PART II. THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. PAGES 9-16.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1890.—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 237.

THE LOCAL WORLD OF SPORT.

All That is Pertinent and Impertinent About the Diamond.

PUGILISTIC GOSSIP GALORE.

The National Trap Shooters—Coming Tournaments—The Gun Club—The Wheel, the Horse and Miscellaneous Squibs.

The Youngsters and the Stars.

Many of the old western league and western association players occupy today as conspicuous positions in the baseball world as any of the renowned old veterans of the National league or American association. Two years ago the older bodies turned up their nasal organs in disgust at the mention of the players of the minor organizations. They belonged to a different herd and were not to be mentioned in the same week with the players of the older bodies. But what has come to pass in this brief time? Long, Nichols, Hamilton, Beckley, Sowders, Cooney, Nagle, Crooks, Rielly, Holliday, Duryea, Earle, McAleer, Cody, Lowe, and a host of others will be depended on the coming season to pull victory for the clubs of these old bodies as much as any of the celebrities who formerly considered themselves the salt of the profession. The truth of the whole matter is that it will only require a twelvemonth or two for the young players of the lesser organizations to crowd into perpetual obscurity all the old stars. This is something the brotherhood should give a thought to.

An Excellent New Rule.

The rule adopted at the late meeting of of the Western association making it compulsory on the part of all the teams to wear white uniforms on the home grounds, is an excellent one. As the visiting teams will be in different colored uniforms, this rule will assist in keeping players from being deceived by their opponents attired similarly with themselves. Many was the deception practiced last year by the coachers running down the line from third, when that base and first were occupied, thereby inducing the pitcher to fire the ball home, and giving the man on first a chance to run down to second with safety. Similar uniforms were also the cause of many other ludicrous and fatal mistakes. The local team's home uniform will be white shirt and pants, with cardinal caps, belts and stockings.

Crook's Story on Latham.

Jack Crooks told a very funny story on Arlie Latham last Sunday evening at the meeting of the Western association moguls at the Millard. "It was in our first game with Boston at 'Frisco this winter," said Jack, "and the umpire called Kelley safe at home. 'What's that?' yelled Arlie. 'Safe! I said,' repeated the umpire. Arlie stared hard at him a few seconds and then flinging his arms aloft, he whirled round several times on his heel, then fell to the ground flat upon his back with his arms and legs outstretched and lay so still that the players came rushing in from the field thinking that he had actually fainted. The umpire grew pale as the boys gathered around him, and edged off toward the gate opening into the bleachers. Commy took a look at the prostrate clown and then turning to the umpire, said: 'I'm afraid that decision, old man, has killed the boy!' and I actually believe that California sucker would have died hadn't Latham at this moment jumped to his feet."

Paste This in Your Hat.

Below will be found, in convenient form to preserve for reference, the complete playing schedule for the coming season for the Omaha team:

OMAHA AT HOME.

With Sioux City—April 25, 27, 29; June 27, 28, 29; August 20, 21, 22.
Denver—May 6, 7, 8; June 20, 21, 22; August 26, 27, 28.
Kansas City—May 9, 10, 11; June 7, 8, July 6; August 29, 30, 31.
Milwaukee—June 4, 5, 6; August 2, 3, 5; Sept. 16, 17, 18.
St. Paul—May 30, 31 and June 1; July 24, 25, 27; Sept. 27, 28, 30.
Minneapolis—June 3, 4, 5; July 29, 30, 31; Sept. 23, 24, 25.
Des Moines—June 12, 14, 15; August 7, 9, 10; Sept. 20, 21, 22.

OMAHA ABROAD.

With Denver—April 17, 19, 20; June 30, July 1, 2; August 16, 17, 18.
Kansas City—April 23, 23, 24; July 4, 4, 5; August 12, 13, 14.
Sioux City—May 1, 3, 4; June 23, 24, 25; August 23, 24, 25.
Milwaukee—May 22, 23, 24; June 19, 20, 22; Sept. 11, 13, 14.
St. Paul—May 25, 27, 28; July 16, 17, 18; Sept. 1, 2, 3; Minneapolis 16, 17, 20; July 8, 9, 10; Sept. 4, 5, 6.
Des Moines, May 13, 14, 15; July 11, 12, 14; Sept. 8, 9, 10.

Harry McCormick's Return.

Harry McCormick, one of the directors of the Omaha Ball club, who has been sojourning on the coast for a month past, will return home this week, bringing Knell's contract with him. A special telegram announces that if Harry's whiskers hadn't gotten in his way he would have also signed for Omaha the crack second baseman of the Oaklands.

The Question of New Grounds.

President McCormick and his able aides are still negotiating for new grounds, and last evening the prospects looked exceedingly flattering for securing them. The matter will be definitely settled one way or the other, this week.

Likely and Unlikely Mills.

