ON THE CETTYSBURG FIELD.

Blue and Gray Meet as Friends Where They Fought as Foes.

THE BLOODY ANGLE REVISITED.

Surviving Victors and Vanquished Recall Incidents of the Bloody Battle Without One Tinge of Sectional Bitterness.

The Gettysburg Celebration. GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 3,-Very little more sleep visited the eyes of the people of Gettysburg last night than on the night of July 2, 1863. This morning dawned clear and beautiful, a perfect counterpart of the memorial day it commemorates. In the place of cannon shots, however, the shrill shricks of a locomotive broke the Sabbath stillness as excursion after excursion reinforced the crowds in the streets. The morning was spent in sight seeing and going over the field At 1:30 p. m. the procession formed at the Eagle hotel, and led Adjutant Whitecar and followed by a band, took up its march to the place where twenty-four years before the Philadelphia men had held their position against the famous Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps of the army of Northern Virginia. At length they reached the "Bloody Angle," the band strikes up "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," and the old Philadelphia brigade is once more on the ground they nobly defended against such overwhelming odds. The stone fence is still standing behind which the Philadelphia brigade made its nerole stand, and the two monuments of the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first are located within a few feet of it. A few minutes after 2 o'clock the Sixty-ninth marched to a stand erected for the purpose and there the assemblage was called to order by Colonel W. C. McDermott, who read the list of killed and mortally wounded of the Sixty-ninth regiment. He then presented General Joshua T. Owen, who delivered the oration. During his speech the general said that the commander of the Philadelphia brigade, when he placed them at the stone wall in such an advanced position, knew they would stay there and hold that position till death. He referred to the manner in which they got the name of "Paddy Owen's Regulars," and pointed out General Brown as the man who so called them. He said he hardly knew what to say to the men who twenty-four years ago to-day emerged from the woods 1,300 yards away and made the terrible assault on the union line. "Let them place their monument where they wish." He continued: "Armistead and several others pierced our line, and here, within a few feet of this spot, he fell wounded unto death. The renowned phalanxses of Alexander would not have dared to make the charge Pickett's made." In closing he called for three cheers for Pickett's division as proof of their friendship. They were given with a will, as were three cheers for General Owens, Colonel Reilly then presented the monument to the care and keeping of the battlefield memorial association. It was received in their name by Colonel Batchelder had finished Colonel Reilly arose, and, in the name of the Sixty-ninth regiment, presented him with a handsome gold watch, appropriately inscribed. The colonel was much surprised, and in a few words thanked the regiment for its kind remembrance of him.

Before the ceremonies began Mrs. Pickett, escorted by General Burns, took her seat on the platform and the crowd at once cheered her. Now Adjutant General overwhelming odds. The stone fence is still standing behind

eral McDermott stepped forward and presented her with a beautiful floral cross which had been given the brigade by Mrs. Reed, of Philadelphia, and which they now wished to present to her.

This finished the ceremonies of the Sixtyninth, and now the Seventy-first took the platform and Captain Stockton introduced General Burns, who succeeded General Baker in command, as orator. When he finished General Baldy Smith was presented, and spoke for only a few minutes.

It fell upon General Wister to turn the monument over to the Battlefield Memorial association, and he was so much affected by the sight of the small number of the brigade remaining that it took him some moments to master his feelings, and occasionally during his speech his voice would choke and he with difficulty continued. The monument was accepted in the name of the association by Colonel John M. Vanderslice, of Philadelphia, Colonel R. Penn Smith then, in a very interesting speech, turned over to the Memorial association the tablet to Cusning's battery, which was also received by Colonel Vanderslice.

The crowd then moved hear the famous

Vanderslice.

The crowd then moved near the famous clump of trees where Gowan's battery monument is erected. When all was ready, Colonel Andrew Cowan introduced Rev. James K. Dixson, who offered prayer. Mrs. Pickett was there, ascended the platform, and Colonel Cowan, arising, thanked her for her presence and also welcomed the wife of the commander of the Philadelphia brigade whose husband twenty-four years ago began the raid on Webb's staff who brought him the order to place his guns where the monument now is, and whom he had not seen again till last night. He then presented Serino E. Payne as orator, who spoke about twenty minutes. Then Colonel Cowan transferred the monument to the memorial association, in whose behalf it was accepted by Captain D. C. Wagnar. Lieutenant William Savage, on behalf of the battery, then thanked Cowan for his efforts to bring about this dedication and make it a success.

Perhaps the most interesting incident of the whole dedication was the presentation by Colonel Cowan to the Pickett division association of the sword which he took during Pickett's famous charge. The party then broke up and returned to town.

CHICAGO, July 3 .- [Special Telegram the Bre. |-The ceremony of the reception of the religious habit was performed in the chapel of St. Patrick's academy yesterday afternoon. The ceremony began at 4 o'clock and lasted about one and three quarters hours. Among the five novices who took the white veil of the Sisters of Mercy was Miss Mary Nelson, of Nebraska. The young ladies have served their novitiate of six months required before being allowed to take the white veil, and at the expiration of eighteen white veil, and at the expiration of eighteen months more, or two years from the date of their entry into the convent, they will be permitted to take the last step that will make them nuns irrevocably. The eeremony was performed by Archbishon Feehan, assisted by Vicar-General Conway and Fathers Hodnett, Galligan and Byrne. The future name of Miss Nelson will be Sister Mary Clare.

One Morehouse Rioter Dead. MINDEN, La., July 3.-Information has reached here that three of the negroes engaged in the Morehouse riot had passed across four parishes on foot on their way to Texas. The sheriff quickly organized a posse and in an hour or two overhauled them on the railroad track and ordered them to surrender. They gave him pistol shots in answer and he and his posse returned the answer and he and his posse returned the fire. After the smoke had cleared away one of the negroes was found dead. Parties from Morehouse report that no political significance can be attached to the Morehouse killing. The white citizens had determined to give a negro 100 lashes and force him to leave the country and to this the negro consented, but while the citizens were administering the punishment they were fired upon by a party in ambush, who proved to be friends of the negro, and some half dozen of the party were more or less seriously wounded.

