THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM.

It Finds An Enthusiastic Champion In Senator Farwell.

REASONS FOR CONTINUING IT.

Reagan and Stewart Present the Other Side of the Question—The Dakota Division Bill Again Under Consideration.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Mr. Stewart introduced a bill in the senate to-day granting a pension of $5,000 a year to the widow of Chief Justice Waite.

After the reference of a number of measures the conference report on the bill to divide the Great Sioux reservation into seperate smaller reservations was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Farwell, the bill providing for the investment of certain funds in the treasury was taken up, and Mr. Farwell proceeded to address the senate. He gave notice of his intention to offer two amendments to the bill. One of them directs the secretary of the treasury to issue and sell to national banks at par for United States notes, United States 2½ per cent bonds, redeemable after fifty years, to be used by banks as security for their circulating notes, the notes to be issued at the full par value of the bonds. It also directs the secretary of the treasury to invest the surplus funds held in the treasury, including the amount to be received for these bonds, in the purchase of any United States bonds in open market and replace all the sinking fund.

The other amendment authorizes the secretary of the treasury, in order to enable national banks to maintain and increase their circulation and prevent the ultimate destruction of banks by the purchase or payment of the national debt, to receive from banks, to secure their circulating notes, state, county or municipal bonds, upon which interest has heretofore been promptly paid and whose market value is equal to or greater than their face value, bearing interest at not less than 4 per cent, such bonds not to be received by the treasurer at more than 15 per cent of their par value, nor until the approval of the secretary of the treasury, treasurer of the United States and comptroller of the currency shall be endorsed upon them.

Mr. Farwell went on to say that the bill was good enough so far as it went, but it did not include the whole finance question, which he regarded as of paramount interest. It only proposed to temporize with it. It simply reduced the interest on 4 per cent bonds to 2½ per cent. These bonds amounted to $700,000,000 and matured in 1907 and it authorized national banks to receive circulation at par upon them and upon all other United States bonds. The bill did not remedy the evils of the present financial condition. The two amendments which he proposed to offer, would he thought, cure those evils. He would, if he could, so amend the financial legislation of the country that the national banking system—the best ever devised—should be continued. His amendments, if adopted, would enable national banks to use the present debt of the United States. If that debt could be continued, at its present volume, the legislation proposed by him would be adequate to the maintenance of the national banking system, but he recognized the fact that the American people were anxious and determined to pay the debt. Under his amendment the banks would have a new lease of life and would be able to furnish the country with all the circulating medium required, limited only by the amount of the national debt. If it were desired that their permanent existence should be secured and the necessary volume of currency furnished through them, the authority should be given to them to furnish other bonds as a basis for their circulation according as the national debt was reduced and retired. Without that authority, as the national debt was paid, banks would be compelled to give up the circulation secured thereby, and that circulation would, of course, be destroyed.

The real trouble was in the want of legislation forcing all the commercial interests of the country to base their medium of exchange on the national debt and in the retirement of that debt without the substitute of some other basis of their circulation. Bank circulation was a necessity and could not, without detriment to trade, be replaced by any fixed governmental issue. He would, if he had the power, pass a law now that would perpetuate the national banking system. Government was organized to protect the people. It had no other duties. Congress ought to pay off the national debt, both bonds and notes, and authorize the people, under the national bank act, with suitable amendments, to furnish themselves with all the money needed. The people will then furnish their own circulating medium in such quantities as the business of the country required, and they would not be subject to any legislation by congress nor have their interest menaced and jeopardized as at present by a deposit of $61,000,000 in national banks, subject to the call of the secretary of the treasury.

The government should get out of business of all kinds and especially out of the money business. People should be provided with adequate laws to manage their own affairs in their own way. Banks were one of the evidences of advanced civilization. By them and through them the business of the country was done, only five per cent of it being done with money. He did not regard the banks as monopolies nor did he characterize them as the money power of the country. He thought them the reverse of all.

He didn't believe in sumptuary laws, legal tender laws, nor usury laws, but he did believe in that kind of government which had the fewest laws, giving the people the largest liberties and guaranteeing good order, good morals and adequate protection. In pursuance of that law he would not require any one by law to take silver or greenbacks or national bank notes in payment of debts. He would leave that matter entirely to agreement and contract. He would permit any citizen of the United States to go to the mints and have his bullion coined into money. He would also permit him to have his silver bullion coined into money, having gold as the standard, but he deemed it impossible to have two standards. There could be but one standard. In his judgment the thing that would make no difference to anybody in this country was to accept the inevitable and make the readjustment at once. If it were desired to make the silver dollar equal to gold, the requisite quantity of silver should be put into it. Then nobody would be cheated.