There was an impromptu meeting of the Gate City athletic club last evening, on which occasion Manager Kilkenny submitted a report relative to his work in booking attractions. The one event provided for, fixed for a near date, is a fifteen round contest between Paddy Murray, the South Omaha barber, and J. J. Kennedy's unknown, for a purse agreed upon by the principals. The report further showed that Pat Killen of St. Paul wants a purse of $1,500 to meet Jack Davis, which shuts that out; also that Mike Daily of Bangor, Me., offers to meet Jimmy Lindsay, at catch weights, before the club, for a purse of $500, providing a $350 purse is offered for a meet between his brother Dan, and any featherweight the club may be lucky enough to secure. Billy Meyer will not meet Lindsay to a finish for less than a purse of $2,000, and Tom Eck agrees, if the club will hang up a purse of $400, to produce a Minneapolis man to meet Jack Ryan.

The report was adopted and Manager Kilkenny authorized to proceed and exercise his own judgment in entering into contracts for future entertainments.

Billy Meyers and Jimmy Lindsay.

J. B. Kilkenny, manager of the Gate City Athletic club, is in receipt of the following letter, which explains itself:

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—Dear Sir: Your letter in regard to an exhibition in Omaha with Jimmy Lindsay just received. We intended to visit Omaha two weeks since, but instead came here. However, would say that Billy Meyers would be well pleased to give an exhibition in Omaha, but I cannot fix a date just now, but think it can be arranged for the last week of the present month if that will suit you. I have had numerous letters from your city urging us to come there, but as the Gate City club has been highly recommended we choose to negotiate with you. All we desire is a friendly settlement, and Meyer will do just as he agrees come what may. If we make a date with you we will want 50 per cent of the gross receipts, and if this is agreeable to you let me know immediately and we will make arrangements at once. LEE CHENEY,
Manager Billy Meyers, light-weight champion of the world.

It may be well to add here that Manager Kilkenny has written to Cheney specifying his terms, and asking for a ten-round contest with six-ounce gloves for scientific points, the event to come off in the Grand opera house, if said house can be secured. Lindsay, however, while he is perfectly willing to meet the redoubtable Billy in a contest to a finish or for a stipulated number of rounds will not consent to run the risk of a loss of reputation for any insignificant compensation. He thinks he is as good a man as Meyers, and has many followers who share in his belief, and does not care to jeopardize his chances of future glory and ducats in a go with Meyers simply to edify the public and turn a few dollars for himself. He would much rather fight Meyers to a finish for a good purse and get all or nothing, and at the same time demonstrate who is the best man, and as usual Lindsay is pretty nearly correct. The pair in a scientific contest, however, we'd prove a great card and pack the Grand from pit to dome.

The Old Man's Defi.

Billy Hawkins of Duluth, and who figured here as Jimmy Griffin's trainer and second in his two meets with Jimmy Lindsay, is out in the Des Moines Graphic with a challenge to fight any light weight in the country for $500 or $1,000 a side, two ounce gloves, give or take from two to four pounds, any rules to govern. Hawkins' challenge, however, don't go. When he was here preparing Griffin for the Lindsay mill, he not only declared that Griffin would punch the Omaha man out in less than four rounds, but that he himself, as old and stale as he is, could put him to sleep in even less time. As an evidence of Hawkins judgment it is but necessary to state that Lindsay had Griffin whipped in less than one round in the first go and knocked him as dead as the proverbial mackerel in the second in just two minutes and seventeen seconds. Immediately after this latter triumph Lindsay stepped up to Hawkins, and said: "You are the man who can stop me in less than four rounds, are you?"

"I never said so," replied Hawkins, who had evidently been forcibly impressed with the Omaha man's prowess.

"Yes you did," retorted Lindsay, "and all I want to say to you is that I think you are a duffer. I'll go right in this ring now and fight you to a finish for the purse I have just won by beating your man Griffin. Or if you are not in condition take all the time you want to prepare yourself and then let me know. I am always ready for such fighters as you at a moment's notice, and I want to tell you to your teeth that you cannot beat me in four rounds or four hundred."

Hawkins politely declined, saying that he was in no condition then, and that he was out of the ring, but if he ever did make another match he would give Lindsay the preference. In conclusion it might be but fair to mention that Hawkins is really a good man, despite the forty years he carries on his shoulders. He has whipped Harry Gilmore, Jack Flynn and other good ones within the past four years, and is decidedly clever yet, but no match for Lindsay.

The National Trap Shooters.

Tom H. Keller, the avant courier of the national trap shooting combination, will arrive in Omaha on Thursday next to bill the town and make preparations for the combination's outfit here, which will be on or about March 5. Originally the two teams were booked for Omaha in September, but owing to the cancellation of a number of southern dates, Manager Taylor has concluded to stop off here en route to the slope, instead of upon the combination's return. Frank Parmelee has already received the lithographs and hangers for the exhibition, and upon Keller's arrival will assist him in completing arrangements for the event.

