OMAHA LOST BOTH GAMES.

The Sluggers of the Denver Team Getting Down to Work.

TWELVE TO SEVEN, FIVE TO FOUR

The First Trip of Selee's Pets Attended By a Series of Misfortunes — Standing of the Clubs.

Standing of the Ball Clubs.

Following is the standing of the Western association up to and including yesterday's games:

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
St. Paul	14	12	2	.857
Omaha	15	10	5	.667
Denver	13	7	6	.538
Sioux City	14	7	7	.500
St. Joseph	13	6	7	.462
Minneapolis	14	5	9	.357
Des Moines	14	4	10	.286
Milwaukee	16	4	12	.250

No Game at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, May 12.—The St. Joseph-Sioux City game was postponed on account of wet grounds.

The Omaha-Denver Games.

DENVER, May 12.—A crowd of 4,500 people witnessed two games between the Denver and Omaha teams to-day, and saw Denver win both by heavier batting and close fielding. Score:

FIRST GAME.

DENVER.

	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Dalrymple, lf	4	2	3	0	0	1	0
Smith, 3b	5	2	1	0	2	3	1
McClellan, ss	5	0	0	0	0	3	1
Rowe, 1b	4	2	1	1	11	0	0
McQuaid, rf	5	1	1	0	3	0	0
Klussman, 2b	3	2	1	0	5	5	1
Twiniham, c	4	1	1	0	3	4	2
Silch, cf	4	2	2	0	3	0	0
Darnbrough, p	5	0	1	0	0	3	1
Totals	39	12	11	1	27	19	6

OMAHA.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Strauss, rf	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
Cleveland, 3b	4	1	1	0	1	3	0
Crooks, 2b	4	1	0	1	5	1	1
Andrews, 1b	4	0	1	0	7	1	0
Messitt, cf	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
Walsh, ss	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Canavan, lf	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Cooney, c	4	2	1	0	9	1	1
Willis, p	3	0	1	0	0	8	0
Total	34	7	5	1	27	16	2

BY INNINGS.

Denver	3	0	1	0	2	0	6	0	0	—12
Omaha	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	—7

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Denver 5, Omaha 0.
Two base hits—Dalyrymple, Klussman.
Three base hits—Silch.
Double plays—McClelland to Klussman.
Base on balls—Off Darnbrough 7, off Willis 8.
Passed balls—Twincham 2, Cooney 1.
Wild pitches—Darnbrough 1, Willis 2.
Struck with ball—By Darnbrough 1, by Willis 2.
Struck out—By Darnbrough 2, by Willis 6.
Time of game—2 hours and 20 minutes.
Umpire—Cusick.

SECOND GAME.

DENVER.

	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Dalrymple, lf	2	0	1	0	5	0	0
Smith, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
McClelland, ss	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rowe, 1b	4	1	2	0	11	0	0
McQuade, rf	5	1	3	0	1	1	0
Klussman, 2b	3	1	0	0	2	3	0
Dolan, c	4	1	3	0	3	2	1
Silch, cf	3	1	1	0	2	0	0
Hoffman, p	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	34	5	10	0	27	4	1

OMAHA.

	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Strauss, rf	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cleveland, 3b	5	1	2	0	3	3	0
Crooks, 2b	4	0	0	0	4	1	0
Andrews, 1b	4	0	1	1	9	0	0
Messitt, cf	4	1	1	0	1	0	0
Walsh, ss	4	0	2	0	2	6	0
Canavan, lf	4	1	1	0	2	0	0
Nagle, c	4	0	1	0	5	1	1
Clark, p	3	1	1	0	0	7	0
Totals	37	4	9	1	27	18	1

BY INNINGS.

Denver	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—5
Omaha	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	—4

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Denver 3, Omaha 1.
Two-base hits—Rowe, Amarews, Walsh.
Three-base hits—McQuade 2, Dolan.
Double plays—Cleveland to Walsh, Cleveland to Crooks to Andrews.
Base on hit by ball—Silch, Clark.
Wild pitches—Hoffman 2.
Struck out—By Hoffman, 2; by Clark, 4.
Time of game—1:50.
Umpire—Cusick.