In conclusion he said: "Under these amendments, or by some other similar legislation, I would refund the present public debt at 2½ per cent at five years, and authorize national banks to receive circulation at par for such amounts as they might use for that purpose. I would require the secretary of the treasury to invest this surplus in the purchase of any indebtedness of the government in open market from time to time. I would have suspended the requirements of the sinking fund, because if the secretary is authorized to buy the public debt with the surplus from time to time, the requirements of the law creating that fund would be no longer necessary. For the purpose of enabling the people to manage their affairs, without interference on the part of the government, I would allow them to maintain a volume of national bank circulation up to the amount of the national debt by state, county and municipal bonds as provided for in the last amendment which I proposed. If such legislation can be passed we would hear no more of money stringency or panics."

Mr. Reagan said his wish was to see the country relieved of the bonded debt as early as possible. He did not deny that the national banks had subserved a very valuable purpose during and since the war, but he regretted that the time was approaching when they should become extinct. They had shown themselves to be guided by a policy peculiarly their own and at war with the best interests of the country. He would allow the charters of national banks to expire and he would refuse to recharter them as banks of issue. For national bank circulation he would substitute the issue of certain certificates based on gold and silver in the treasury, and if that were not enough he would authorize the issue of treasury notes, but not as legal tender. He would protest against the policy of continuing the bonded debt for five years and against the policy of perpetuating national banks.

Mr. Stewart protested against the destruction of silver in the interest of that "mushroom stuff" which had already brought distress upon the country. National bank circulation ought no to be fostered any longer. The precious metals should be used for circulation and when they were not sufficient paper money should be issued, not by private corporations, but by the government of the United States. The greatest enemies of the country were those who managed the circulation of the country so as to make hard times or good times to suit their speculation.

At the close of Mr. Stewart's remarks the senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of the state of South Dakota and for the organization of the territory of North Dakota. Mr. Spooner addressed the senate in favor of the bill. He argued that the question of the division of the territory had been submitted to the whole people and been decided in favor of division by a majority of over 5,000. As to the suggestion made by Mr. Butler that 30,000 voters of Dakota had been so indifferent to the question that they stayed away from the polls, and that therefore it was not a fair test of the popular will, he drew a distinction between the cases of voters in northern states who remained from the polls through indifference and of voters in the southern states who were kept away through intimidation. As to the claim made by Mr. Butler that there was no danger to be apprehended from the imperial states, he questioned it and asserted that the great empire state of Texas did menace by her monstrous territory the interests of the other sections of the country. She had in the other house the chairman of the judiciary committee, the chairman of the committee on ways and means, a committee which dealt with the dearest interests of New England, New York, Pennsylvania and all the country, and the chairman of the committee on claims, while the great state of New York had no voice in the committee on ways and means. Why such preponderance in political influence on the part of the empire state of Texas? It was not due to the wealth, loyalty or intelligence of her people. It was due to two things: Her solid democracy and her territory. No such empire states were wanted in the union. He did not believe South Dakota would be admitted by this congress, but he thought he might safely prophecy that before long there would be elected a congress that would recognize her rights and gladly welcome her. The bill went over till to-morrow, and after executive session the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The house passed the bill extending the time for the completion of the Arthur Kill bridge.

A motion was made to suspend the rules and put the river and harbor bill upon its passage. The reading of the bill consumed nearly an hour and a half.

Mr. Anderson of Kansas demanded a second and the motion was seconded—yeas 128, nays 45.

A motion was teen made that the house adjourn. This was lost, and after a sharp debate a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was lost—yeas 134, nays 120. As there was not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative Mr. Calkins of Ohio moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the house that section 2 of the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1882, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1881, which is as follows:

That the secretary of the treasury may at any time apply the surplus money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated or so much thereof as he may consider proper to purchase for the redemption of United States lands; provided, that the lands so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be redeemed and cancelled, was intended to be a permanent provision of the law and the same is hereby declared to have been since its enactment and to be now, in the opinion of the house, in full force and effect.

Mr. Weaver declared this resolution meant nothing more than the defeat and burial of the house surplus resolution with the Beck silver amendment. He appealed to the ways and means committee not to allow it to be buried.

