omaha	Games won	Gamesplayed	Averages
Denver	..	4	3	4	3	4	3	6	27	48	.562
Hastings	4	..	3	1	1	2	3	4	18	49	.367
Lincoln	5	6	..	2	2	4	3	5	27	48	.563
Topeka	2	5	4	..	7	6	8	5	38	49	.755
Kansas City	3	5	3	2	..	3	6	3	25	49	.510
Leavenw'rth	2	3	1	3	5	..	7	5	26	48	.541
St. Joseph	3	3	3	0	3	2	..	2	16	49	.326
Omaha	2	5	4	0	3	1	3	..	18	48	.374
Games lost	21	31	21	12	24	22	33	30	..	..	.....

Omaha-Denver To-Day.

There will be a tremendous crowd at the ball park this afternoon to see the Omahas and Denvers do battle. The Omahas feel excessively nettled at their overwhelming reception at the base of the Rockies, and will lay themselves out to-day to retrieve themselves. It will be a great game and no mistake. Subjoined will be found the positions and batting order of the two teams:

DENVER.		OMAHA.	
McSorley	2b	Swift	2b
Silch	lf	Walsh	ss
Smith	1b	Dwyer	1b
Lebeau	3b	Harter	c
Gorman	cf	Rourke	3b
Phillips	ss	Messitt	rf
Briggs	rf	Bader	lf
Harley	c	Genins	cf
Lettenberg	p	Bartson	p

McLaughlin will umpire the game this afternoon.

The Old Story of Defeat.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The sluggers again defeated the Hastings for the fifth consecutive time by a score of 16 to 4. Score by innings:

Lincoln	0	2	3	2	1	2	1	0	5	—16
Hastings	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	—4

Base hits—Lincoln 17, Hastings 9. Two base hits—Lincoln 3, Hastings 3. Three base hits—Lincoln 4, Hastings 1. Bases stolen—Lincoln 12, Hastings 4. Home runs—Beckley. Struck out by—Swartzel 5, Daniels 2. Batteries—Lincoln, Swartzel and Hoover; Hastings, Daniels and Turner. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Hart.

St. Joe Defeats Leavenworth.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—St. Joseph had a walk-away to-day, Leavenworth being outplayed at every point. Score by innings:

St. Joseph	4	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	—11
Leavenworth	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Error—St. Joseph 3, Leavenworth 4. Base hits—St. Joseph 18, Leavenworth 12. Runs earned—St. Joseph 3, Leavenworth 1. Home runs—Levis of Leavenworth. Batteries—Fitzsimmons and Strueve for St. Joseph, Prosier and Welch for Leavenworth.

York Defeats Utica.

WACO, Neb., July 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The ball game between the Utica and York teams resulted in an easy victory by the latter. Score, 18 to 1.

Northwestern League Games.

DES MOINES, July 2.—Northwestern league games to-day: At LaCrosse—Milwaukee 3, LaCrosse 13. At Minneapolis—St. Paul 2, Minneapolis 9.

National League Games.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—The game between the Pittsburg and Boston teams to-day resulted as follows:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	*	—5

Base hits—Pittsburg 10, Boston 8. Errors—Pittsburg 8, Boston 1. Pitchers—Morris and Conway. Umpire—Valentine.

DETROIT, July 2.—The game between the Detroit and Philadelphia teams to-day resulted as follows:

Detroit	6	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	—11
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—	3

Seven innings, rain. Base hits—Detroit 15, Philadelphia 13. Errors—Detroit 3, Philadelphia 2. Pitchers—Weidman and Buffinton. Umpire—Doescher.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—The game between the Indianapolis and New York teams to-day resulted as follows:

Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	*—5

Base hits—Indianapolis 8, New York 13. Errors—New York 4. Indianapolis 6. Pitchers—Boyle and Mattimore. Umpire—Pearce.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The game between the Chicago and Washington teams to-day resulted as follows:

Chicago	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	*—10
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Pitchers—Vanhaltren and Whitney. Base hits—Chicago 13, Washington 6. Errors—Chicago 3, Washington 5. Umpire—Powers.