St. Joseph, July 3.—James B. Genrer, a fireman in the employ of the St. Joseph Electric Light company, lost his life last evening in a very peculiar manner. Genger has been in the employ of the company for some time and invited a friend to look over the ma-binery. While engaged in inspecting the

workings of the machinery of the Edison dynamo, Genger pointed to what is known as the convocater and in some manner lost his balance and fell against the machinery. his hand striking the generator, and death resulted instantly. His hand was held so firmly to the machine that the engine had to be stopped and the circuit disconnected in order to release him. His friend, who was standing near him, attempted to seize him, but was prevented by the engineer, who shouted at him just in time. After the machinery was stopped, Genger was carried out and medical aid summoned. A galvanic battery was applied but life was extinct. The wounds on the dead man are of the most peculiar character, the places where the knuckles came in contact with the machinery being burned to the bone. There was also a bad burn on the breast and in a few moments the body had turned black. Genger is a single man, but has several relatives in the city who are prominent in business and social circles. his hand striking the generator, and death

WARRIORS AT VARIANCE. General Wolsely and the Sherman-

Davis Criticisms. NEW YORK, July 3.—|Special Telegram to the Bee. |-Lord Wolsely has sent to General Charles Dahlgren a letter declining to answer the severe criticism by General Sherman and Jeff Davis on his review of General Long's history of Lee. Lord Wolsely says: "Anything coming from the pen of a dis-tinguished soldier like General Sherman will always be of interest and weight. I have so much sincere respect for his military character and his great achievements, that were ne to differ from me in opinion upon any campaign in which he, like myself, had taken no part, and of which, therefore, he was like myself, merely an unprejudiced commentator, I should hesitate before I expressed any view at variance with his. In the present instance, however, I think the outside world, who must be the great jury to finally settle all such contested matters of opinion, will attach more weight to the opinions of European students of war upon the events of the great confederate struggle than even to those of the most emment American generals like General Sherman, the reason being that men who, like him, played a most distinguished part in that war, can scarcely be regarded as impartial judges. I have read his remarks upon me with deep interest, for he writes like a soldier and a gentleman. Of poor Mr. Davis' letter I prefer saying little. When I remember his career and his present position. I can sympathize with his dislike to all outside criticism upon the events in which General Lee achieved such immortal renown. I am sorry that a man who had the privilege of being a friend of that high bred Virginian gentleman and soldier should write as he has done of one who has committed, what in Mr. Davis' eyes is evidently the unpardonable fault of presuming to criticize the policy and impartial judges. I have read his remarks fault of presuming to criticize the policy and acts of the ex-confederate president. Mr. Davis' self appreciation caused him to think himself a greater man than those who deal with him historically are prepared to admit."

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

Monetary Transactions in the Country During the Past Week. Boston, July 3,-|Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from managers leading clearing houses of the United States shows gross exchanges for week ending July 3 together with rates per cent. of increase or decrease, as compared with gross exchanges for corresponding week in 1886:

New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco St. Louis Baltimore.	98,766,469 76,690,920 63,377,496 18,873,353 10,474,674 15,947,378 10,376,738 9,861,200 8,121,737 5,934,949 5,197,000	9.6 17.5 19.7 41.6 7.9 29.7 32.9 4.9 8.2	Q.9
Boston Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco St. Louis.	98,766,469 76,690,920 63,377,496 18,873,353 10,474,674 15,947,378 10,376,738 9,861,200 8,121,737 5,934,949 5,197,000	9.6 17.5 19.7 41.6 7.9 29.7 32.9 4.9 8.2	Q. 2
Chicago San Francisco St. Louis	76,630,930 63,377,496 18,873,353 16,474,674 15,947,378 10,376,733 9,861,200 8,121,737 5,934,949 5,197,000	17.5 19.7 41.6 7.9 29.7 83.9 4.9 8.2	Q.
Chicago San Francisco St. Louis	63,377,496 18,873,353 16,474,674 15,947,378 10,376,733 9,861,200 8,121,787 5,934,949 5,197,000	41.6 7.9 23.7 33.9 4.9 8.2	Q.9
San Francisco St. Louis	18,873,358 16,474,674 15,947,378 10,376,783 9,861,200 8,121,787 5,934,942 5,197,000	41.6 7.9 23.7 33.9 4.9 8.2	ġ.:
St. Louis	16,474,674 15,947,378 10,376,733 9,861,200 8,121,787 5,934,942 5,197,000	23.7 32.2 4.3 8.2	ġ.:
Raltimore	15,947,378 10,375,733 9,861,200 8,121,737 5,934,942 5,197,000	23.7 32.2 4.3 8.2	ġ.:
Date more,	9,861,200 8,121,787 5,934,942 5,197,000	4.9 8.2	2.5
Pittsburg	9,861,200 8,121,787 5,934,942 5,197,000	8.2	
Cincinnati	8,121,787 5,934,949 5,197,000	8.2	٠.,
Kansas City	5,934,949 5,197,000		
Louisville	5,197,000		
Milwaukee			
Providence	5,003,800	13.4	
New Orleans	4,927,813		2.
*St. Paul	4,230,822	53.5	
Detroit	3,502,659		1.
Minneapolis	3 468,760	46.0	
Cleveland	3,286,028	37.7	
Omaha	3,005,054		
Hartford	2,867,945	24 7	
Columbus	2,150,000		
Indianapolis	1,926,986		
Denver	1,828,661	19.2	***
New Haven	1,391,473		
St. Joseph	1,201,624	25.2	
Peoria	1,018.682	29.2	
Memphis	1,004,823		9.
Springfield	1,000,000		7.
Galveston	960,000		
Woreester	900,501		2.
Portland	900,000	2.9	
Wichita	790,285		
Lowell	534,149		2
Syracuse	526,647		1.
Grand Rapids	472,536	23.4	
Total	\$1,251,154,614	28.9	1179
Outside New York		14.6	