The resolution was finally adopted—yeas 138, nays 64. Adjourned.

GAMBRINUS CORKED.

The Big Strike of New York Brewers Goes Into Effect.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The brewery lockout began at noon to-day, and more than 5,000 brewers, brewery wagon drivers, malsters, helpers, wagon makers, coopers, painters and apprentices in this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson and Staten Island are out of work.

According to the instructions of their unions every brewer in every one of the above named cities returned to work as usual this morning. There was no kind of demonstration. Just before noon the proprietors of each brewery called their men together. They were instructed, in a short address, that owing to the resolution that the National Brewers' association had seen fit to adopt, their services would no longer be required. They were informed that the brewery employers had unanimously decided to be their own bosses and would not, and never will hereafter, submit to anything of a dictatorial nature from their men. The bosses considered the contract with the journeymen brewers which the union demanded the employers to sign was decidedly of this nature, and consequently had refused to sign it. The men were further informed that should they feel disposed to submit their names for re-employment as individuals and were willing to disconnect themselves from their unions and recognize their employers as their only bosses, the proprietors would be perfectly willing to re-employ them, give them the same pay with the same number of hours work, and employ them under the same conditions as they had worked under formerly.

When the time came the men quietly departed after receiving their pay, and the doors of every brewery were closed and business for the time is suspended in this city. As fast as the men drew their pay they proceeded at once to their headquarters, where the strike committee took their names and to what brewery they belonged. The strikers say that while the bosses have secured a large number of new men, they are incompetent and thoroughly unable to manufacture good beer.

Colorado Traffic Association.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Colorado traffic association met here to-day to adjust Colorado rates, the adjustment being made necessary by the Missouri Pacific building into Pueblo. Nothing was accomplished to-day on account of the nonarrival, until this evening, of General Manager Kimball of the Union Pacific. The following are in attendance: C. H. Crosby, Denver; J. E. Rieny, Omaha; F. Chapelle, Sioux Falls; W. Nevins, Omaha; W. H. Newman and N. R. Johnson, St. Louis; H. A. Johnson, Omaha, and General Manager Goddard of the Santa Fe; C. S. Morey and T. L. Kimball, of the Union Pacific; General Freight Agent Heims and Assistant General Freight Agents White and Parker, of the Santa Fe.

Emigrant Rate War.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The war between the competing lines on emigrant passenger rates to the west continues. The Cunarder Servia landed 1,000 immigrants to-day. An agent of the Lackawanna railway went aboard and sold hundreds of tickets to westbound passengers. The agency rate is $13, but the tickets went off at $10 each. The Erie later in the day captured 900 immigrants off the Alaska. At Castle Garden there was a fierce war in rates between representatives of the various roads. Nearly all the roads except the New York, Connecticut & Pensylvania were steadily selling tickets to Chicago for $10 net, baggage free.

Lucky Baldwin Is Lucky.

DENVER, April 16.—A dispatch from Albuquerque to-night says Lucky Baldwin's horses are all right.

KILLED HIM WITH A HAMMER

Blacksmith Peters' Victim Dies of His Injuries.

THE FORGED CHECK SWINDLE.

It Is Successfully Worked On Dubuque Grocerymen by an Honest Looking Fraud—Litigation Growing Out of the Flood.

The Gallows In Sight.

MASON CITY, Ia., April 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Another murder has been committed in Iowa, this time in Franklin county, the victim being James Rankin, an industrious citizen of Cerro Gordo. The deed was committed at Sheffield on Wednesday, Rankin receiving a blow over the head with a sledge hammer which resulted in his death last night. Peters was immediately arrested and upon preliminary examination was bound over to await the action of the grand jury. The particulars of the affair are as follows:

Peters was removing a shoe from Rankin's horse as it was standing out in the street. The horse would not stand still and this aroused the ire of the blacksmith who struck the horse with the hammer. Rankin could not suffer seeing his horse abused and remonstrated in no gentle manner, Peters turned on Rankin throwing his tool box at him and following it up by an attack with the hammer. Two blows were warded off, but the third did the work, crushing in the right side of his head, driving the bones through into the brain. Several pieces of bone were taken out and the depressed portion of the skull raised. Rankin was taken to his home in the south part of the county. Peters is a German and has been in this country only about two years. He is a stranger in these parts, having located in Sheffield about two weeks ago. His only relative is a brother who resides at Mersevy. He is in custody of the Franklin county sheriff.