The American Association.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The game between the Metropolitan and Brooklyn teams to-day resulted as follows:

Metropolitans	0	0	0	2	3	5	1	0	0	—11
Brooklyn	0	0	2	2	2	3	1	0	0	—10

Base hits—Metropolitans 13, Brooklyn 16. Errors—Metropolitans 4, Brooklyn 8. Pitchers—McMillan and Porter. Umpire—Parsch.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—The game between Cleveland and Cincinnati teams to-day resulted as follows:

Cincinnati	0	0	3	3	0	1	3	1	1	—12
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	—7

Base hits—Cincinnati 23, Cleveland 14. Errors—Cincinnati 5, Cleveland 4. Pitchers—Serad and Crowell. Umpire—McQuade.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The game between the Athletics and Baltimore to-day resulted as follows:

Athletic	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	—6
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	*	—7

Base hits—Athletics 9, Baltimore 19. Errors—Athletics 5, Baltimore 7. Pitchers—Atkison and Kilroy. Umpire—Ferguson.

LOUISVILLE, July 2.—The game between the St. Louis and Louisville teams to-day resulted as follows:

Louisville	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	*	—10

Base hits—Louisville 10, St. Louis 20. Errors—Louisville 3, St. Louis 3. Pitchers—Neal and Caruthers. Umpire—Young.

Schuyler Races.

SCHUYLER, Neb., July 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The second day's races drew a much larger attendance than the first. There was considerable betting on the side and quite a little money changed hands. There were two races to-day. The first, trotting, 2:40 class. The first money, $60, was won by Graham's Mambrino, owned at Scribner. Time, 2:45. The second was the novelty free-for-all running race, mile and a quarter dash, the horse ahead at each quarter to receive $20. The first two quarters were won by Rosalind, owned at York, the last two by Madison, owned at Springfield. The track was slow owing to the sand, which was judged ten seconds slow. Having had a fine rain this evening, the track will be in much better shape for the races on Monday, and a much larger attendance is looked for then, as well as the best races.

Washington Park Races.

WASHINGTON PARK, N. Y., July 2.—There was an attendance of 10,000, the weather was pleasant, and the track fast and dry. The following is the summary:

Three-year olds, one mile: Jacobin won, Cary second, Poteen third. Time—1:42.

All ages, six furlongs: Pearl Jennings won, Little Minck second, Colonel Owens third. Time—1:14.

Two-year-olds, five furlongs: Emperor of Norfolk won, King Idle second, Colonel Zeb Ward third. Time 1:03¾.

All ages, one mile and quarter: Jim Gore won, Darlina second, Miss Motley third. Time—2:05.

Steeple chase, full course: Tennessee won, Wellington second. Warfellow refused the second water jump. Time—3:07.

Fastest Time on Record.

ST. PAUL, July 23.—The second day of the Twin City Driving and Jockey club races had an attendance of 2,000. The track was fest, the time made in the 3:00 trot being considered unusual.

2:24 trot, purse $1,000: John R. Wise won, Mambrinette second, Wallace third, Banner Bay fourth. Best time—2:23¼.

3:30 trot, purse $2,000: Conde won, Class Leader second, Problem third, Smuggler fourth. Best time—2:24¼.

2:20 trot, purse $1,000: Patsy Clinker won, Country Girl second, Hoppin third, Lillian fourth. Best time—2:20¼.

In the running race between Miss Masterman riding Golden Arrow and Miss Morse riding Frank Gallatin and Belle Plant the former won the first mile heat in 1:50¾, and the second in 1:50¼, the latter being the fastest time ever made by equestriennes.

Coney Island's Last Races.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The spring meeting of the Coney Island Jockey club ended today with lovely weather, a fast track and a very heavy attendance. The following is the summary:

Three-year-olds and upwards, one mile: Burch won, Tillie Doe second, Flageolette third. Time—1:49¼.