Milwaukee 12, Des Moines 9.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—Milwaukee and Des Moines opened the season here to-day. The visitors were defeated in a contest unmarked by anything particularly brilliant. Poorman's home run was the feature of the game. Neither pitcher was very strong. Score:

MILWAUKEE.

	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Poorman, rf	4	3	3	0	2	0	0
Lowe, ss	5	2	1	1	2	4	1
Morrissey, 1b	5	3	3	0	9	0	2
Sutton, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	2	0
Mills, lf	5	0	2	0	1	0	1
Hassamer, cf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Albert, 3b	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crossley, c	3	3	0	0	8	2	0
Griffith, p	4	1	1	0	1	1	1
Totals	39	12	11	1	27	9	5

DES MOINES.

	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Patton, rf	5	2	1	0	1	1	0
Maskrey, lf	4	2	2	0	3	0	0
Traffley, ss	3	2	1	0	1	1	0
Phelan, 3b	5	1	1	0	3	3	0
Smith, 1b	4	1	0	0	16	0	1
Whiteley, cf	4	0	2	0	2	0	0
Connell, 3b	5	0	0	0	0	6	1
Alexander, p	5	0	1	0	0	3	0
Cody, c	5	1	1	0	1	1	2
Totals	40	9	9	0	27	15	4

BY INNINGS.

Milwaukee	0	0	4	1	0	0	3	4	0	—12
Des Moines	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	—9

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Milwaukee 7, Des Moines 3.
Base on balls—By Griffith 2, by Alexander 3.
Struck out—By Griffith 10.
Two-base hits—Poorman, Morrissey, Griffith, Patton, Maskery 2.
Home run—Poorman.
Passed balls—Crossley 3, Cody 1.
Wild pitches—Griffith 1.
Stolen bases—Poorman, Sutton, Traffley, Phelan, Smith.
Hit by pitcher—Traffley, Smith.
Umpire—Hurley.
Time 2:30.

St. Paul 6, Minneapolis 2.

ST. PAUL, May 12.—The St. Paul and Minneapolis teams met for their first championship game to-day in the presence of 4,000 excited spectators. It was a pitchers' battle, and Duke's wildness contributed to his club's defeat. Score:

ST. PAUL.

	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Hawes, 1b	4	0	1	0	7	0	0
Murphy, cf	4	0	0	1	3	0	0
Pickett, ss	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
Carroll, rf	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
Reilly, 3b	4	2	2	0	1	4	0
Werrick, 2b	4	1	1	0	5	2	0
Tredway, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Broughton, c	4	1	1	0	7	1	0
Sowders, p	3	0	2	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	6	7	2	27	9	0

MINNEAPOLIS.

	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Miller, 3b	3	0	1	0	3	1	0
West, cf	3	0	1	0	3	0	1
Hanrahan, ss	4	1	1	0	3	6	0
Turner, rf	4	1	1	1	2	0	1
Daly, lf	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Hengle, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Minnehan, 1b	4	0	0	0	10	0	0
Duke, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Dugdale, c	3	0	0	0	4	2	1
Totals	32	2	6	1	27	14	3

BY INNINGS.

St. Paul	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	—6
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

SUMMARY.

Runs earned—St. Paul 2, Minneapolis 2.
Two-base hits—Broughton, Sowders.
Three-base hits—Turner.
Stolen bases—Carroll 2, Reilly 2.
Double plays—Reilly, Werrick and Hawes; Hengle, Hanrahan and Minnehan.
Bases on balls—Off Sowders 2, off Duke 4.
Struck out—By Sowders 6, by Duke 5.
Wild pitches—Duke 3.
Passed balls—Dugdale.
Left on bases—St. Paul 2, Minneapolis 6.
First base on errors—St. Paul.
Umpire—Force.
Time of game—1 hour, 40 minutes.