Dubuque Merchants Defrauded.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This city was worked by a very clever swindler last Saturday afternoon. He looked like a workingman with an honest face, and he would enter a retail grocery store, buy a bill of goods amounting to $2 or $3 and present a check purporting to be drawn by the Farley & Fletcher manufacturing company for $10 or $15. The merchants took the checks without hesitation, giving him the difference in cash. In due time they discovered that every check was a forgery. The goods were taken to the nearest alley and thrown away, where they were nearly all found yesterday morning. Meanwhila the swindler, having secured several hundred dollars in this way, quietly skipped the town, and nobody knows his name or where he has gone.

High Water Litigation.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Litigation growing out of the late flood of the Missouri river, was today instituted against Union county, Dakota. A year ago the county dug a ditch just below Elk Point to carry off the flood water of the Missouri to the Sioux river. A strong current cut through this ditch during the late flood and now threatens to transform it into the main channel of the Missouri and the farmers living in the vicinity are bringing suits for damage.

The Mississippi Flood.

WINONA, Minn., April 16.—The Mississippi has never been known to be so high in April. The rise of yesterday and to-day is unprecedented. Saturday the river registered 11 feet, 3 inches; to-night, 13 feet, 1 inch. The water is creeping over the railroad tracks at the ferry landing. At the west end everything is afloat. All the houses on West Third street, between these limits, are in the midst of a broad sea, stretching from Fourth street to the Wisconsin shore. On the north side of Fourth street the water is driving the people out, and at 9 p. m. has crossed Sioux street. The lake is rising and the water is running over Huff street and backing up into the rear yards of Mark street. The water is still rising, and a few more inches will prove disastrous.

Murdered at a Still.

COLUMBUS, S. C., April 16.—Lee Jeffcoat, a notorious illicit dealer, was retailing liquor to a party of five men on the roadside in Orangeburg county Saturday night, when some one concealed in the woods fired a load of buck-shot into the crowd. Wyat Parker was shot through the brain and killed, Jeffcoat fatally and others seriously wounded.

To Strike.

BERLIN, April 16.—General strikes of workingmen are being arranged for in Berlin, Altona, Carlsruhe and other places in Germany.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Early Maturity.

The grass cut by a machine doing the work of six men is just as good as if the machine only did the work of one man; and the bone and muscle derived from food are just as good when the animal has all he can properly use as it would if he was only half fed. Stock growth is a matter that can and should be controlled by the powers of the system and not the old ideas of time derived from observations of the half-wild, half-starved, small stomached races. Where is the proof or the evidence of this weakness and immaturity outside of theory? The two year old steer pulls more pounds in the prize ring than the six year old ox of the same weight did years ago.

One of the most useful facts for breeders of all classes of stock to learn, and one which will aid them in contending with hard times and low prices, is that the time of producing a marketable animal can be very much shortened, and by so doing the profit greatly increased. It is well known now that with the improved breeds of pigs six or eight months are enough to fit the pork for market, whereas it formerly took eighteen months. But in spite of the great change in this particular, there is a class of men who contend that the beef from a two-year old steer, though he may be as large and heavy and fully developed as the six-year old ox of former times, is not mature, and cannot be so good as the flesh of an older animal. The same men cry out against pampering, stuffing, forcing ond overfeeding, when they see a six-months old colt eat as many oats as a good sized rooster would require. They think that an animal that grows rapidly must be tender and immature, easily injured and subject to disease.

Culture of Blackberry and Raspberry.

Some people will drive from thirty to fifty miles, and spend days of time in their search for wild berries, when a much more plentiful supply of better quality could have been obtained at home by investing half the time and expense in their culture. Blackberries and raspberries are not difficult to raise. They are quite hardy, and will seldom kill if given no protection at all in winter. That they do kill down occasionally in an unusually severe winter is no doubt the reason why they are not more generally grown in our gardens. Although they may not be injured for years if allowed to face the winter without covering, it does not pay to take chances in this way when they can be so easily protected. Their pliable stems can be bent down and covered at very little expense.

It is quite an advantage to grow them in rows in couplets about three feet apart. Between these couplets are wider spaces, say six feet. In autumn the two rows are bent in together, both occupying a single narrow space, for which one unbroken strip of covering will answer. In the summer season the branches may be thrown over into the wide spaces, so that the narrow ones may be cultivated.