Crazed By Love. OTTAWA, Kan., July 3,-Yesterday mornng Ella Trembly, a domestic in the Shaner house, called a colored woman to her room and asked her assistance in dressing, saying that she was in a hurry, as she had taken olson, and wanted to get to Detwiler's restaurant before it took effect, as she intended to shoot John Detwiler and die upon his body. Before the horrified colored girl could give Before the horrified colored girl could give the alarm, R. B. Detwiler, the father of John, was admitted to the room, and to him the girl admitted that she had taken two doses of poison and intended to shoot his son. The old man summoned Dr. Davis and they suc-ceeded in administering an antidote. A search of the girl's effects resulted in the dis-covery of a revolver. The girl had been a domestic in the Detwiler restaurant, and had become greative enamored of young Detwiler. domestic in the Detwiler restairant, and had become greatly enamored of young Detwiler, who until recently had apparently reciprocated her affections. She had been hysterical for the past few weeks, and for several days had remained in her room, refusing all food. She is of good character, quite pretty and about twenty-five.

Killed by Aconite. BEATRICE, July 8.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]--Barrett's circus arrived here today and will show here to-morrow. When they unloaded here they found one of their candy peddlers dead on a flat car. No one knew his name as he had only been with them since last Friday. He joined them at Clay Center, Kan., and was nickamed "Cyclone." The cause of his death
was drinking scoulte for whisky
by mistake. The circus is all the celebration we have here to-morrow
but this will draw a crowd. They have many attractions and more pretty women than any show that was ever here. The circus will ar-rive in Omaha next Sunday and show Mon-

Weather Indications. For Nebraska: Fair weather, variable winds, becoming southerly; slight changes in temperature.

For lowa: Fair weather, nearly stationary temperature, westerly winds becoming vari-able. For Eastern Dakota: Fair weather, nearly stationary temperature, westerly winds be coming variable.

CHICAGO, July &-Another boodler, War den Varnell of the insane asylum, has been compelled to go to jail on account of the insufficiency of his ball bonds. His friends have been actively working in his behalf all day, but have not yet secured a new bonds-

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET. Some Remarkable Events in Money Circles-Gould's Work.

New York, July 3,-[Special Telegram to the BEE. |- The great vibrations in money between stingency and ease, the suddenness and sharp rallies in stocks, large transfers in Manhattan, the re-entrance of Gould into the market as a heavy buyer of his own properties, the shifting to the bull side of many who have been bears for some time previous, and the decline in exchange form a group of remarkable events that are seldom crowded into the short space of one week. All these occurrences are still so fresh in the readers' mind and have been dilated upon so freely and extensively that it is needless to expatiate upon them further. The share list took a further tumble during the earlier days and the feeling at one time was very despondent, but there was a change to positive buoyancy later on, and the highest prices of the week were made in many cases when London and Messrs, Gould, Sa e, Cammack and others bought liberally, and when there was a scamper among the shorts to cover. The money question was a leading factor and twice during the week call loans were made at 5 per cent per annum and 14 per diem and interest on the same day. Probably no better illustration than this could be given of the severe strain put upon borrowers during the week. The immediate future and values on stock exchange hinge to a large extent upon the financial situation, and although money was exceedingly close on Friday, a hopeful view was taken of the prospects for next week. This was based largely upon heavy treasury disbursements, which add just so much new capital to the street, and the advance in domestic exchange on New York to par at St. Louis and Chicago, which means the stoppage of the drain of money from this point, with a possibility of a return flow later on. There are other contingencies likely to affect stocks, prominent among them being telegraph and the Baltimore & Ohio deals, developments in rezard to which are awaited with anxiety. The market for railway mortgages was quiet throughout the are awaited with anxiety. The market for railway mortgages was quiet throughout the week. Some issues declined at the opening, but a firmer feeling set in, when the stocks improved and an advance of 1/2 to 41/2 points ensued. Governments showed but slight variations and were in the main firm. Foreign exchanges until near the close were greatly depressed by the stringency in money and offerings of bills against purchasers of securities for foreign against purchasers of securities for foreign account. Both posted and actual rates were reduced and this started some gold shipment to this side, but in late transactions the rates made some recovery and the tone of the market was firmer.

Weekly Crop Report. CHICAGO, July 3 .- The following crop sum-

mary will appear in this week's issue of the Farmers' Review: Reports on the yield of the winter wheat crop are now coming in and thus far corroborate our previous statements as to the shortage that might be expected. Missouri leads in her average and s followed by Illinois, while the other states have the following relative position: Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and last Kansas, where the chinch bugs have done very serious damage. As yet reports on the average yield of the winter wheat crop are just beginning to come in, but the following from different states probably furnishes a correct indication of the final results of the harvest: Twelve counties in Illinois report an average of seventeen bushels and four counties place the average condition at 78 per cent. Niue counties in Indiana place the average at fourteen bushels, and three counties average their condition at 70 per cent. Saven counties their condition at 70 per cent. Seven counfifteen bushels. Eleven counties in Ohio report a yield of thirteen bushels, while five counties report their condition at 85 per cent. The yield in twelve Missouri counties cent. The yield in twelve alissour countries is eighteen bushels, and the condition in three is 10s per cent. Five counties in Kentucky place the vield at sixteen bushels. In Kansas nive counties report an average yield of eleven bushels, and five an average conditions of the countries in tion of 55 per cent. Seventeen counties in Illinois complain of damage to crops by drought. Like complaints come from six counties in Indiana, and thirteen Kansas counties report damage from insects and drought. Rain is needed in Kentecky and Wisconsin and six Missouri counties com-

Wisconsin, and six Missouri counties comwisconsin, and six Missouri counties com-plain of damage by drought.