Crane Bros. 14, Beacons 6.

The Crane Bros. and Beacons played a game of ball at the park yesterday afternoon. The feature of the game was the batting of the former club and the superb pitching of Geist, he striking out seventeen men, the Beacons securing but two hits. Following is the score:

Crane Bros.	4	3	1	3	0	3	0	0	0—14
Beacons	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0—6

Batteries—Geist and Swartz; Carr, King and Neal. Struck out—By Geist 17, by Carr 4, by King 3. Passed balls—Swartz 1, Neal 9. Base hits—Crane Bros. 13, Beacons 2. Stolen bases—Crane Bros. 7, Beacons 9. Errors—Crane Bros. 8, Beacons 5.

American Association.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—Result of to-day's game;

Cincinnati	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0—7
Brooklyn	1	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0—10

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—The Baltimore St. Louis game was postponed on account of rain.

KANSAS CITY, May 12.—There was no game to-day on account of rain.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.—Result of to-day's game:

Athletic	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1—2
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Game called at the end of the sixth inning on account of rain.

The Inter-State League.

SPRINGFIELD, May 12.—The game here was postponed on account of rain.

QUINCY, May 12.—The game here was postponed on account of rain.

EVANSVILLE, May 12.—Result of to-day's game: Evansville, 16; Burlington, 8.

Dog Fighting Galore.

There were two dog fights at South Omaha yesterday afternoon, the first between two Omaha purps, and the second between a South Omaha dog and a dog from Florence. There was a mixed crowd of sports, toughs and men about town at the pit side, but both fights were poor affairs.

Sporting Notes.

The Grand Islands put it on to Spud Farrish's team to the tune of 14 to 2.

Crops About Crete.

CRETE, Neb., May 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Copious showers have insured a bountiful crop, and the farmers are happy. The Crete nursery has done an immense business this season. Car loads of trees and cuttings have been shipped to distant points.

Harrison at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 12.—President Harrison arrived here this morning and was saluted by the fort. He attended church in the garrison. Secretaries Windom and Rusk visited the fort this afternoon. The party sailed at 6 p. m.

REVOLUTIONARY MANSIONS.

Ancient Houses Still Standing in New York City.

The celebration of the centennial of Washington's inauguration has stimulated an interest among New Yorkers in the history of Washington's time, and especially in the landmarks still existing in the city that were associated with events of the revolution and the years immediately following, says the New York Sun. Of the few buildings of Washington's time which still remain the oldest is probably the Jumel mansion in One Hundred and Sixty-first street, near St. Nicholas avenue. The house, which was then called the Morris mansion, was built by Roger Morris in 1757. The main part of the building was nearly square, two stories high, with a spacious attic. An extension of octagonal form contained a large and stately parlor, magnificently furnished, with bedchambers over it. The central hall, or passage-way to the parlor, was twenty feet wide. The walls of the mansion were of imported Holland brick, sheathed with planks, Under the entire building was a cellar dug out of the solid rock. In this building Washington had his quarters, while the Americans were slowly evacuating the city. From the porch in front of the house he watched the movements of the enemy's fleet in the Hudson below.

Long before the revolution the region about Riverside park was dotted with country seats and deer parks, and was then known as Bloomingdale. Here was built the famous Apthorpe mansion, originally a nobleman's palace, now a restaurant and beer hall in ex-Alderman Wendel's Elm Park. Under the roof of this mansion the secret expedition of Nathan Hale was planned late on Saturday night, September 14, 1776. Here Washington had his headquarters when the intelligence of the approach of the British fleet was brought to him. When he moved further north and the British occupied the city, Lord Howe and his staff occupied the same apartments in which Washington had slept. The building will soon be torn down to make way for a new street.

There are two other historic buildings, though of a somewhat later period, in that neighborhood. One, "The Grange," in One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, near Tenth avenue, was built by Alexander Hamilton in 1802. The other, built about the same time by Dr. Samuel Bradhurst, stands in One Hundred and Forty-eighth street.