So far on the trip the western team has clearly out-shot the eastern contingent, and where ever the latter has come out victorious, the cry of fake has arisen. In proof of the genuineness of all these contests Manager Taylor now offers $100 to any team of five shooters in any of the cities the combination visits who can beat the losing team in any of these contests. When the combination shoots here, an effort will be made to take in this $100, in addition to a challenge to the winners of the Omaha contests.

The Omaha team, who will in all probability be pitted against the stars, will consist of Frank Parmalee, W. H. S. Hughes, John Petty, William Brewer and W. H. Townsend. This is a strong quintette and they have an even break with the best five in the National combination, barring the one fact that the latter will be in tip-top form by reason of daily practice.

Next Saturday's Shoot.

Extensive preparations are being made for the trap shooting tournament to come off on the Gwin & Dunmire grounds across the river, next Saturday, Washington's birthday. There will be live bird matches and artificial contests galore, commencing at 9:30 in the morning and continuing as long as there is light enough to shoot by. All the well known shots in this part of the country have been invited, and with auspicious weather Manager Dunmire is counting on a big attendance. There will be several special matches for stakes, and altogether the gunners will have a busy day.

The Omaha Gun Club.

The Omaha gun club, the oldest sportsmens organization in the city, will hold a special meeting at Gwin & Dunmire's store rooms, 1512 Douglas street, tomorrow evening, for the purpose of weeding out all non-active members, and again putting the club on a solid foundation. For a year past scores of the members have interested themselves in no manner whatever in the welfare of the club, and those who have, are tired of this indifference and are determined to bring about a new order of things. All members not present tomorrow evening, or who do not furnish a good excuse for absence will be stricken from the roster.

REMARKABLE TURF EVENTS.

Some Things All Race Followers Should Know.

Kincsem was the greatest race mare that ever lived. She won fifty-four straight races and never knew defeat. She was bred in Hungary and won races in England, Austria and Germany, her total winnings amounting to $96,643. A few years ago a Hungarian, with a fine presence, visited this country and claimed to be her owner. He succeeded in fleecing several business men in each city he visited. The mare died from an accident while on the turf.

A quarter of a million dollars is the most money ever put up for two horses to race for. This sum was wagered at Natchez, Miss., in 1836, Walker Thurston matching his horse Rodolph against Hon. J. F. Claybourne's mare Susan Yandell for 2,500 bales of cotton a side, it being equal to $250,000. Susan Yandell had a walk-over for the money, as Rodolph took sick shortly before the time set for the contest.

The most money ever realized from one sale of horses at auction was that paid for the 388 head of thoroughbreds sold by William Blenkiron at Middle Park, England, in 1872, he getting $512,575 for the 129 foals, 12 stallions and 196 breed mares then disposed of.

The most money ever won by a trotter was earned by Goldsmith Maid, she winning very nearly $300,000. In doing this she won 352 heats in better than 2:30, a record which no other animal ever gained.

Stockwell, the noted English thoroughbred, stood his last two seasons at $2,500, which is more money than any other horse ever stood at. Axtell now stands at $1,000, which is the most ever asked for a stallion's services in America.

Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼, and his daughter, Lillian Wilkes, 2:17¾, have the fastest combined record for sire and daughter in the world. Robert McGregor, 2:17¼, and Bonnie McGregor, 2:13¾, have the fastest combined record for sire and son.

Thirty-eight thousand dollars is the most ever said at auction or privately for a year' ling, that amount having been given by Senator Hearst for King Thomas at J. B. Haggin's sale in New York city in 1888. Maximilian, the next highest priced yearling, brought $30,664 in England. As high-class performers both have been failures.

Eight thousand five hundred dollars is the most money ever paid for a trotting brood mare at auction. So-So, 2:17¼, having brought that at the Kittson sale in 1888. Alma Mater, sold by Percy Talbert, Lexington, Ky., for $15,000, is the highest priced trotting brood mare ever sold privately.

One minute and thirty-seven seconds is the fastest time in which a mile was ever run, Frying Pan gaining this record in Melbourne, Australia, in 1884. Maori, at Washington park, Chicago, ran the fastest mile ever run in a race last year, viz: 1:39 4-5. The English horse, Gladiator, made a mile and seventeen yards in 1:38.

Forty-six years is the age of the oldest jockey now in active service in America, he being W. Hayward, who is able to hold his own with the best riders in this or any other country.

The lightest American jockey was Hyslop, who could ride at fifty-eight pounds. The lightest English jockey was Kitchener, who could ride at the low weight of forty-nine pounds.

The sensational Axtell brought the highest price ever paid for a horse in any country—$105,000. The English horse Ormonde brought the next highest price—$75,000. The owner of English Eclipse refused $125,000 for that celebrated horse.

Six feet eleven and three-quarter inches is the highest jump ever made by a mounted horse, that feat being accomplished by Rosoberry at Chicago. The average jump of the ordinary hurdle horse is only four feet.

The noted English horse Donovan, although only two seasons on the turf, has won more money than any horse in the history of the world, he having captured $270,000 in stakes and purses. Hanover has won more money than any American horse, $121,577 being credited to him.