The condition of spring wheat in the differ-ent states is as follows: Seventeen counties in lowa report an average condition of 74 per cent, while thirteen counties in Minnesota place it at 75 per cent. Eleven counties in Nebraska report an average of 76 per cent, Nebraska report an average of 76 per cent, and that same number in Dakota place it at 80 per cent. As was expected the hay crop turns out light, and pastures were nearly everywhere dry. The prospects for a good crop of apples in the west are fair to middling. In many places fruit is dropping from the trees,

Favored With Rain. WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following is the weekly weather crop bulletin issued by the signal office to-day for the week ending

July 2, 1887: Temperature-During the week ending July 2, 1887, the weather has been slightly warmer than usual in the northern states, the average daily excess being generally less than 2 degrees, while throughout the southern states it was cooler than usual, the average daily temperature ranging from 3 to 7 age daily temperature ranging from 3 to 7 degrees below normal. Throughout the cotten belt during the week the daily average was about 5 degrees cooler than usual. The average daily temperature for the season from January 1 to July 2, 1887, differs less than one degree from normal in all agricultural districts except in the southern states, where the thermal excess previously reported in the cotton region has been slightly reduced and the deficiency on the south Atlantic coast slightly augmented.

During the week the rainfall has been slightly in excess in a greater portion of the

During the week the rainfall has been slightly in excess in a greater portion of the cotton region, and generally from the Mississippi river westward, over the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. Large excesses for the week, ranging from 3 to 10 inches, are reported from southern Georgia and thence westward to Texas, and almost daily rains occurred in the Mississippi valley from the Gulf states northward to Wisconsin and Minnesota, thus ending the drought previously existing in portions of the upper Mississippi valley. Heavy rains are reported this morning from states in the Mississippi valley, and are indicated for the cotton region, and the corn, tobacco and are reported this morning from states in the Mississippi valley, and are indicated for the cotton region, and the corn, tobacco and wheat regions west of the Alleghenies. From Michigan and the Ohio valley eastward to the Atlantic coast there was less rain than usual for the week, the decicency amounting to about an inch. Reports from the cotton regions indicate that the weather during the week, owing to abundant and well distributed showers, has been favorable to cotton although its growth may have been slightly retarded by cool weather. The weather has been favorable for the harvesting of wheat and hay from the lake region and Ohio valley eastward to the Atlantic coast, while in the Missouri and Mississippi valleys showers have delayed harvesting in those sections. The weather has been especially favorable in the corn region and recent rains have extended over a greater portion of the corn belt. Excellent growing weather is reported from New England and the Middle states where the hay crop has been secured.

crop has been secured.

Big Storm at Wichita. WICHITA, Kan., July 3.—One of the worst storms ever experienced struck here at 9:30 o'clock last evening. The heavens seemed one lurid flash of lightning, looking like a prairie are, while the clouds seemed to open prairie are, while the clouds seemed to open and pour down water. The streets were a moving sheet of water and impassable for a time. Water entered the roofs of houses as if the shingles were paper, and the Main street theater with a heavy canvas roof was wrecked, the water having poured through the covering and down on the seats and aisles in torrents.

Nothing like it has been seen for years. It seamed to have been an electric storm of awful grandeur and magnitude, lasting over an hourand a haif.

THEY OUGHT TO HAVE WON.

Omaha Defeated by Denver When They Should Have Been Victorious.

STUPID BLUNDERS THE CAUSE.

The Game One of the Most Exciting Played Here Up to the Eighth Inning-Other Sporting News.

The First a Defeat. It was a great crowd. Some said there were 3,000 people there. Others said there were more than that. Others were probably nearer correct. Anyway, it was the boss congregation of

the season. "Oh, why couldn't the Omahas have won?" petulantly inquired a fair enthusiast, with eyes of heaven's blue and a complexion like an apple blossom, as she arose from her seat in the grand stand and gazed regretfully off over the field just after Rourk's last expiring struggle.

That's so, why couldn't they have won before such a splendid audience? It would have been a feather in their cap as big as a horse's tail. Everybody seemed to be there-lawyers, loctors, capitalists, politicians, merchants,

clerks and all. Ladies? Indeed there were any quantity of them. And they all saw McClintock's Indians again knock out the Omahas-their fourth

consecutive victory. But they had hard work doing it, for the Omahas fought the operation at every step. Aided by Lettenberg's wild pitching, the

home team made a good start. Swift was given his base on balls, but Walsh immediately forced him out at second. Walsh then stole second and went to third on a passed ball.

All Omaha was on tip-toe, A run was almost assured, but it wasn't scored.

Dwyer hit a lazy one to short and was out at first. Harter, though, waited, and, like Swift, got his base on balls.

got his base on balls.

Now for a hit!

And Rourke was right there with it, but it was a foul, and it fell right into Mr. Harley's capacious fins and the side was out.

The audience heaved a long sigh, while a look of beautiful disgnst settled over Rourke's cherubic countenance, as he sadly started off for third.

for third. The Indians from the Rockies made a tally, and there was a fine opening tor a gatling gun. About one thousand people in a single breath ejaculated: "I told you so."

"I told you so."

McSoriey, he of the musical chin, stepned up to the plate, and after having three strikes called on him caught the ball right on the nose and knocked out a lovely three-bagger. Silch fouled out to Harter, then Smith, of Pocahontas fame, drove a hot one to Walsh, who, instead of cutting off McSorley, who had stated for home threy the batter out at

rocanontas fame, drove a flot one to waish, who, instead of cutting off McSorley, who had started for home, threw the batter out at first. Tebeau died from third to first.