Two-year-olds, three-quarters mile: Seafoam won, Teatray second, Satan third. Time—1:14¾.

Three-year-olds, one and one-quarter mile: Hanover won, Stockton second, Reveller third. Time—2:11.

One and three-eighths mile: Tenbooker won, Hidalgo second, Richmond third. Time—2:23.

One mile: Ovid won, Margie J. second, Stonebuck third. Time—1:41.

Three-quarters mile: Choctaw won, Bess second, Young Luke third. Time—1:14¾.

One mile, on turf: Lackawana won, Grenadier second, Ernest third. Time—1:44.

Lefevre Gun Club Shoot.

The weekly shoot of the Lefevre gun club took place yesterday afternoon at the club grounds back of Shaw & Field's warehouse. Owing to the near approach of the Fourth the attendance was unusually light, but notwithstanding this fact the shooting was of more than average interest and some uncommonly good scores were made. The first event of the afternoon was the weekly club shoot for the medal, twenty-five snipe, eighteen yards rise, which resulted as follows:

Ketchum.....01111 11011 00010 11101 10101—16
Chrystler.....10110 11111 01100 11111 11111—20
Abercrombie..00000 11010 01100 11110 00100—11
Burgess.....11010 11111 10010 00111 01000—13
Nason.....11111 11010 11011 11011 11110—20
Fitchett.....10001 01111 11001 01000 11101—14
Townsend....11111 11111 11110 00011 11110—20

Messrs. Nason and Christler tieing, they shoo, off, six birds each, with the following scores:

Nason.....1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Chrystler.....1 0 0 1 1 1—4

In consebuence Mr Nason will sport the club badge for the current week.

The second event was a team shoot, 20 snipe, 18 yards rise, for the payment of birds and shells, Messrs. Christler, Fitchett and Burgess constituting one team and Nason, Ambercrombe and Townsend the otner. Below will be found the score:

Chrystler.....00101 11111 11101 11111—15
Fitchett.....10100 11101 10110 11111—12
Burgess.....00101 01010 11010 11111—12
Total.....39
Nason.....11111 11011 01101 10111—16
Abercrombie.....10011 01100 10101 11011—12
Townsend.....11010 11001 10111 11111—16
Total.....44

The third event on the afternoon's card was a double bird match, six pairs, 16 yards rise, for shells and birds. Score:

Townsend.....1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—7
Burgess.....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—4
Abercrombie.....1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 2 0—7
Chrystler.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—10
Fitchett.....1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—7
Nason.....1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—5

This ended the day's sport, but on the Fourth a grand programme has been prepared for these grounds. There will be shooting all day, commencing with 9 o'clock in the morning, and some fine sport is assured. Fifteen hundred live pigeons have been engaged for the different events, in addition to which several thousand clay birds, Peoria blackbirds, and snipe will be used. During the day the match between Parmalee and Hardin, 100 pigeons for $100 a side, will be shot, in addition to three or four other interesting extra matches.

McHenry Johnson is putting himself in shape to go up against any and all comers in his class. He is anxious to get on with a match, Wilson or Woodson preferred, for any amount.

A game of base ball, five innings, between the Omaha Business college club and the Union Pacific shop, No. 9 team, yesterday afternoon, resulted in the close score of 5 to 4 in favor of the college boys.

Prince and Whittaker.

J. Shillington Prince last night deposited $50 as an earnest of his willingness to meet Whittaker in bicycle race. If the race takes place it will be for $250 a side, and will occur at the base ball grounds two weeks from to-day. The distance will be ten miles and the race will no doubt be a close and exciting one.

Tommy Warren Crawfishes.