Such bushes are often bent down and covered too early in the season. Ordinary freezing will not injure them in the least. It is not the freezing alone that injures them; it is the alternate freezing and thawing that is so fatal to the bushes, and treeds, too, for that matter. The surface ground ought to be well frozen, before they are covered over. This will prevent the working of mice, and the covering after freezing will prevent thawing and keep the plants in a dormant condition until time for them to start in the spring.

Just before freezing the tops should be bent over and a shovelful of earth laid on them to hold them down. This can be done after freezing, but will necessitate more work, as the frozen crust must be chopped to get the earth to hold the plants down. This can be done after freezing, but will necessitate more work, as the frozen crust must be chopped to get the earth to hold the plants down. The plants may as well be bent down a little earlier, and then covered after freezing occurs. Coarse marsh hay or straw is good for covering. Tops and roots should be covered so that the sun can have no effect upon them. The covering should be worked in around the stems so that the wind may not take it off readily, and that all may receive a share of the covering.

John J. Moore, of Plainfield, Ind., delivered an address before the Hendricks County (Ind:) association, in which he gave it as his judgment, based on observation and experience, that it is not profitable for any farmer to engage in breeding and training fast horses, and trying to farm at the same time. Draft horses, he thought, pay well, and could be raised much cheaper than cattle, and at much more profit. "It is the experience of all who have bred and raised horses," said Mr. Moore, "that they are always on the market at good, steady, paying prices, and the farmer is not even required to have them broken, except to halter." The draft horse was the subject of many papers at farmers' institutes this winter, and the fast horse men no longer monopolize attention. There is a general desire to improve the grade, and in many parts of the west farmers club together to buy an imported draft stallion, each having several mares to breed. By this means the best class of stallions is obtained, and the improvement in the quality of the horses becomes marked in a short time.

Goose Farming.

From the number of inquiries that we receive concerning geese there must surely be a general awakening on that subject. It has not come any too soon. Geese are surely the most profitable fowl the farmer can raise, and are especially adapted to large farms and where one desires to raise fowls in large numbers. There need be no expensive buildings erected for them, nor yards fenced in with high-priced fencing, for they can be kept anywhere that a hog can, and need very little care. All that a flock of geese need for at least nine months of the year is plenty of pasture and water. The almost worthless hillsides and waste places that we see on too many farms might be made the most profitable ones by herding a flock of geese upon them. The number of geese that these places would support would have to be determined by experiment, but it is safe to say that any farmer who knows nothing about goose farming would be almost horrified to know how much money he has lost in the past by not rearing geese. As a family fowl, there is nothing that beats geese very badly. The farmer's wife, who thinks she will never find anything to take the place of fried chicken, we say, try a few broiled goslings, or green geese, as they are called in market, and she will be agreeably surprised to fine something superior. A fat goose is equal, in every respect, if not better, when baked, than turkey. And who has ever known the delight of a good feather bed and willing to be without one?

MRS. W. W. STEVENS.

SALEM, Ind.

Currants.

There is no other fruit so common on the farm as the currant. Its hardiness and adaptibility to all conditions account for this to a considerable extent, while the excellent quality of the fruit makes it most deservedly popular with all. Were it not so hardy and tenacious of life it would not be so commonly found on the farm, for, as a rule, the care given it is very slight. A row of bushes is usually found alongside the fence, or between the appletrees, where the roots are bound with the ever-encroaching sod, and the whole institution smothered by weeds and grass. They will continue to exist under all these disadvantages for years, yielding a scanty crop of inferior quality. Like all other plants the currant will amply repay and constant cultivation. Its demands in the way of care are not exorbitant, yet they must not be neglected.

As to location of bushes, the grower can consult his own convenience, for they will do well in an open space, or among trees, where not too much shaded. It is better to have them partially shaded, as the fruit will grow larger and ripen more evenly in such locations. If given an open space in the garden the bushes can be better tended to in most cases, which will often more than offset the benefit derived from the shade of trees. Aside from keeping the grass and weeds away from the roots, the ground should not be disturbed immediately about the plants, for the more the roots are cut and mangled by digging among them, the more suckers or shoots will spring up and draw from the nourishment of the main stems.

A good substitute for cultivation is found in mulching. A good heavy mulch serves three purposes: It keeps down the weeds and grass, retains moistures for the roots, and furnishes a supply of fertilizing material for the production of a generous crop of fruit. The mulch fertilizes in the most natural and economical manner—that of filtration.