Omaha, however, to everybody's extreme elation, came right in, saw their one and went them one better. Messitt took his base on balls, Bader fanned out, but Genins lined a beauty out to left, Messitt going to third and home, amidst tremendous applause on a throw of Harley's to head off Genins at second. Bartson, profiting by the enthusiasm, drove a nery one to McSorley, who threw home to catch Genins, but it was no go, for, by a good slide, he scored. Swift then received the ball in the small of his back and was sent to first, Barston moving up to second. Walsh sent a bounder to Lettenberg, which he handled slowly, and the batter made first, Barston third and Swift second. The Indians Barston third and Swift second. The Indians were considerably rattled right here, but Dwyer's puny hit to second retired the side.

For the Denvers Gorman, Philips and Briggs went out in order.

The crowd was very happy, and when the Combas came waitzing in and added another.

The crowd was very happy, and when the Omahas came waltzing in and added another tally to their side, they became uproarious.

This is how they did it.

Harter expired at first, Hourke fractured the circumambient atmosphere four straits and sought the bench. Messitt was luckier. He got to first on balls, made a dandy steal to second, and home on lucky Bader's clean drive to left, Bader himself going to second on the throw in, and every man and boy on the grounds yelled "Ho! to! ho!"

Then Genins hit a lightning line fly, and it looked like a homer, but Tebeau made a great jump and froze to it as it was cleaving the air over third.

Here every man and boy on the grounds

said "ah!"
For McClintock's aborigines, Harley got his base on balls, and stole second. Littenberg died at first, and it looked like a run. But McSorley's hot drive was taken in superb style by Swift, who doubled up Har-ley at third. The entire audience stood right up on its

The entire and ence stood right up on its hind legs here and yelled as if they were drawing a big salary for it.

In the fourth Bartson hit clean to center and stole second with impunity. Swift hit to pitch, who threw Bartson out at third, and on Walsh'e drive to second Swift was doubled up, Walsh going out at first on a very questionable decision.

For the Denvers Silch went out to left, Smith made a one bagger, Tebeau retired on a high fly to Walsh, and Gorham got his base on five bad balls. On Philips' hit to short, the side should have been out, but Dwyer made a miserable muff of the throw, and Smith came home and Gorham weut to second. Philips stole second, but the agony ended on Briggs out at first.

The game now became a see-saw. First Omaha went up, then she came down; then the Denvers went up, then the Omahas soared again, and so on until the last inning, when the Denvers went down and denvers and denvers and the contents.

soared again, and so on until the last inning. It was one, two, three for the Omahas in

the fifth, but alas! three more scores for the red men.
On Rourke's wild throw of his simple On Rourke's wild throw of his simple grounder, Harley took second; Lettenberg struck out, and McSorley drove a gay one to left for three bags, Harley scoring, of course, Silch, not to be outdone, lined a clean one to center, McSorley in, and on Harter's wild throw to second, Silch went to third, and home after Smith's long fly had settled in Messitt's hands, Tebeau lined another two-bagger to left, but got left on Gorham's fly to Messitt.

The score now stood Denver 5. Omaha S.

The score now stood Denver 5, Omaha S, and enthusiasm was slowly and lugubriously ebbing.

In the sixth, Messitt fell an easy victim from pitch to first, but Bader hit for one sack
—a genuine sealskin—to deep center, stole
second, as a matter of course, and right on
top of this, just to inaugurate a little pandemonium, he actually steals third—and
maybe his three thousand admirers didn't
obser.

maybe his three thousand admirers didn't cheer.

All the gloom had been dissipated, like dew in the morning's sun. That sentence came from Haggard's last novel.

Genins now takes a base on bails, steals second, and on Bartson's out to left. Bader gallops home and Genins to third. Then Mr. Swift hits for a couple of bags, and Genins scampers home, the game is tied, and not being hogs, Walsh condescendingly knocks an easy pop-up to center field.

Lo, the poor Indians, don't no more than get in than they are out again. Philips, after getting first on Walsh's fumble, is caught napping by Bartson. Briggs fouls out to Harter, and Harley dies at the hands of short to first.

In the seventh, the Omahas accomplished nothing, although Rourk got to first on balls, and the Denvers did no more, notwithstanding they, too, succeeded in getting a man to first.

irst.

Bader opened the following inning with a hit to Tebeau, and on his fumble, made first. The next ball pitched saw him en route to second, but he was caught between bases, and notwithstanding half the Denver team essayed to run him down, he got safely back to first by one of his famous slides.

The vast audience cheered him heartily. Yet curious to relate, they did not cheer the next moment, when Harley, by a quick and accurate throw, caught the daring little player in another attempt to purioin second. Their sympathies lay the other way.

Genins followed with a neat hit to left and quickly steals second, and on Tebeau's fumble of Bartson's hit goes to third, Bartson at

first. Swift then hits to Lettenberg, and on his juggling the ball, Genins runs home and Bartson takes third. Waish then goes out from pitcher to first, who also catches Bartson, who foolishly attempted to steal in on the hit, at the plate.

The Indians now came in for business, and the way they shock in things for a few min-

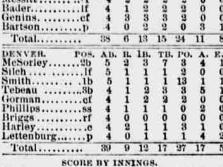
The Indians now came in for business, and the way they shook up things for a few minutes, like hope deferred, maketh the heart sick. On four hits, a base on balls, a halfpass, and three errors, they scored four runs, and the lining was knocked out of the game thoroughly, incontinently and everlastingly.