Blair Athol, an English thoroughbred, brought more money at auction than any horse ever did, he being kocked down at $62,000. Bell Boy comes next at $51,000. He was sold at Lexington, Ky., in 1888, and was burned to death recently at Versailles, Ky.

The only two foals to obtain records as three-year-olds of 2:30 or better, thrown by one mare are Bell Boy 2:19¼, and Binda Rose, 2:19¾. Their dam, Beautiful Bells, 2:29¼, is by The Moor, out of Minnehaha, by Stephen's Bold Chief, and is eighteen years old.

Mariposa, the thoroughbred brood mare, owned at Belle Mead stud, Tennessee, is the only mare in the world whose first ten foals were all winners. They are: Beatitude, Boulevard, Heimsman, Miss, Beatrice, Swift, Glideaway, Emmet, Ada B and Marshal Luke.

The Sportsman, started in London several years ago, was the first daily paper ever printed that is devoted to turf matters. A man named Fleming started the first paper in this country devoted to horse interests about the year 1800. It was published in Lexington, Ky.

No more peculiar race was ever run by a horse than that which took place in Silver City, N. M., in 1888, when a mounted horse was matched against a professional bicyclist mounted on his vehicle. It was for $300 and fifty head of cattle a side, the distance fifty miles. The horse won in three hours and forty minutes.

The Bykers' Budget.

What a glorious day last Sunday was for the wheelmen and everything in the shape of a wheel in the city that would turn made its appearance.

The South Omaha club headed by Prof. Daily visited the city in the forenoon. The professor is getting to be a hard rider.

The Omaha Wheelmen's club made two trips to the Bluffs and had twenty-five men in line in the afternoon for a trip to the Fort. Nothing looks finer or attracts more attention than a fine line of cyclers.

There are several things which would make an immense improvement in the club's turn out. First, more uniforms; second, more uniform riding, such as keeping at a regular distance, better line and a steady pace. These are features that the road officers should attend to. Do not ride so close nor quite so fast on crowded thoroughfares. This will enable you to form in single file passing a narrow place instead of straggling all over the street and riding a block before forming in line again.

Why don't Perrigo have more wheels for rent on Sundays? Every wheel he had last Sunday was going all day and he had to turn away several during the afternoon, even giving up his own wheel.

Mr. J. Harold Child, local consul for St. Louis, spent a few days in the city last week in the interest of the Warwic people. He was very enthusiastic over the fine runs the wheelmen of Omaha have. His statement that the many advantages Omaha offers to wheelmen should make it one of the foremost cycling towns in the United States, is true. There is only one thing that will ever bring this about and that is the more general adoption of the safty wheel, and the sooner the riders and would-be riders realize this the better.

It is such an uncommon thing to see a bearded man ride a wheel in Omaha that it seems an impossibility for the small boy or the "Ancient Order of Red Necks" to keep from insisting on having a pipe full of them.

The Omaha wheel club will now have the finest and in fact the only club house in the city. Situated on the northeast corner of Seventeenth and Chicago streets, where they enjoy the five large elegantly arranged rooms, piazzas and barn. In fact everything connected with the premises is all that could be desired for a club of this description. And what an elegant gymnasium the barn will make. It will be fitted up.

Members of the Omaha Wheel club should bestir themselves and see that this thing is carried through successfully. They have a fine opportunity to make their club one of the leading clubs of the country, east or west.

You can all C. C. Candy. He is here with the new 1890 Victor safety. He will give an exhibition of fancy and trick riding this afternoon at 2 o'clock at 1315 Dodge street, free to the public. It will be well worth taking in. Mr. Candy has a universal reputation for his unique entertainments.

Mr. Bert Cole of Grand Island, the champion three-mile amateur of Nebraska, spent most of last week in the city. Bert never missed a night of the six-day race while he was here. This race has drawn a good many riders outside of the city. Mr. Kelley of Lincoln, Mr. Nicodemus of Fremont and several others who did not leave their names on the register.

The tournament to be given under the auspices of the Omaha Wheel club on the 27th inst, promises to be one of the best ever held in the Coliseum building. It will be made up with professional and amateur races, roller skate races and fancy skating, trick bicycle riding and a drill by a picked corps of riders from the club.

A. H. Perrigo has offered some very good prizes, which will be well worth competing for. The club will spare no expense or pains to make this, their initial entertainment, a complete success.

The club will depart from the club room upon their run this afternoon a 2 o'clock p. m. sharp. Every member who can is requested to attend.

Flashes From the Diamond.

Omaha's new catcher, Bird, ought to prove a very fly man.

Cyclone Duryea was married to a St. Paul damsel on Tuesday last.

Taylor Shafer has signed to play second for Louisville this season.

Fred Jevne, as yet, has failed to catch on for next season. He is in Chicago.

Curtis and White both signed with Denver yesterday and Rowe has his team about completed.

It now looks as if Hank O'Day would succeed Ed Heogle on second for Minneapolis. O'Day is a good one.