If the bushes are sod bound at the roots, or choked with weeds and briars at the top, dig up and cultivate about them thoroughly, after which apply a good mulching, and see that it is kept on through the summer. Fine large currants, and lots of them, will be the result.

A Distressing Accident.

John H. Stevens, a countryman, was thrown from a wagon by a runaway team at the corner of 16th and Hickory, yesterday, and quite seriously injured. He received several painful cuts about the head and face, and the sight of one eye destroyed.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE THIRD AND LAST GAME.

St. Paul Again Falls a Victim to Omaha's Sluggers.

SENT THEM LEATHER HUNTING.

Seventeen Base Hits, Four Two-Baggers, One Triple and a Home Run—The Ice Market Lower.

Three Straight.

The third and last exhibition game between St. Paul and Omaha yesterday was played to a very small audience and was a heavy defeat for the visitors. The features of the game were Flynn's pitching, Messitt's catching, the entire home team's heavy batting and Burns' one-handed catch of a long foul fly to left. St. Paul played well—making few errors but could not hit the ball, while the home team knocked the cover off two of Reach's best and loosened the boards on the north fence. The following is the score:

OMAHA.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Burns, lf	5	2	2	0	2	0	0
Sowders, rf	5	2	2	0	0	0	0
Annis, cf	5	3	4	2	2	0	0
O'Connell, 1b	5	1	2	0	11	1	1
Walsh, ss	5	1	1	0	3	2	0
Shannon, 2b	5	0	2	0	3	4	0
Doran, 3b	5	0	1	0	1	4	0
Messitt, c	4	1	1	0	8	3	0
Flynn, p	4	2	2	0	2	2	0
Cassian, p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	44	12	17	2	27	18	1

ST. PAUL.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Murphy, cf	4	0	2	1	1	0	0
Carroll, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Shafer, 2b	3	0	0	0	6	3	0
Earle, c, ss, lf	3	1	1	2	3	0	0
Riley, 3b, p, 3b	3	1	1	1	1	2	0
Morrisey, 1b	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
Pickett, p, 3b, p, ss	4	0	0	0	2	5	1
Anderson, p, lf	2	0	0	0	3	3	1
Kemmler, c, ss	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	29	2	4	4	27	15	3

BY INNINGS.

Omaha	1	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	—12
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Omaha, 5, St. Paul 2.
Two-base hits—Burns, Sowders, O'Connell, Flynn.
Three-base hits—Annis, Earle.
Home runs—Burns, Riley.
Passed balls—Earle 1.
Wild pitches—Anderson 1.
Struck out—By Cassian 2, Riley 2.
Bases on balls—Off Flynn, 1.
Hit by ball—Earle, Kemmler, Riley.
Double plays—Walsh to Shannon.
Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes.
Umpire—Sowders, of St. Paul.

Flashes from the Diamond.

Shannon is a fine guardian of the second bag.

The St. Paul's probably wish they were dead.

It was a short game—one hour and thirty minutes.

The boys ran up their batting averages yesterday.

Healey will arrive to-day and leave with the team for St. Paul.

Of all the western association clubs Omaha is showing up the strongest.

Burns' running one hand catch was the finest ever seen on the home grounds.

Burns' home run was a hummer. A ground ball that rolled clear to left center field fence.

Buddick, Healey and Cassian will do all the pitching on the Omahas' exhibition trip.

The home team leaves for St. Paul to-day. They play there Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Earle, of the St. Pauls, is one of the best catchers and best natural players in the association.

Messett caught in superb style, he threw well to bases and caught the game out without an error or a passed ball.

The Western association team at Kansas City yesterday knocked out Dave Rowe's Americans 6 to 4. So glad.

The ladies chairs are to be placed in the grand stand, east of the reporter's box, instead of in the new annex.

Notwithstanding the St. Pauls hard luck here they will put up a stiff game by the time the championship season opens.

"Goodeye" Shafer was very subdued yesterday. He failed to do the can-can act as impressively as in the two previous games.

The St. Pauls wanted to throw up the sponge at the end of the fifth inning, but Manager Seele very properly insisted on their playing the game out.

The St. Pauls had their own umpire, Sowders, and yet they made the worst showing yet. Sowders, however, was strictly impartial, and if anything favored the Omahas.

Walsh played short yesterday like a Glasscock or a Wise. Some of his stops and catches were really wonderful, and on two different occasions he was made to doff his cap.