Another building of a still later date, stands near General Grant's tomb. It is the Claremont mansion, occupied at various times by many distinguished persons. It was built by Dr. Post. He was succeeded by Viscount Courtenay, afterwards earl of Devon. After the earl came Francis James Jackson, British minister. Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, lived in this mansion in 1815. Now a prosperous restauranteur occupies it, and dispenses beer and sandwiches to West Side pleasure seekers.

In the lower part of the city, now called "down town," and then known as "the city," few of the old buildings remain. The old Clarkson house in Whitehall street was burned in 1776. In 1793 a three story brick building was built on the site and is still there. The row of old-fashioned houses on State street is also a relic of 1789. The site of the French Huguenot church which was built in 1688, is now occupied by the produce exchange. The Kennedy house at 1 Broadway, and an old frame house adjoining it, from which Washington is said to have viewed the fireworks on the occasion of his inauguration, were removed to make room for the Washington building.

IOWA INSURANCE COMPANIES.

How Hawkeye People Are Protected Against Fraud.

A REPUBLICAN VETERAN CLUB.

Old Soldiers Organize at Dubuque For Political Purposes—Tooth Pullers Quarreling—The Conductors' Building.

The Hartford of the West.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 12.—[Special to THE BEE.] Iowa is getting to be quite a state for insurance business. Des Moines has been called the Hartford of the west, it has so many insurance companies located here. But the interest which the Iowa authorities have taken in protecting the people against fraudulent insurance companies, has given them confidence to give a good patronage to companies that are reliable and worthy. The insurance department of the state auditor's office is not only one of the most important branches of his work, but is also one of the most important departments of all the public offices of the state. Its business has grown to such proportions that it calls for the undivided attention of several clerks, and the auditor himself, gives it personal oversight. Auditor Lyons has just prepared and given to the printer his annual report on this subject. It will be some weeks before the report will be ready for the public, but, from advance sheets, some interesting information can be obtained. Since his last report was issued, he has admitted five fire insurance companies to do business in the state. During the past year he has revoked the certificate of but one company, which speaks well for the good character of the business they are doing. There are twenty-seven life companies, two of which do accident business also, and one that does an exclusively accident business in the state. Of this number four are Iowa companies, one joint stock company and three mutual. During 1888 there were thirty-one mutual benefit associations doing business in the state, and of this number eighteen were Iowa associations. Since January 1, 1889, thirty companies have been granted certificates. There are now 114 fire insurance companies authorized to do business in this state, seventeen of which are Iowa companies. There are 114 mutual, fire and tornado associations operating in the state under a special provision of the code. There are at present twenty-nine distinctive life companies authorized to do business in the state. The auditor makes some special recommendations with reference to what are known as "fraternal" associations, that do an insurance business. On the theory that these fraternals were organized for social rather than business purposes, they have enjoyed an exemption from the supervision, which other associations have had. Some of these fraternal associations, like the order of railroad conductors, Masonic Benevolent association, etc., etc., have voluntarily reported to the insurance department the results of their insurance work. But the auditor intimates that there is a host of snide companies that, under the guise of being a benevolent and fraternal society, really carry on an insurance business subject to no legal control, and quite disposed to swindle the unfortunates that are duped by them. So he recommends that the law be amended so as to require all associations organized under the laws of the state to make reports to the insurance department, and be subject to examination by it, the same as other assessment associations are. And also that the same requirements be exacted of all such fraternal societies that may be organized in other states, but do business in this state.