Des Moines feels very sore over the decision of the arbitration committee awarding catcher Cody to Cleveland.

Bob Black, who was with Sioux City the latter part of the past season, has signed with the Washington league club.

Charlie Abbey received an offer yesterday from the Wheeling, Va., Tri-State league club, which he will doubtless accept.

Old Tom Dolan, who, it comes down through misty legend, drove the refractory rhinoceros into the ark, has been released by Denver.

Billy Klusman, who has signed with St. Louis, is said to have entirely recovered the use of his arm and is throwing better than ever before.

Mr. and Mrs. "Kid" Nichols return to Kansas City today, and on Thursday next leave for Boston, where they expect to permantly reside.

The opposing coachers will have a great time rattling Pitcher McConnell, of the local team, next summer—he'll turn a deaf ear to them.

Manager Selee writes that he is contemplating a western spring trip with the Boston team and is desirous of a date here and at Des Moines.

Manager Cushman of the Milwaukees, predicts that Catcher Thayer recently signed by Omaha, will prove as big a favorite as Tom Nagle was.

Tredway, one of Denver's big sluggers last year is in Ironton, O., and says he'd like to go into the brotherhood. Better get a good situation in a rolling mill.

Jack Carroll will captain the Minneapolis team the coming season, and if he doesn't drive the bleachers crazy with his discordant cackle it will not be his fault.

Elmer Foster and Ed Hengle have gone broke over their Minneapolis rink. Foster swears there hasn't been enough ice in the northwest this winter to cool a cocktail.

Dave Rowe asserts that Uncle Abner Dalrymple will lead Omaha's best man in batting next season, but with Elmer Cleveland and Mike Hines he'll never be in it.

Tim Hurst, of last season's Western association umpire staff, is at Battersea, England, associated with Charlie Mitchell in the management of the Washington music hall.

Dan Casey, who was one of the Phillies twirlers last year, will execute some of his grape vine twists for the Milwaukees this year. Manager Cushman signed him yesterday.

The only Lovett seems to have been overlooked in the general shuffle. His fate should be a warning to all young twirlers whose craniums are affected with tumorosity.

In the general scramble for young players Charlie Abbey should not be overlooked. He would make a good man for any of the minor league teams, and can be addressed in care of THE BEE.

Denver has a fine third baseman in Nick Smith, and Rowe says he'll lead 'em all the coming season. Nicholas wasn't at himself a portion of last season, but he is in great form now.

Joe Visner, an old Omaha ball tosser, is said to be one of the finest pool players in the country. Catcher Decker, of Philadelphia, is also an expert, and there is talk of a match between the two.

Kansas City is well pleased over the work of the schedule committee, and well she might be, for without being even represented at the meeting, she has got decidedly the big end of the bargain.

Dad Clarke reports that he was never in better health, or more anxious to play ball. He is practising industriously, and will report here in the best of condition March 10. Clarke will be the Western association card this year.

George Shock has finally come to terms with Milwaukee. The mild roasting he received from the Western association press had the effect to reduce the swelling of his conk to such an extent that he was only too glad to again sign with the Brewers.

Ed. Mullen, the handsome and gentlemanly score-card proprietor of last season, has again secured the contract for the present year. He is going to give the fans some novelties in the way of attractive cards this season, with the pictures of girls and birds and flowers and things on the first page.

Burdick of the Sioux Citys is very wrathy at Omaha for the way in which she lambasted him last fall, and declares he'll forfeit $25 of his salary for every game the Nebraskans win off of him next season. He means probably that he'll forfeit it to himself.

Jack Crooks has registered a vow that after Saturday next he will cease to "blow 'em off" until the beautiful begins to fly next November. It is quite probable, however, that Jack will prove the rock on which many a schooner will go to pieces long about the dog days.

Topeka is still yearning for a ball team, and swears, by the gods of Olympus, she'll have one, too, before the spring is fully sprung, if she is compelled to inablitate Hiram Dillon, Henry Strong, Charlie Holliday, Archie Williams, George Veal, Sam Rodgers, Cliff Hazer, Ellery Prescott and Joe Wilson in jerseys and force them on the field.

Manager Leonard will probably make dates for exhibition games with the Cincinnatis, St. Louis Browns and Burlingtons—the more the better, for exhibition games beat all other practice out of sight. On the 16th of April the Omahas leave for Denver where they open the regular championship season on the day following. The ball will be set rolling on the home grounds with Sioux City April 24, 27 and 29.

Secretary Ed. O'Brandt will notify the Omaha players to report here March 20. Manager Leonard will arrive Friday, February 28, and turn his attention at once to the renovation of the ball park. A number of improvements will be made and the grounds put in perfect shape for the first exhibition game, which will be played April 2 with the Cleveland league team. The Spiders will also play here on April 4, 9 and 10.