Mr. Herb Rothery is in receipt of the following epistle from Tommy Warren, the Minneapolis featherweight, in which he "crawfishes" with much eclat. But here it is:

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 30.—Dear Sir: Just received your letter and hasten to answer. If you will guarantee me $350 to spar fifteen rounds with two-ounce gloves at 118 pounds weight twelve hours before the fight or at fine side, match to come off in three or four weeks under your sole management, I will be on hand. If you guarantee me $350, win or lose, send on articles of agreement immediately and I will deposit $200 with some responsible party to be on hand at proper weight. Answer at your earliest convenience. I must have made a mistake if I said I would fight Miller for $300 a side. I meant nothing less than $500, fight to take place half way between here and Omaha, winner to take all the gate money. Either will suit me—$350 for fifteen rounds or $500 and the gate, to the winner of a fight to a finish, fight to take place half way between here and Omaha. Yours Respectfully,

TOMMY WARREN.

Mr. Rothery is determined that a go shall be brought about between Miller and Warren at any cost or hazard. Warren in his last effusion maintains his reputation as a schemer and a "crab," as in a former communication he distinctly specified his willingness to come to Omaha and do battle with Miller for $300 a side and the gate receipts. However, notwithstanding his parsimonious actions, he is game to the core, and Miller would do well, exceedingly well, if he should be able to even make a draw with him.

Local Sporting Tips.

The Denvers, thirteen men with Manager McClintock, are at the Merchants.

Everybody go out and see the game this afternoon—it will be a great one.

The Omaha toboggan slide is to be materially overhauled and improved for next winter.

George K. Barnes, the Nebraska giant, goes down to Kansas City next month for sparring exhibitions at the coliseum.

The Council Bluffs races will begin the fourth, and the indications are that the meet will be highly successful in all details.

Little Bader is worth his weight in scrap iron to the Omahas. He can give them all cards and spades and beat them hands down at base running.

One of the novel attractions at the fair grounds on the Fourth will be the race of John S. Prince against one of the fastest thoroughbred trotters in the state, five miles straightaway.

The mere fact that the Denvers beat the Omahas three straights on their own grounds will attract an immense crowd at association park this afternoon. Everybody is anxious to see if they can make it four. The chances are that they can't do it.

Prof. Hunt, who makes the balloon ascension from the fair grounds on the Fourth, gets $400 for the trip. He expects to reach an altitude of three and a half miles and travel not less than fifty miles. The contract provides that he must go out of sight.

At the Omaha Rifle club shoot next Wednesday three prizes will be shot for, with an entrance fee of $1 for ten shots. The first, one-thirtieth of entrance fees; second, one-twentieth, and third, one-tenth. Forty per cent of the receipts goes to the club.

Budd, the great Des Moines wing shot, shot a magnificent match with Stice, of Peoria, Wednesday, killing ninety-seven pigeons out of one hundred, to Stice's ninety-five. Three of Budd's misses fell dead out of bounds; and in reality he killed ninety-nine. A famous record.

Visitors at the ball park to-morrow will notice the new improvements, the reporters' stand, huge bulletin board and rearrangement of the western open seats. The bicycle track has also been remodeled and improved, an additional foot of clay having been put on, packed and leveled.

Tommy Miller is in active training at the lake in the hands of McHenry Johnson, the black star. In the event that the prospective fight with Warren is no go, a match will be made for a purse between Miller and an unknown local bantam—the fight to take place within fifty miles of Omaha during the present month.

Prince and Whittaker are booked for a match 'cycle chase at Association park two weeks from to-day, Sunday, July 17th. It is to be a jog of ten miles for $200 a side. There will also on this occasion be several professional and amateur races open to all comers, and a half mile amateur foot race. Among the events will be a $25 sweepstakes, open to all comers. Ashinger, Knapp and Eck will go in this.

Oh no, there wont be any fun at the fair grounds to-morrow, with the balloon ascension, chariot, trotting, running, sack and foot races, jumping, wrestling, lifting and throwing, mule races, bicycle races, pole vaulting, and agitating the fantastic toe. There will also be an oleaginous pig, a greased pole, and all sorts of divertisements for the multitude, and whoever stays away will be after kicking himself to death the next day.