State Dental Association.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The recent meeting in this city of the State Dental association developed a good deal of bad blood, over the management of the dental department of the state university. The public generally has known very little of the fight going on between the old faction and the new one, among the dentists of Iowa. The old men, who organized the society, and in due time organized the dental department of the state university, and contributed the money to support it before the state adopted it, are very much incensed over the removal of two of the old professors at the university. The university seems to have a perennial quarrel of some kind on its hands, and a row had grown up in the dental department, whose faculty failed to agree with each other. The regents took a hand, by cutting off the heads of two of the teachers, who happened to be two of the old-time friends and strongest supporters of the state society. Along came the legislative committee, and it made a report reflecting upon the man whom the regents had promoted over the heads of the deposed professors. So the tooth-pullers had to fight it out in their association meeting here. They took sides for and against the deposed professors, and for and against the legislative investigating committee's report. Most of the older men of the association were for the deposed professors, and for the committee report. Most of the younger men, who have been under the teaching and influence of the favored professor, in recent years, were for him, and against the report. But they were defeated, after a long and bitter fight. It is probable that the fight may be renewed next winter, when the legislature meets, and one or two regents are to be elected.

Music Teachers' Association.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The principal event of public interest in southern Iowa the past week was the annual meeting of the Music Teachers' State association. This organization is comparatively young, but already takes high rank in the state, and its meeting at Mount Pleasant was a great success. Its membership includes the leading music teachers in the colleges and public schools of the state, together with prominent musicians and private teachers of music. It devoted three days to its work at Mount Pleasant. The programme of exercises was largely devoted to matters of a purely technical character, that chiefly interested the members of the association. But interspersed were concerts of a popular order by the leading performers in the association. The association gave special attention to the subject of music in the public schools, and had an example of some excellent results that were obtained by the system taught by Mrs. Jackson, wife of the superintendent of the schools of Mount Pleasant. It is believed that a united and systematic effort will be made to have music introduced into all of the schools of the state as a part of the regular work of instruction. It is now a part of the course of study in many of the cities of Iowa, though not in all. The next meeting of the association will be held in Des Moines in May, 1890. Prof. Rommel, the president of the Musical Conservatory at Mount Pleasant, was re-elected president of the state association.

Republican Veterans.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—There has been organized at Dubuque, a republican club, composed entirely of old soldiers who are republicans. It is understood that they want to take a hand in politics, as old soldiers, and as they would not be allowed to do under the constitution of the Grand Army. They think that the old soldiers are not always getting fair play in the matter of offices, and they hope to improve their condition by this organization. There is some talk that similar organizations may be made in other parts of the state. But as the old soldiers in Iowa have generally got what they wanted heretofore, there doesn' seem to be much need of this new alliance.

Levee Protection.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Work began Saturday at the foot of Pearl street on the government job of levee protection. About forty men are employed on the willow matting. The process of weaving the mat is simple. Beginning at the top of the bank, a layer of willows, the tops toward the water, is placed obliquely with the line of the bank. On these another layer is layed, obliquely, of course, crossing the first layer at right angles. The butts of the second layer are stuck down into the first, and both the tops are pent down. Thus a rude basket-work is formed. On this mat, extending out into the river about three hundred feet, rock will be placed to weigh it down, and later piles will be driven to increase its strength. The river is in very favorable condition for the work, the current being broken by the sandbars and what little water there is being very shallow on the Iowa side.

Railroads at Loggerheads.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—There is a disagreement between the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company, and the Sioux City & Ogden, as to the rates to be charged by the former for the use of its bridge in transferring materials for the construction of the latter. The Sioux City & Ogden complains that the Chicago & Northwestern charges extortionate rates. Mr. French, president of the Manhattan Loan and Trust company, of New York, who is the chief factor in the Sioux City & Ogden enterprise, privately says that the latter will certainly build a bridge of its own if the Chicago & Northwestern company does not recede from its position. Its charter for the bridge here provides that it shall be open to all companies at reasonable rates, to be fixed on dispute and appeal by the secretary of war. But Mr. French says that nevertheless, it is in the power of the proprietary company to so manipulate things that the bridge will be practically unavailable to all other companies, and that the only way out of it is to build another bridge.