In the ninth the Omahas, Dwyer, Harter and Route was the could be a linear the content of the linear and longer was the content of the same than the same and Ronrke, went out so quick that it almost took the people's breath away. But it was a good game, one replete with

sharp and thrilling work.

The only objection to it was that Denver It was a hard game to lose and the Omahas

were very quiet. But here is the score: THE SCORE. OMAHA. Switt.....2b Walsh.....88 Dwyer.....1b Harter.....c Rourke8b Messitt rf



The following morning's game:

Positions. Krehmeyer catcher Briggs
O'Leary pitcher Voss
Walsh 88 Phillips

Dwyer	1 b	Smith
Swift	2 b	McSorley
Rourke		Tebeau
Bader		Silch
Messitt	r f	Harley
Genius	f	Gorman
	ernoon the men will	
	Positions.	Denver
Bandle	Positions.	O'Neill
Healey	pitcher	Sproat
Walsh	8 8	Phillips
Dwyer		Smith
Swift	2 b	McSorley

 Swift
 2 b
 McSorley

 Rourke
 3 b
 Tebeau

 Bader
 1 f
 Silch

 Messitt
 r f
 Briggs

 Genins
 c f
 Gorman
 NOTES. The Omaha infield isn't exactly a stone The reporters' box is a decided improve-

ment.
Bader has surely caught on. He is a general favorite.

Harter made several circus stops, and hit The Omahus must have both games to-day.

It was a magnificent turn-out and the Oma-has ought to have won. McLaughlin had a hard game to umpire, but he did it, and did it well. McSorley exhibits much vim and vinegar in his captaining and coaching.

Hastings will be here for three games on the 9th, 10th and 12th. Poor Hastings! There was not a single error made by the Omaha outfield, and some great catches were

The diamond has been "skinned." It is no improvement over sod, and doesn't look half as pretty. Tebeau is the very prototype of his brother George, with the Cincinnatis, only he lacks the latter's fulminatory jaw.

The Western league seems very deficient in coaching. The Omuhas, in this line, are particularly and painfully weak. McLaughlin's second base decisions were of the highest order, and his judgment on balls and strikes most excellent.

Denver left the field in high glee last even-ing for she wore Omaha's scalp at her belt-yanked off for the fourth consecutive time. Barring one muff and a bad throw, Harter caught a superb game. He reminds one greatly of that famous old timer, Johnny Clapp.

Russ McKelvey, of the old Alleghenies, was on the field just before the game opened, knocking fly balls for the Defivers. Russ was a game one in his day. Go out this morning and see the boys get

revenge. They have about dumped their stock of bad luck, and are due for a victory or two. Stick a lynch-pin here. Dwyer and Rourk, it seems, can't get their glims on the ball. But wait—when they do, home runs and three-baggers will be thicker than fleas on Canneld's monkey,

Nobody has said any too much about Bader. He is one of the hardest working players in the country, and as a base runner, has but few equals, and no superiors. The Denver battery showed up finely, not-withstanding the Omahas' base hit column foots up 18. Six of these were of the phan-tom order, and two others very questionable hits, to say the least.

Perhaps, if manager Philbin would read the declaration of independence to the boys this morning it would have a salutary effect upon their play. Or, is it too much inde-pendence what hurts them?

Bartson, excepting the eighth inning, had the Denver sluggers at his mercy. He weakened preceptibly at this critical point and Tebean, Philips, Lettenburg and Mc-Sorley all hit him clean and safe. The horse car company actually had eight cars waiting for passengers when the game was over yesterday. Generally there is one car there to accommodate several hundred people, and a good deal of rich and vigorous language is wasted.

The outfield was completely surrounded with burgles and carriages, and the crowd was undoubtedly the largest of the season. There was no extra room in the grand stand and the bleaching boards were packed like sardines in a box.

Heard that the Omahas were negotiating with the Cincinnatis for George McGiniss, who is at Hot Springs nursing a lame arm. One old head, like that which surmounts McGinniss' shoulders, would be of incalculable benefit to the Omahas. "Pa." asked the small boy, "did that ball that hit Mr. Harter on the head hurt him?"
, 'No, my son."
"Why, pa?"

"Because it would take an ax to hurt Mr. Harter's head, my son."
"Hello! Bart," said O'Leary, as Bartson came in from the box yesterday.
"Well?"

"Have you heard of the new gun?"
"What new gun?"
"What new gun?"
"Why the gamblers'—must-git!"
Bartson is paralyzed from the hips down. Leavenworth Beats St. Joe.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 3 .- Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-The game here to-day was one of the hottest contested games of the eason. The visitors, by a hard-fought battle of eleven innings, carried off the honors of the day. The game was witnessed by fully 1.500 spectators, who grew very enthusiastic over the work of both teams. The following is the official score by innings: St. Joseph...0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 Leavenw'th.0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—4 Runs earned—St. Joseph 1, Leavenworth 2. Bases on balls—Reinagle 2, Lawrence and Curtis. Hit by pitcher—Whitaker,

White 2. Base hits-Robinson, Joyce, Levis. Three-base hit—Ehret. Struck out by—Ehret 4, Hughes L. Passed balls—Beliman 2, Reynolds 1. Left on bases—St. Joseph 10. Leavenworth 9. Umpire—Kane. Batteries—For St. Joseph. Ehret and Bellman; for Leavenworth, Whitaker, Hughes and Reynolds.