The famous veteran George W. Bradley, who played third base for Sioux City last year and held up his end with the best of them, has offers to manage the New Orleans and Waco clubs of the Texas league, and will probably accept one of these offers unless he can get a place with one of the National league teams. Meantime, however, he is open to other offers. He says he has a good pitcher, a shortstop, second baseman and two catchers, all good fielders, strong batsmen and temperate men, whom he can sign for any minor league clubs. Bradley's address is 2248 Willington street, Philadelphia.

No two professions are so allied as that of the baseball writer and player, and yet, as a matter of fact, the bond of friendship between the two is of the frailest kind. Few ball players who read the humorous or regular incidents of the game pause to picture the patient man with pen or pencil sitting down to body them forth. He is hidden, with a few exceptions, behind his work, and aims so to hide himself. His pen is oftener dipped in the milk of human kindness than in gall, and yet the good things he does are passed unnoticed, while the ill are remembered for all time.

Billy Holbert, the star catcher of the old Mets, told the following story at a banquet in New York recently: "Billy stood on a chair and said he wished to relate the story of the only game of ball that ever ended by the score of 2½ to 2. 'The Flaffertys and Moolicans,' began Billy, 'were the contesting teams. It was the ninth inning. The score was 2 to 2. The Flaffertys had been retired and the Moolicans had two men out. McManus, a rolling mill man, was at the bat. Two strikes were on him. He hit the ball and split it in twain. One half went over Fishkill river, the other half lodged in the corner of the right field fence. McManus, clad in overalls, started around the bases. Just as he reached the second base he fell and broke his leg. His colleagues rushed to the fence, tore off a board and made a splint for McManus' leg. Then McManus hopped around the rest of the distance and got to the plate just as the half ball from the right field fell into the catcher's arms. The umpire decided that the doughty rolling mill man was half safe and half out, as only half of a ball had been returned, and so he gave the game to the Moolicans by the score of 2½ to 2."

Miscellaneous Local Spirts.

It is a good plan to trust no man who abuses his horse.

The Omaha Schutzenverein will make many improvements at their already fine range at Ruser's park early in the spring.

Several fair bags of springtail and mallard were made in the marshes near Missouri Valley during the mild weather of the past week.

Jack Davis and Jimmy Lindsay are requested to communicate with Senator Morgan, manager of the Mechanics' pavillion, Portland, Ore.

Wilbur F. Knapp, undoubtedly the fastest bicycle rider in the country, has retired permanently from the race track and is in the real estate business in Portland, Ore., and doing well.

At the Lexington, Ky., horse sales last Tuesday O. W. Pickett of this city, purchased a brown colt, Winslow Wilkes, for $4,250, and Charlie Offut purchased the bay mare Darkness for $600.

Dunmire and Parmelee have received a score or more of letters from prominent trap shooters over the country in the past three weeks, all expressing their intention to be on hand for the big April tournament.

H. H. Brandeis has just received from friends in England a fine specimen of a mastiff pup. Hugo is very fond of his importation and says he would not take $1,000 for the dog.

Senator Morgan is making a barrel of money out of the Mechanics' pavilion, Portland, Ore., and has become so popular with the sporting fraternity out there that they talk of running him for mayor in the spring. By the way, the Senator writes that although he has abandoned professional byking, he would be pleased to make a match race with Ned Reading for fifty or one hundred miles for $350 a side and then swear off for good. Well, Senator, you remember that Reading had a century posted with the writer for weeks for a race with you, and he says it is still open. Come off now, or lay down.

Ed Smith of Denver, the man who made a chopping block of the Marine, is out in a challenge to fight any man in the world, white or black, big, little or middling size, for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side, London ring or glove rules, within two months of signing of articles, the battle to take place within 500 miles of Denver. There is no doubt that Edward is a hard man to down, but he isn't a marker to his backer, Bat Masterson. A better man to have behind you in a tight pinch than Masterson does not live. If he's "wid yeh"—he's "wid yeh all threw"—and its a big red apple against a hundred dollar greenback that there will be no great rush of heavy-weights to Denver to accept Smith's challenge. It isn't meant by this either that they would not get fair play, but Bat is a power out in Colorado, and few fighters would care to antagonize his influence. Now if Bat will agree to offer a $3,000 purse for a fight between Smith and any good man who wishes to try him, and will volunteer to referee the battle, no doubt Smith would be speedily accommodated.

Questions and Answers.

Can you give the stud book number and extended pedigree of the famous pointer dog, formerly owned in Kansas City and called Al Wetzel's Mack?—Polnter, city.

Ans.—The dog is not registered.

Please answer in Sunday's BEE. In playing pin pool, if a ball rolls against a pin and does not knock it down, but remains against it, causing it to lean a very little, is the pin counted down, or must it fall before it can be counted?—T. H. F. F., Sioan, Ia.

Ans.—It must fall.

Will you please answer and settle a dispute. A and B are playing C and D railroad euchre. A deals, picks up the tramp and calls for B's best card and goes it alone. C likewise calls for D's best card and plays it alone. A secures three tricks and C two, how many points is A entitled to and how many would C if he had taken three tricks?—H. and R., Lincoln.