The Conductors' Building.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Friday night a large meeting of citizens was held in the court house to consider means for securing for Sioux City the building which the Order of Railway Conductors of America will erect at some point in Iowa. The contemplated building is to cost not less than $235,000 nor more than $250,000, and is to be used mainly for office for insurance, banking and other business interests of the order, which is very large, including the conductors of Canadian and Mexican railways as well as those of the United States. The building association has been incorporated under the laws of Iowa. Cedar Rapids and several other Iowa cities will be strenuous contestants with Sioux City for the location of the building. Cedar Rapids has already decided to donate two fine business lots, worth $40,000, and to subscribe for fifty-one shares of stock. A committee is visiting business men, to secure subscriptions, to be used in bidding for the building.

A Bullet Hole in His Skull.

MASON CITY, Ia., May 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The remains of an unknown man have been found in the brush, a short distance north of Charles City. When found the skull was perfectly bare, with a bullet hole in one side and the bones splintered on the other, where the missile had made its exit. On lifting one of the arms it broke off at the elbow, clothing and all. The flesh was decomposed giving a sickening smell. The body was clothed in a cheap suit, overcoat and underclothes having evidently been of a brown hue. The feet were clad in boots and arctics. The only thing found in the pockets was a box of carbolic salve. There were no papers that would lead to his identification. Some believe that it is the remains of John Mears, who disappeared a year ago and who was a member of the Twenty-third Wisconsin infantry. The remains were buried where they lay.

A Paving Controversy.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The people of this city are having a lively agitation of the relative advantages of brick and wood paving. A large amount of paving is to be done this year, and the board of public works has advertised for bids. It is thought that the board favors wood block paving, but the Commercial exhange and many citizens want to have brick, as it will afford employment for more people, and keep the bulk of the expenditures here at home. Fine brick can be manufactured from the clay that is found so abundantly in this vicinity, and as there are brick factories waiting for a job, the sentiment in favor of giving a good part of the paving to the brick men is very strong.

Commercial Exchange Building.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Commercial Exchange is now proposing to build an eight-story exchange building, which shall have among other things, a hall with a seating capacity of three or four thousand, for state conventions and other great meetings; as Des Moines is naturally the convention city of the state, and greatly needs such a hall. The building improvements for the season promise to be quite large.

The Proposed Y. M. C. A. Building.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The ground has been broken for the new Y. M. C. A. building. It is to cost $50,000, independent of the lot, which is the corner of Fourth and Grand avenue, and costs $15,000. The building will be handsome architecturally, and very useful in the different departments of its work. It is expected to be finished before Christmas.

A Knight Templar's Funeral.

WATERLOO, Ia., May 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The funeral of the late Frank Neeley, held here to-day, was attended by commanderies of Knight Templars from Cedar Rapids, Vinton, Marshalltown and Waterloo, and by thousands of citizens. It was the most largely attended funeral ever held in this part of the state.

Does Prohibition Prohibit?

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Since the first day of May there have been issued to parties in Sioux City thirty-five government licences to sell liquors. The number of federal licenses in this city will run up to over seventy-five before the month closes.

Preparing Land for Grass.

In preparing the land for grasses it is not always wise to stir the soil very deep by plowing, especially if the subsoil is poor, says the Breeders' Gazette. By keeping the fertility close to the surface, with shallow cultivation the young grass plants have much greater opportunity for getting a start and maintaining themselves than if they are compelled to begin life upon barren sub-soil fresh turned up by the plow. Experience has taught that prairie and wood lands can be converted into fine pastures without stirring the virgin soil, by scattering seed upon the unplowed soil. Often farmers express a desire to break up the old pasture lot, expecting that by reseeding the grass product will be greatly increased. We think this idea is usually incorrect, and urge that the old pastures be left undisturbed. In England there is a saying that a man can be knighted in a minute, but it requires a hundred years to make a lawn. Many of our old pastures are better now, after a generation has passed, than ever before, and it would be a great pity to disturb them in any way, unless to fertilize by surface manuring. An examination of these pastures will show the soil richest near the surface, and this is just where the fertility should be. It works down rapidly enough by the rains to be utilized by the grass roots.