Kansas City Defeats Topeks. KANSAS CITY, July 3,-[SpecialTelegram to the BEE.]-The first of the Kansas City-Topeka series was won by the home club today, both sides playing at their best. Maculler, the captain of the Topekas, entered a protest against playing a championship game, alleging the grounds were not in fit condition owing to rains in in fit condition owing to rains in the morning. The game was practically won by Manning for Kansas City in the third inning by abome run hit over the left field fence when the bases were full. This play, the fine work of Sneed for Topeka in right field, and Lillie's brilliant one-hand catch of Sneed's fiv were the features of the game. The official score of the game is as follows: Kansas City.....0 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 -5 Topeka......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 Earned runs—Kansas City 4. Two base nit—Hasamaear. Home run—Manning. Struck out by Nichols 8, Sullivan 1. Double play—Crane, McKeon and Manning, Maculier, Hardner and Stearnes. First base on

ler, Hardner and Stearnes. First base on errors—Kansas City 1, Topeka 2. Left on bases—Kansas City 7, Topeka 7. Time of game—Ihr 35m. Umpire Hagan, Batteries— Kansas City, Nichols and Graves; Topeka, Sullivan and Kenyon. A Leavenworth-Hastings Combine. KANSAS CITY, July 3,-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-John Malone, of the Leavenworth base ball team, has sheen offered the management of the Hastings base ball team by the stockholders of that club, the stock holders agreeing to buy the Leavenworth franchise and allow Malone to pick a nine from the two teams. Mr. Matone has made the Hastings people a counter proposition and the matter will be settled Tuesday.

Rain Stops Ganfes. CINCINNATI, July 3,-Rain prevented the rame after two innings were played. The score stood 14 to 0 in favor of Cincinnati. LOUISVILLE, July 3.—It began to rain dur-ing the latter pari of the second inning, and the umpire called the game and waited ten minutes. In the meantime he decided that the game should continue, whereupon St. Louis refused to play, and the umpire gave the game to Louisville by a score of 9 to 0.

OLD TIME BASE BALL.

Mark Twain and Rev. Beecher as ELMIRA, N. Y., July 3.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A large crowd greeted Mark Twain and other prominent men who appeared at the Maple Avenue grounds yesterday afternoon either to take part in a game of base ball or witness the sport. Mark Twain meandered down East hill from his quarry farm about 1 o'clock to be on hand, as he said, early to perform the arduous duties of umpire in an old fashioned base ball game. Being asked some points about old fashloned base ball, the humorist did not betray his lack of knowledge of the rules by saying he did not, but played the deaf act by saying: "I'd like to play a game or two of bilhards." He was attired in a white duck suit, and although his collar was wilted, stood the excessive heat well under an umbrella or in the judges' stand, 100 feet from the home plate. Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, the other umpire, appeared on his tricycle promptly at 4 o'clock, and after a basty consultation in which a book of rules was demanded by Mark Twain, and which demand was strenuously objected to by the committee, hostilities were begun. The old fashioned "wet or dry" method of choosing first inning was observed, and marks of spittle on a flat stone decided that the Alerts should go to the bat. The contest was between the Alerts and Unions, clubs which disbanded twenty years ago. The members of these clubs are nearly all prominent in various walks of life. Five innings were played, resulting in a victory for the Unions by a score of 21 to 10. There were many amusing features to the game. Rules were made by Mark Twain as the game advanced and decisions were sent by a boy from the umpires in the judges' stand to the acting umpire, Counsellor John R. Josiyn. Foul lines were generally ignored. Several of the players are portly men, and running bases while the thermometer indicated blood heat in the shade afforded much pleasure to the audience, but discomfort to the players. Several of the men rolled in the dust in an effort to reach the bases and presented a ludicrous appearance. The vanguished team will furnish a banquet for the distinguished umpires, the players and several prominent gentlemen, guests of the players or the management. for the Unions by a score of 21 to 10. There

George and McMackin Happy. New York, July 3 .- "What are the prospects of the coming campaign?" was asked of Henry George.

"The prospects of the next campaign are brilliant," answered the editor and author. "The united labor party is to-day the live party of the country. Others are decaying it is growing. The convention at Syracuse will begin the organization of a party that will sweep the whole country. The united labor party has the advantage of a clear prin-ciple and a definite tidea. The land question, which is another name for the labor question.

which is another name for the labor question, has got so far into the discussion that it will go forward now by its own momentum, gathering like a snowball."

John McMackin, chairman of the county general committee, says of his party: "The united labor party has as perfect a political organization as I have ever seen. There is nothing to prevent its succeeding so far as I can see if the men are watchful of their districts. We have lost none of the enthusiasm of the last campaign, and will profit by exof the last campaign, and will profit by ex-perience."

Jake Sharp in Jail. New York, July 3 .- Jacob Sharp sat this warm day in his cool, well ventilated room at Ludlow street jail, with his devoted wife beside his easy chair slowly waving a large fan before his face. Once in a while the fan became still, and Mrs. Sharp sank into a meditative position, evidently at such times meditative position, evidently at such times thinking of her approaching separation from her husband. They do not talk of the case, however, excepting when Mr. Stickney, Sharp's counsel, is present. He enters the jail promptly at 10 o'clock each day, and was Sharp's only caller this morning. There is no change in Sharp's condition, excepting, perhaps, that he is losing heart, notwithstanding the efforts of his wife to keep his spirits up. He was uneasy all night and rose very early. Warden Keating went in to look at him two or three times during the night, and found Mrs. Sharp fanning him.

A Young Preacher's Disgrace. SCRANTON, Pa., July 3 .- The Rev. Peter Roberts, paster of the Plymouth Congrega tional church here, was arrested yesterday on a charge of conspiracy to procure a abor-tion on a woman whom he had deceived. The woman is Annie Husabel. She states The woman is Annie Hussbel. She states that she made the acquaintance of Roberts while serving in the capacity of a domestic in a New Haven family, he at that time being a student in the Yale theological institute. He offered to settle the case by the payment of \$2,000, but this was not accepted. Roberts was held in \$1,000 bail for his appearance at the next term of the criminal court.

Heat Fatalities. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 3.—A large number of prostrations from heat and five fatal cases of sunstroke are reported to-day.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The deaths reported to the health board to-day numbered 256, the argest figure in one day since 1876.