To illustrate the glorious uncertainties of base ball, it is but necessary to mention that the Hastings team went to Denver and took three straight games from the Denvers; then the Omahas go to Hastings and win three straights from the conquerors of the Denvers; then the Omahas run down to Denver, and, contrary to all scientific deductions, dump three straights to the Denvers. Thus it will be seen that Hastings is stronger than Denver, Omaha stronger than Hastings, and Denver stronger than Omaha. In other words the strongest club is the weakest, and the weakest the strongest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 30.—Sporting Ed. BEE: Having sent on my entry to Mr. Prince for the bicycle races that took place in your city Sunday last, I suppose I was expected to be on hand. However, at the last moment business prevented my attending. I would now say I am willing to come to Omaha once more and try conclusions with either Mr Prince or Mr. Knapp, any distance from ten up to twenty miles for not less than $50 or more than $100. Race to take place on the association track, Omaha, any time during second week in July. Hoping Prince and Knapp wil give this their immediate attention, I am respectfully,

T. W. ECK,
Champion of Canada.

A Short Talk With Sherman.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—Senator Sherman passed through this city this morning enroute from the east to his home in Ohio. In an interview he emphatically denied the statements about Blaine, credited to him in a New York interview, published in this morning's paper. Said he: "I was not interviewed in New York. What appears in the morning papers was manufactured. I was in a room in the hotel where a number of gentlemen were talking, but I was not interviewed. I never said Blaine was not a candidate for the presidency. I don't know whether he is a candidate or not, and certainly would not make such a statement unless I did know. Nor did I say anything about his giving himself up to literature. Blaine and I are the best of friends, and it is unkind to put words in my mouth that I never uttered. Some politicians say that he may not have the same element of support in New York that he had during the last campaign. As regards interviewing all I ask is to be let alone."

"If the rebel flag question likely to be revived during the next presidential campaign?"

"It will not be forgotten. It will rise up during the next campaign and will likely play an important part in it. I can't say what were the motives of President Cleveland in issuing the order for the return of the flags. It might have been carelessness, but it was a serious question that should have been handled very cautiously."

Mormons Moving for Statehood.

SALT LAKE, July 2.—J. B. Roseborough, chairman of the democratic territorial committee of Utah, and William H. James, chairman of the republican territorial committee, issued a public address in reference to the movement for statehood in Utah. The address refers to the fact that both the republican and democratic parties in Utah refused to participate in the convention, and adds: "The whole affair is a church party movement, conducted solely by members of the Mormon church to obtain statehood. The earnest private solicitation of many of them failed to induce a single non-Mormon to become a delegate. All non-Mormons in Utah oppose the movement as insincere and fraught with serious consequences, if successful."

In the Utah Constitutional convention the constitution adopted in 1882 has been made the basis of the new constitution. The most important changes so far reported are provisions in the bill of rights, declaring the entire separation of church and state and establishing a minority representation. It is declared there shall be no union of church and state, nor shall any church dominate the state. The right to worship God according to the dictates of consciences shall never be infringed, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship. The rights of minorities are to be preserved inviolate, and the legislature is to enact laws and secure them.

Long Pine's Militia.

LONG PINE, Neb., July 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—The military company of this place has been mustered into service by Colonel Sweet. There are about fifty-one in the company, including officers. Accompanying Colonel Sweet was a gentlembn from Chicago who took the measures of the members of the company preparatory to making suits of clothing for the boys. Since the appropriation made by the legislature last winter, the different companies of Nebraska are assuming an active interest in themselves and will, no doubt, try to receive the approval and good will of all persons in this state. Heretofore the companies did not take that interest that is expected of them, but this was due to the fact that there was no money to help them along. There is going to be quite a competition between the old regiment and the new one, as the latter claim they are going to make it the pride of Nebraska. The citizens of Long Pine are desirous of making this company a good one, are lending their aid for that purpose and going to continue to do so.

As Hot as Sheol.