Ans.—A can count but a single point. If C had taken three tricks it would have been simply a euchre, two points.

In a four handed game of seven up A deals, turns a Jack, B begs and the cards are run and run out, does the point for the Jack turned up count?—Old Sledge, city.

Ans.—It does not.

Charles H., Omaha—THE BEE has no space for comment upon the probabilities and possibilities to which you allude. The situation of today should be sufficient to occupy the attention of the veriest crank on earth. McKinnon was expelled by the league in 1879 and reinstated in 1883. He is dead.

Charlie Sabins, Omaha.—You are an old enough sport to know that all bona fide challenges should be accompanied with a cash deposit.

Can you please inform me in what inning the winning run was made in the memorable first game between Des Moines and Omaha, in Omaha, 1888, and who made the run? Who were the pitchers?—J. J. J., Des Moines, Ia.

Ans.—In the eighth. Bug Holliday. Cushman and Burdick.

Will you please publish in the sporting columns of THE BEE of Sunday, February 15, the name and address of a Nebraska taxidermist?—S. H. Carey, New York City.

Ans.—Charles Breese, Lincoln.

In speaking of anas boschas, the mallard duck, I notice old authorities—Audubon, Trumbull, Forrester and others—speak of the male as a "mallard" and the female as a "wild duck." Why is this?—Duck Shot, Bartlett, Ia.

Ans.—Different authorities call the male bird mallard, greenhead and wild drake, but both male and female come properly under this head. The male is now designated by duck-shooters as the drake and the female as the hen, instead of mallard and duck, as in the old days. The term wild duck covers all varieties of the untamed bird of this species.

Will you please state in Sunday's BEE, to decide a wager, whether Patsy Cardiff in his fight with Peter Jackson in April last, staid six or nine rounds? What was the purse. Antipodean, Omaha.

Ans.—Cardiff was not whipped until the tenth round, and even then was able to go on. Three thousand dollars.

Can you kindly inform me who holds the trotting record? Has Maud S's best time ever been equalled? When did the American horse Iroquois win the English derby?—St. Albans, Holdrege.

Ans.—Maud S. 2:08¾, made July 19, 1885. Never been equalled. In 1881.

Our Gilded Youth.

On the toilet table belonging to one of the gilded young men in a city that once was known as New Amsterdam, the powder-box was oxidized silver and crystal, with puff and contents of lily whiteness, says the New York Sun. A little box of rouge accompanied it as a satellite attends its planet, and the sponge wherewith to apply it had a silver holder to match the silver-backed brushes and other toilet appurtenances. It is said to be quite a habit for exquisite young men to touch up their complexions a bit when going out of an evening, and that they are much more clever facial artists than their fair sisters, one of whom laid on too liberal allowance of a certain powerful lotion with a most ludicrous result. Her countenance became overspread with a most delicate vernal tint, which defied all attempts at removal until the next morning, and most effectually destroyed her matrimonial prospects of the moment. A young man belonging to the gallant company of esthetic "top rollers" spends as much money on his wedding trousseau as a bride. He has six dozen of each garment in underwear, always in silk. His slumber-robes are symphonies of blue or silk, laced with gold cord and daintily embroidered. His stockings alone are full of artistic interest, his braces embroidered with gold and silver apple blossoms, and his corsets are fantasies and rhapsodies.

Never Give Up.

If you suffer with asthma, bronchitis, or any other disease of the throat or lungs, nothing can surprise you more than the remarkable improvement that will follow the use of SANTA ABIE. If you are troubled with catarrh, and have tried other medicines, you will be unable to express your amazement at the marvelous and instantaneous curative powers of CALIFORNIA CAT-R-CURE. These remedies are not secret compounds, but natural productions of California. Sold at $1 a package; three for $2.50, and guaranteed by Goodman Drug Co.

THE CHURCH AND THE SCHOOL.

Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea Gives His Views on the Subject.

RIGHTS OF THE CATHOLICS.

No One Can Object if They Provide Their Own Educational Institutions—The Principle of Taxation.

Parochial Schools.

By Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea.

There can be no doubt that the prelates of the Roman Catholic church are earnest and determined in their purpose to place a school in every parish in order to combine secular and religious instruction, and to secure the attendance of as many of the children of Catholic parents as they are able by the pressure of exhortation and even of spiritual authority. Their reasons are declared. They mean to hold the children to the faith of their parents, and to bind them to the church. We have no ground for doubting the sincerity of these managers of the interests of the church. The Catholic people are likely to be as honest as other people. They certainly give the usual proofs of genuineness by their devoted labors, and self sacrificing generosity to the various institutions which express the life and perform the will of the church. Since they believe that the church teaches truth men need to know, and performs functions that men need to have fulfilled, in order to their salvation; they naturally desire to preserve the influence of the church over men's minds. Why should they not be zealous for the church, if they think it to be essential to the welfare of mankind in this world and the world to come.