Flynn made his debut in the box yesterday, and barring his wildness, pitched a very strong game. Cassian pitched the last two innings and shut out the ice cutters without the sign of a hit.

There are few better or more promising young third basemen than Doran. His play so far has been perfect. Manager Seleo showed good judgment when he kept him instead of Campana.

Anderson became disgusted yesterday when the Omahas pounded out six runs in the sixth inning, and he retired to left field, where he immediately distinguished himself by muffing an easy fly.

Ames literally smeared himself over with glory. Five times at the bat, four hits with a total of six bases, three runs, three stolen bases and two put outs is a record any player might well feel proud of.

Detroits 13, Kansas City Westerns 6.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The game between the Detroits and the Westerns to-day resulted in a score of 13 to 6 in favor of the Detroits. The many errors by the Kansas City nine in supporting their new pitcher, Freeman, made him lose confidence in the first part of the game, but in the last part he was better supported and held the "sluggers" down. In the fifth inning Kansas City bunched their hits and made five runs. The following is the score by innings:

Detroits.....4 2 0 1 1 0 0 3 2—13
Westerns.....0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 0— 6

Seventeen Rounds With Skin Gloves.

ST. CLAIR, Mo., April 16.—A fight to a finish with skin gloves took place to-day between Arthur Flint of St. Louis, and Hugh McManus of Kansas City. Flint had the best of the fight until the tenth round, when he was floored by a tremendous blow on the jaw. This weakened him and in the seventeenth round he was knocked out. Both men were badly punished.

A Nine of Teetotalers.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—Francis Murphy, the temperance advocate, this morning tackled the Louisville base ball club, and as a result every member of the nine signed the pledge. The managers of the club think it a sure winner of the pennant now.

AFTER PENROSE.

A Challenge From C. C. Williams, of Missouri Valley.

MISSOURI VALLAY, Ia., April 14, 1888.—Sporting Editor of BEE: I see by the BEE that H. A. Penrose contemplates going to Louisville, Ky., to enter the tourney there against such well known shots as Graham, the English champion, Erb, the American champion, Budd, Stiece and others, and thinking, inasmuch as he has been frequently challenged, that he ought to give some of the local talent a chance at him, I hereby send you $100 as a forfeit for a 100 live bird match, modified English rules, with him for any sum he may see proper to denominate. Five hundred dollars would be the size of the stakes that would suit me, but as $5,000 is Penrose's favorite figure, I am willing to shoot him for that sum. My money will be left open for him for a period of two weeks.

C. C. WILLIAMS.

The Lefevre Weekly Shoot.

The weekly shoot of the Lefevre gun club took place on the club's grounds north of the city. By excellent shooting, twenty-five straight kills, George Small will sport the Hardin medal the current week, relieving G. W. Ketthum of the honor. Following is the score:

Small	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111—25
Ketchum	00111	11111	11111	10111	10110—20
Titchell	01110	11110	11101	11110	11111—20
Perkins	10101	11100	10111	10010	11111—17
Townsend	01010	10100	11111	11101	11110—17
Chrysler	00011	00011	10111	11101	01111—17
Kennedy	01101	11011	11011	00111	11100—17
Burgess	00100	10100	11000	00001	00111—10
Nason	10111	10110	11010	00100	01111—10

The first shoot of the Lefevers resulted as follows:

Small	1111000111	0111101111	10001	—17
Ketchum	1111111011	0011111111	01011	—20
Fitch	1101101011	1111100101	11010	—17
Burgess	1100011010	0000001111	11111	—14
Fitchett	1110101001	0101001111	00100	—13
Nason	0110011111	1111000010	11111	—17
Kennedy	1111001000	1110111101	01101	—16
Perkins	1011111111	1111001110	11001	—19
Townsend	1100100000	0011111101	11110	—14
Dunmire	0100010110	1010010001	10111	—12
Chrysler	0011011111	1111101001	11111	—19
Prince	0100111011	1111101010	11010	—16

Grain in Sight and Store.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The visible supply of grain for the week ending April 14, as compiled by the secretary of the Chicago board of trade, is as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat	32,980,000
Corn	8,234,000
Oats	3,544,000
Rye	324,000
Barley	1,347,000

To Explain.

LONDON, April 16.—Advices from China state that the Chinese premier, on behalf of his government, has peremptorily demanded that the king of Corea explain why the Corean minister to the United States presented letters of credence to President Cleveland without the intervention of the Chinese minister, which act, he claims, was a breach of the explicit conditions upon which China permitted Corea to send envoys abroad.