NEW YORK, July 2.—To-day has been the hottest day of the year, to date, the thermometer amounting to 96 degrees at 3:30 p. m. The average for the day was 82 degrees as against 71 for the corresponding day last year. About thirty cases of sunstroke occurred in this city and vicinity. Of these, six proved fatal. The dispatches to the Associated press indicate that the hot wave is general in the east. At Troy the foundries were obliged to shut down and a number of persons were prostrated. At Boston three persons died of sunstroke and a number of others are in a critical condition.

Norfolk Water Works.

NORFOLK, Neb., July 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—The city council, at a meeting last night canvassed the question of establishing waterworks. The members of the committee who had visited Columbus, Kearney, Grand Island, Lincoln, Beatrice and Omaha, submitted a report of their investigations and observations. They favored the granting of a franchise. The council thereupon by resolution directed City Clerk Gerecke to advertise in the daily News and daily News for bids for the construction of waterworks, the bids to be submitted by July 12. There is a prospect now that the city may secure a system.

Investigators at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Neb., July 2.—The Pacific railway investigating committee heard a number of witnesses here this morning. The substance of the testimony was that there had been some complaint as to the management of the Union Pacific railroad, but much of it had risen because of passes and privileges given to politicians, and that since Adams had been in charge, things have improved.

Business Failures.

BOSTON, July 2.—Stearns Bros., furniture manufacturers, have failed and are offering creditors 20 cents on the dollar. Liabilities, $48,000.

No News of the Defaulter.

MONTREAL, July 2.—Nothing further has been learned of the whereabouts of missing Secretary Whitney, of the harbor board of commissioners.

HALF HOLIDAY HAPPINESS.

A Learned Lawyer Says It Is a Stupendous Fraud.

FRIENDLY FLAG FLAGELLATION.

Discussing the President Over Lemon Soure—New York's Retrospect—A Female Monte Cristo—General National Capital News.

Workingmen at Leisure.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—A politician engaged in the banking business in New York state was asked the general opinion of his confreres upon the Saturday half-holiday law which has just gone into effect in New York. He replied: "The opinion, as far as I can judge, is unanimous in condemnation of the act. It is the biggest fraud ever perpetrated on the American people, from a financial standpoint."

"How do you make that out?"

"The law was made ostensibly in behalf of the laboring people. Now what is the result? There is not a farmer in the state who gives his "help" a half-holiday on Saturday, simply because his work cannot be neglected in order that the law may be obeyed. Then, too, manufacturers who close up at noon on Saturday do not pay their employes for the lost half day. If laborers fail to work they lose just so much."

"Yes, but how does it affect the banks?"

"It is beneficial to banks and bankers, because it increases their receipts, or will do so just as soon as it goes into full effect. The law provides that when a piece of commercial paper falls due on Sunday, it must be paid on Monday, provided it was made after May 25th. If Monday happens to be a legal holiday it will not become due until Tuesday. In other words a note or acceptance falling due on Sunday may, in certain cases have five, instead of three days of grace. Now a banker thinks time too precious to spend in the examination of almanacs to see whether three, four or five days are to be added to a note, consequently he compromises on five days, in order that he may not lose interest for a day by inadvertance. It is plain therefore that the banker comes out ahead, for hereafter all paper offered for discount is figured at five days grace and although it may be due in three days from its face maturity, the borrower will certainly have to pay the discount for the full period. The law does the borrower no good, but it increases the earnings of the 'bloated' capitalist every time."