It cannot be doubted that under certain conditions there might be danger that the children and youth of the church would be weaned from their reverence for the church and its teachers, and drawn into unbelief, or positive disbelief, or even radical skepticism. Statistics make it evident that for some reason or other there is a loss to the church of the equivalent, at least, of the number of children born to Catholic parents in this country. Some of the prelates may believe that the influence of the public school is such as to assist the general tendency to that degree of freedom of thought, which pushed to the extreme ends in infidelity. But it is likely others think that the public school is not responsible for the result positively, but is connected with the result negatively. That is to say, the public school does not and cannot impart such instruction as tends to make the children good Catholics. Accordingly they would substitute the parish school, in which they would have the common branches taught, and in addition the doctrine, order and offices of the church. They would have the children from the first instructed in the meaning, uses and worth of these, in order that they become attached to the church, and not be weaned from it by the general influence of the "spirit of the age."

Besides, the true and earnest Catholic is interested in the present and future welfare of the children of the church. In his view morality is essential to the good of the individual and the community; the condition of industry, thrift, frugality, temperance, purity, and also of the social order, righteousness and equality between man and man, community and community, nation and nation. The future of the race depends upon the culture of the individual in truth, goodness and justice. He believes that the principles of ethics as taught by the church are sound, that the rules or morals laid down are rooted in these principles and should be taught and inculcated. And further, he believes that the principles and rules of moral action must be made effective by the use of the motive forces in the soul of man. To moral instruction must be added the sanctions of religion and there must be a development of the religious affections and sentiments in order to adherence to right principles and conformity to standard of right action.

There can be no doubt on this point, viz: that history teaches the fact that morality has never been attained save under the influences of religion. When men have had faith in unseen powers, and have believed that these were in control of mankind, and were disposed to favor the good and just, and to visit with vengeance the evil and unjust, they have been moved by fear to do right, or in some way to atone for the wrong they have done; and the cost of the sacrifice has operated to make them more careful to shun wrong doing in the future. And as often as there has been a belief of immortality, and a conviction that the experience of an endless life will depend upon the character formed and the deeds done here in this world, men have been checked from their tendencies to evil, and disposed to try to do right.

If the Catholic people believe all this, they may come to the conclusion that the public schools do not sufficiently provide for moral and religious teaching and training, and also that, as creatures of the state, they cannot; and, therefore, they may think it to be their duty to provide schools in which their children may have the care of their souls provided, as well as the nurture of their minds.

If they proceed to do their duty, why should any of us complain? It seems to be the conviction of the American people generally that, it is desirable to associate the children of all classes in the relations of school life. In this way it becomes certain that all alike receive the teaching and training needful to enable them to be good citizens in a community which is democratic in spirit and republican in its organization. But aside from this the association of children and youths together tends to save them from narrow views and prejudices, and on the other hand to cultivate generous sentiments, and nourish good feelings. Different classes and races are brought into sympathetic connection, and friendships are formed, which will last into mature life, and in this way the people will be woven into one piece. The schools, in fine, tend to induce the unity, sympathy and harmony of a true community.

Still, if the Catholic people think and feel as I do, what shall be done by the rest of us? It is not possible to question their right to found parish schools. This right has from the beginning been conceded to other religious people. It is too late to revoke it. If then, they see fit to provide the buildings, the teachers and the books and ask no favors of us, what have we to say? It is true, we may say the state shall insist on such a grade of teaching and training as shall be needful to intelligent citizenship. And it may be that a republic cannot cannot exist in prosperity unless this is assured. And so the state may have a good claim to the right of inspection and also to demand that the instruction shall be up to a prescribed standard.

If the Catholic people add to the claim that they may establish and conduct these schools, the further claim that they shall receive a proportion of the money of the people collected for the purposes of public instruction, this starts quite another issue which must be carefully considered by statesmen on the ground of political expediency. It would seem that a people committed to the principles of religious freedom, fulfill their whole duty, when they protect all classes in the enjoyment of their religious faith, worship and practice. It is not incumbent on them to teach any one creed, or maintain any one form of religious discipline.

It may be plausibly said that if the Catholics teach and train their children in their own schools, and reach the grade of instruction which is deemed to be necessary for the integrity and welfare of the state, they have done their part, and should not be taxed in addition to supply instruction to the children of others. The answer is that the state does not impose on them the obligation to supply instruction for their children, but offers to supply it freely; that the state does not interfere with the family and the church, and these are able to care for the moral and religious training of the children; that the public schools do inculcate the common morality of civilized and Christian peoples; and, finally, that the public schools do not at all interfere with the family and the church by any instruction which undermines the faith of the pupils in their parents and religious teachers.

If it is said that the teaching of the truth of science and history will destroy the faith of the youth in their religion, that is a concession of weakness which no Catholic should be willing to make. It may turn out that he is afraid of the nineteenth century in general, rather than of the common school in particular.

It is not by any means true that all the members of the priesthood are afraid of the influence of the public schools, and it is certain that a large number of laity are entir