Better than to disturb the pastures by plowing and reseeding is the plan of feeding them with manures scattered on in the fall, or by feeding bran and other foods rich in fertilizers to the cattle which pasture on them, so that the droppings be utilized. Manuring land by feeding the cattle in summer is advantageous in several ways, not least of which that the manure is disposed of without cost, and is applied to the field without waste. Hardened masses of droppings can easily be broken up and distributed each spring by running a drag over the pastures.

Frames at wholesale prices. Heyn 1444 Dodge St.

CRONIN CORNERED AT LAST.

A Correspondent Corrals Him In a Toronto Hotel.

"YIELD UP OR I'LL GIVE YOU UP."

The Doctor Pacifies the Young Man By Hinting at a Harrowing Tale That Is to Be Disclosed Bye-and-Bye

"I Will a Tale Unfold."—Cronin.

CHICAGO, May 12.—A special dispatch from Toronto, Ont., says Dr. Cronin returned to that city Saturday afternoon and was cornered in his hotel by a correspondent who knew him in Chicago.

Cronin at first was very loath to talk, but on the correspondent threatening to disclose his presence to the detectives, he became more communicative. He said, in substance, that he came to Chicago from St. Louis several years ago after consulting with intimate friends, and because he found that the great Irish field was to be entered either at Chicago or New York. He went to Chicago armed with good letters of introduction and soon established himself there. Cronin then went on to assert that he soon discovered that large quantities of the money being received by certain prominent members of the Irish National league were not handled properly, and that not more than three-fourths of it ever reached Ireland.

"I know," said Cronin, "that at least $85,000 was gobbled up by certain persons in Chicago, and when I began to call the turn on them, they tried to scare me off, and, finding that a failure, they tried to bribe me. That would not work, and their next move was to introduce me to Le Caron, giving his name as Beach, in order that he might pump me and damage me in any way he could. He got very little out of me, however, and that means failed. I have been warned several times to get out of the country by friends, and assured that my life was in danger, but up to last Saturday I felt that I could hold my own. Last Saturday, however, I was put in possession of unquestionable proof that the Clan-na-Gael society had decided that my life should be taken.

A man was appointed as my executioner and preparations were in active progress to accomplish the deed. I made up my mind at once to fly. You know the rest."

"Did you plan," asked the correspondent, "for a man to call at your office in Chicago and request you to go out to the ice house to attend a patient?"

"That I will not answer," responded the doctor.

When asked what move he intended to make next, the doctor at first refused to answer, but finally said he would get to France as soon as possible.

"I left some very important documents in Chicago, "and only hope that I can get to a country where I can be safe. Then I will make some disclosures, which will open the eyes of the public generally and make the hair stand on the heads of several Chicago and New York gentlemen. The Conklins have made fools of themselves over the whole matter. According to the instructions, I left with them they should not have opened their mouths until I was safely out of the country. But it is the same old story. Tell a woman anything, and you are sure to get the worst of it."

Cronin indicated that a certain Methodist minister had caused his trouble, but would not disclose his name.

James J. Conwell, a reporter on the Chicago Times, said by Cronin in the Toronto interview to be the person who introduced him to LeCaron, the British spy, denies emphatically that there is any truth in the assertion. Conwell says he was detailed once to interview Cronin on some local Irish matter, and that the doctor subsequently wanted Conwell to have published a long article, in which Cronin was made to figure as a man who was being persecuted in certain ways on account of his religion and nationality. Conwell returned the manuscript. Cronin grew very indignant. Conwell knows nothing of Cronin and never heard of Le Caron until the latter's appearance as an informer in London.

The man Charles Long, who is said to have discovered Cronin in Toronto, and who is sending out interviews from there with the doctor, is the person, Conwell says, through whom Cronin, while in Chicago, sent the rejected manuscript mentioned above, and through whom the document was returned to Cronin.

For Sale—Hand made brick in any quantity. Henry Ritter and Bendorf Co., manufacturers, office 818 N. 20th st.