Flags and Flagellation.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—Although the feeling which followed the order of Adjutant General Drum for the restoration of the captured flags to their original owners has subsided in a measure, there still exists a belief among the most trusted advisors of the president that he has sounded his political death knell by his haste to approve the order which excited so much commotion among the men who fought on the union side during the conflict which preceded the capture of the flags. Within the past few days your correspondent has talked with a great many of the warmest supporters of the president upon the subject of the flags, and he has found that they are of the opinion, almost to a man, that thousands of votes have been lost to the democratic party through the failure of Mr. Cleveland to see the sentiment which underlies the feeling of resentment towards him. One of the men who has been foremost in aiding him to reach the pinnacle upon which he stands said to-day: "It is my opinion that the president could have recovered from the blunder if he had gone the right way about it. But he neglected his opportunity and now I fear that he must suffer the consequences. If he had rescinded the order with the explanation that he had made a mistake in not looking more carefully into the effect of the suggestion of the secretary of war he would have been all right. But instead of that he very unwisely stated that the law alone prevented him from carrying out his original intention and to cap the climax he, for the first time in the history of the country, recognized the confederacy officially by referring to the 'confederate states.' The whole affair is exceedingly unfortunate for the party, and the republicans will doubtless be great gainers by the incident."

Big Political Talk.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Hoffman House cafe in New York is the Mecca to which all politicians seek to journey whenever they visit the metropolis. Here you may find at any hour of the day parties of prominent men who sit around a small table discussing men and events. New York politicians naturally predominate. A day or two ago your correspondent found there half a dozen men who are prominent in the affairs of the state and nation. Among them was the Hon. "Dan" Lockwood of Buffalo. Dan used to be known as the "great nominator." He it was who presented the name of Grover Cleveland to the democrats of Erie county as their candidate for sheriff. Again, about ten years later, when the same party was casting about for a suitable candidate for mayor of Buffalo, Lockwood sprung to the breach, mounted the rostrum and called attention to the merits of Grover Cleveland as a candidate for the mayoralty. Once more in 1883, in the Syracuse convention of the democracy, the fame and character of Grover Cleveland was set forth to the democrats of the empire state, and Lockwood was the man who filled the bill. The following year in Chicago his party was looking about for a leader, when Lockwood's handsome face attracted the attention of the multitude and every ear in that vast assembly was strained to catch every word as he eloquently touched upon the life and public services of Grover Cleveland just as he presented his name as the candidate of the democratic party for the presidency.

Dan Lockwood's advocacy of Grover Cleveland in four different campaigns undoubtedly aided him materially in winning every one of them. Dan Lockwood has been regarded as Cleveland's mascot and without Lockwood in the van the party in New York would be disheartened and sad. Of course Dan has been "recognized" for his services

Oh, yes. He was appointed about a year ago to the position of United States district attorney for the northern district of New York. If he works hard and is economical in his expenses he can perhaps make $2,000 or $2,500 out of this office. He has never been seen in Washington since the inauguration proceedings in 1885.

The party in the Hoffman house had been discussing politics, and the opinion had been freely expressed that Cleveland was anxious for a renomination. I asked Lockwood if he would again play the role of "nominator."

His reply was terse and emphatic. He said simply:

"Young man, I am not in that business at present."

It was the way he said it that carried the force of the words right home. His tone surprised everyone present, and for a moment no one spoke. Then one of his best friends rang the bell for cigars, or something of that kind, and another reached over in my direction and whispered, "Mr. Lockwood believes that the president gave him his present appointment because he knew that Dan would not disobey his order, and would not mix in national politics while holding a federal office."

A Femal Monte Christo.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—[Special to the BEE.]—"No one who has not had practical experience has any idea of the various duties which a consul representing his country abroad is required to perform," said Dr. St. Clair, the able chief of the consular bureau of the state department, to your correspondent yesterday. "Not only have they to look after the commercial interests of their country but they have to attend to some of the queerest kind of requests from their countrymen at home. It has more than once been the case that a consul has been applied to purchase peculiar animals found in the country to which they are accredited all the way from Elephants to rare kinds of lizards. Very frequently they are asked to collect a number of specimens of sea shells peculiar to their part of the world. Only a short time ago we received a request from a gentleman in Kentucky asking that the consul at Barcelona, in Spain, procure for him a fine specimen of the native ass, for breeding purposes, the gentleman being under the impression that that animal attained to a large size