Student Suicides.

OTTAWA, Kan., April 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A. B. Miller, a student attending the Baptist university, committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple yesterday. He was found near the bank of Rock creek in an isolated spot by some boys who were returning from fishing. The cause for suicide is a mystery. He came from Greenwood county.

Municipal Officers Installed.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The mayor and council elect took the oath of office at 12 o'clock today. The council elected as its president Dr. Jacob Geiger. The mayor then submitted his nominations for the different appointive officers, the following being confirmed: Street commissioner, W. G. W. Richie; health officer, Dr. W. H. Geiger.

Jersey City Joins Them.

JERSEY CITY, April 16.—The large breweries in Hudson county closed down at noon to-day, and about 5000 men as a result are out of employment. The men are confident of inducing non-union men to refuse to take their places, while the bosses are easy in the length of their purses and the thirst of the people.

Confessed and Was Sentenced.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—John Bogard, indicted with Charles Meyers for the killing of James Weir at Independence, to-day appeared in court and entered a plea of guilty. Judge White sentenced him to be hung June 8.

How Gen. Howard Looks at It.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Major General Howard feels confident he will be assigned to command the division of Missouri and that General Crook will be assigned to the division of the Pacific.

Louisiana Republicans Victorious.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—The supreme court has affirmed the decision of Judge Houston, giving a peremptory mandamus to the republicans for a commissioner of election at the various voting places to-morrow.

Big Brewery Burned.

PEORIA, Ill., April 16.—The City brewery, owned by Leisy, was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $35,000.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Rain followed by colder clearing weather, brisk to high northerly winds diminishing in force, with a cold wave.

Against the Heirs.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Judge Jamieson to-day decided against the heirs of Stephen A. Douglas in their suit to recover lands which Douglas conveyed to the Chicago university in 1856.

Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN, Ill., April 16.—Buttor opened at 22c, but advanced to 25c, with the market firm. Twelve thousand and nine hundred pounds sold for $3,171.

Put Away Your Spring Suit.

According to Old Probabilities the charming, springlike days of late are to be succeeded by a spell of cooler weather. The following telegram was received at the U. S. signal office in Omaha at 12:20 this morning:

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 17.—To Observer, Omaha: Hoist cold wave signal. Temperature will fall twenty degrees in twenty-four hours. WOODRUFF, Lieutenant.

Two More Fires.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in Johnson's meat market, on Lake street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. Before the department reached the scene the fire was under such headway that it was impossible to save the building, and it was entirely destroyed. An adjoining building was also badly damaged. The cause of the fire is unknown.

About 2 o'clock before the department had returned from the first alarm, a second fire broke out in a two-story frame dwelling house on North Twenty-fifth street, between Indiana and Cuming. The building was totally consumed. It was the property of Martin Cannan, and was vacant at the time, Jeff W. Bedford having vacated the house on the 1st of the month. The fire is suposed to have been of incendiary origin.

The Slayer of Tom Lynch.

Peter Lutz, the man who slew Lynch, the despoiler of his home, last fall, and who was acquitted in the district court, was up before Judge Berka yesterday charged with loitering and drunkenness. Neither offense was proven and Lutz was allowed to depart.

Burlington Route.

Fast express trains to Chicago and Denver and all other trains, are now running regularly on schedule time. Depot 10th and Mason sts. Ticket office 1223 Farnam st. Telephone 250.

A warrant is out for the arrest of A. L. Hansel, who is charged with stealing $25 worth of tools from Elmer Willits on last Saturday.

$5,000 **Reward** $5,000

For a better or more pleasant remedy for the cure of consumption, bronchial troubles, cough, croup and whooping cough than SANTA ABIE, the California king of consumption. Every bottle warranted. If you would be cured of that disgusting disease, catarrh, use CALIFORNIA CAT-R-CURE, $1 a jar; by mail $1.10. Santa Abie and Cat-R-Cure are sold and warranted by Goodman Drug Co.

THE SPECULATIVE MARKETS.

Wheat Scores Another Substantial Advance and Remains Firm.

THE SHORTS GET FRIGHTENED.

Corn Strong Throughout the Session—Active Trading In Oats—Provisions Considerably Weaker—Cattle Slow.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There was another sharp advance in wheat to-day and a large proportion of it was maintained. It was not so much any new thing that caused it as the growing conviction that some of the old and disregarded news was really worth attention. The condition of the winter wheat