Fine Chickering Piano Only $125 at Meinberg's, 1514 and 1516 Dodge st.

IN A BOA'S COILS.

A Hunter's Thrilling Experience in India.

In company with a half-breed who combined the vocations of woodman and hunter, I stumbled suddenly on a large specimen of the crotalus mutus, slowly winding its way among the leaf debris of the forest, says a writer in the India Statesman. For some time it was difficult to discern the scaly folds of the snake through the brown mass of decaying foliage, but having reached a clear spot the reptile coiled around a low stump and prepared for action. About a yard of the body next to the head was contracted into numerous sharp curves not unlike a corkscrew, while the yellow eye gleamed with a baleful light.

There was little fascination about these orbs and no mistaking the malignant intentions of their owner. A stick brought within reach of that mortal coil was struck almost with the rapidity of lightning, no matter how swiftly withdrawn. This was affected by the instantaneous straightening of the short curves into which this portion of the body had been contracted. Even the wily mongoose would have needed all of his marvelous agility to avoid the deadly stroke if once within range. The reach was about a yard, and the assault was delivered horizontally some six inches from the ground, directly toward the assailant. The hunter, who had hitherto kept a respectful distance, as he alleged the snake could spring, was eventually persuaded to approach sufficiently near to strike it with a ten-foot pole.

At the first blow the heavy coils relaxed from the stump and the creature appeared dead or stunned. The writer at once grasped the neck about two inches from the head and raised the head partly from the ground to examine it. As though galvanized into life by the touch, the crotalus seemed at once to recover its energies, and slowly made a couple of turns around the thigh and right arm of the would-be captor. The constricting power exercised was such that the hand grasping the neck began to lose power, and the writer realized the awful predicament into which his temerity had led him. Little could be done with the free left hand, while the "scaly terror" began slowly to withdraw his head from the relaxing grasp of the right.

For some seconds the trembling woodman appeared deaf to entreaty, and could not be persuaded to apply a noose or liana to the snake's neck. The largest serpents becomes paralyzis when properly noosed, and are readily dragged along the ground helpless as a log. Just as the snake's head seemed about to ooze through the numbe fingers, the half-breed screwed up his courage sufficiently to apply the liana as directed, with the result that the brute relaxed its coils, and was dragged down to a neighboring stream, hung up and skinned. It measured eight feet five inches, and was about as thick in the largest part of the body as the calf of a man's leg.

The fangs, which were careful extracted, measured one and a quarter inches in length, and were hollow to within a short distance of the point, where on the inner side lay the orifice through which the poison was ejected by the action of the base of the fang on the bag in which it was secreted. In squeezing the bag a small quantity of poison, a yellow fluid, passed down the hollow in the tooth and gathered into a tiny drop of concentrated death. The stomach contained two woodrats about the size of guinea pigs, one partially digested, the other recently swallowed.

Hard Wood.

Twelve and sixteen-inch hard wood. MOUNT & GRIFFIN, 213 S. 14th st.

Strings For All Instruments

at Meinberg's, 1514 and 1516 Dodge st.

Reading on the Farm.

The young man on the farm may have no more opportunities to read than his city cusin, but the nature of his occupation usually gives him a better opportunity to reflect upon that which he has read and to get the benefit of wisely selected reading matter, says the Montana Live Stock Journal. Too often the bustle and hurry of city life trains the reader to grasp his subject in sentences, with little attention to details, and much of merit is lost and subsequent reflection unthought of.

Spring Medicine

is a necessity with nearly everybody. The run down, tired condition at this season is due to impurities in the blood which have accumulated during the winter, and which must be expelled if you wish to feel well. Hood's Sarsaparilla thoroughly purifies and vitalizes the blood, creates a good appetite, cures biliousness and headache, gives healthy action to the kidneys and liver, and imparts to the whole body a feeling of health and strength. Try it this spring.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a spring tonic, with most satisfactory results." C. PARMELE