Struck By Lightning.
STUART, Neb., July 3.- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |- Word was brought to Stuart t o-day that George Meyers, a farmer, was

day four miles west of here.

CIVILIZATION BY COLONIES.

Interview With a Famous German Explorer In the Dark Continent.

WORTHY WORK FOR THE NEGRO.

Herr Pfeil's Opinion of African Life -Resources of the Country-Warlike Tribes-Benefits

of Industry.

An Interesting Talk. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]
BERLIN, July 3.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BER.]—Joachim Graf Pfeil, to whose energy Germany largely owes its last African colonies, has recently returned from Africa in consequence of unpleasantness between himself and the colonization society. 1 found Graf Pfell to-day at his rooms on Kurfursten street. He is a tall, slim, dark, and rather young looking man. Like all successful African explorers, he is fulll of energy, knowing his own mind, and knowing it quickly. What struck me most in him was that he has worked out a clever original method of government, by which, if fully followed, it seems as though the German colony might be made quickly self supporting and the center of civilization for the natives. He said: "East Africa is not naturally a rich country." It is a common error to sugpose so but really Africa has no natural resources except natives at \$5 per month for six hours work a day. This labor costs more than a similar quality of European labor would, nevertheless I am most certain of the success of our colonies. At present the natives are lazy. Their work is of a poor quality. Well, we must train them to give them new

wants in order to induce them to work. By my speech on the subject you can tell about how I think this could be done at present, Africa is constantly at war. Every month some tribe is attacked by some other. Many negroes are killed and many more enslaved. This makes an exhausting war tax constantly levied by the strong upon the weak. With German rule will come peace in our territory. We should therefore have the right to levy a tax to sustain this peace besides as we supplant tribal chiefs, we absorb their rights. Suppose each negro, in our territory, in return for peace, security and life, is forced to pay a certain tax, either inmoney or labor to the government. To earnthis money he must work. By his work the colony grows, but he also benefits as he gradually becomes thrifty and less given to idleness. No, slavery would not do. It would merely be giving the the negro the object for which to work while being trained to good habits, but the one idea would be only slaves work. It must be remembered that the negroes are now more fit to take suddenly a fullcode of European laws than was northern Europe two hundred years ago. Such a tax would really be a tax upon idleness, for negroes working regularly upon plantations would be exempt from rebellions There are always warlike tribes who would, in consideration of exemption from this tax make some small pay, the same as police collect a tax to stop trouble. On the con-trary the negroes would soon find that peach, with an epportunity to work, more than made up for the little work required of them. With war slavery ended, and everyone forced; to do some work, there would soon come

end to the slave-bred contempt for work; These negroes are clever men with very little training. They made excellent engineers for our steam launches. They possess great adaptability to change with little reasoning power to object to the changes made by others. They worked sa well around our stations that 1 know they can be trained to any agricultural work. The wheat crops and cotton are as good there as the finest Egyptian without the slightest-trace of yellow. Coffee or any tropical pro-duct, including excellent rubber, can be raised there. We need only labor. Furtunately we can get this labor, and at the same time civilize our natives. The climate is not so deadly as is said. We now rough it, yet survive with comforts. The regularity of life is no more dangerous than in India.

will come slowly, as the country must first be explored. First will come big plantations with negro labor." "Why do we want colonies?" "Because we want to keep our surplay opulation within German sovereignty. Every German emigrant to America draws so much of our wealth and life-blood, for America's benefit. Even our worst socialists in German colonies soon become strong conservatives. Take the silver question alone.

There are even wide plateaux where German

emigrants may safely work. Of course, that;

Think how much our idle silver in Africa could absorb." "Are colonies a danger in case of war?" "Not at all. What could England do but combard a few native villages. If she sent a big fleet there, we would be in London before the fleet got back to Africa. It is not an ideal place for a colony, but it was the best we could do. In almost twenty years these African colonies will be self sustaining." "Is there plenty of money to support this

"No, I think if the African colony is ever dragged into war they will be an aid, not a danger to the empire. Remember I do not advocate any form of slavery, but only a gradual civilization of the negroes under conditions as much as possible like those under which they lived so long. The sudden change to European laws would merely demoralize, hopelessly, the whole race," Mr. Pfeil lived so much in Africa that he tells me he must undergo acclimation when he returns to Europe. At present there is a prospect of his severing his connection with

venture in the meanwhile."

the African society. If so he will probably visit America in the fall.

Quarreling Corporations.

Atchison, July 3.—The row between the B. & M. railroad and the Chicago and Atchi-B. & M. railroad and the Chicago and Atchison bridge company broke out afresh yesterday by the railroad company tearing up the culvert across Main street to the great detriment of the approach to the bridge. In the afternoon the bridge company issued an order prohibiting the passage of all teams across the bridge and shutting off all traffic except pedestrians and trains. The feeling among the people here is that this petty boy's play between these two quarreling corporations should stop at once.

Husband and Wife Drowned. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 3 .- Shortly after 6 o'clock this evening a skiff containing five persons was capsized in the Ohio river by swells from the passing tug boat, J W. Bows ell, and two of the occupants, Richard Land and wife, were drowned.

Paper Warehouse Burned. NEW YORK, July 3.—The paper house of J. Q. Preble & Co., 54 and 56 Franklin and 77 White streets, burned to-day. The build ings are damaged \$10.000 and Preble & Co-lose, it is estimated, \$100,000, and their loss is said to be insured.

Missouri Pacific Solicitor.

CHICAGO, July 3 .- A St. Louis special says: From sources considered reliable your correspondent has learned that Judge H. H. Trimble, of Keokuk, Ia., is to be made gen eral solicitor of the Missouri Pacific system struck by lightning during the storm yester-