not unmindful of the services conferred upon them by the man in whose memory the meeting was held.

Donnelly In Eulogy.

A speech, every word of which was marked by solemnity and earnestness, by Mrs. Leese of Kansas was followed by the most eloquent eulogy of the day by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly.

"A great man," said Mr. Donnelly, "has fallen. He has passed from the darkness into the light. He has stepped from the visible into the invisible. He has crossed the crooked but kindly line which limits the miseries of this imperfect life. A mighty tree has fallen in the forests,

"As falls on Mount Avernus the thunder-smitten oak;
Far o'er the crashing forest the giant arms lie spread,
And the pale augurs, muttering low, gaze on the blasted head.

"Through the gap in the forest the light falls in a flood disclosing the vast proportions of the prone trunk, and amid the shattered limbs we see the fragments of the crushed nests where unobtrusive affections built their humble habitations. We erect today over the dust of our dead friend and brother a monument more durable than brass or marble, a monument of affection and honor. His great heart was in this work. Can he find in all the spheres through which his liberated spirit may wander a nobler task than that in which we are engaged? If he move among us invisible at this moment he will little regard the honors we pay his memory, for to the enfranchised soul all glory is dross; but he sees more clearly than we can the magnitude of the world-embracing labor upon which we have embarked; he sees down the vast vista of the future, and the uncountable millions of the unborn generations whose faces are to be wreathed in smiles or distorted with agony as we succeed or fail."

Mr. Powderly's Tribute.

Mr. Donnelly then touched upon the characteristics of Colonel Polk, and wound up his eulogy by calling upon the members of the audience to look to him as their exemplar. A fitting epitaph over the tomb of the departed leader, he declared, would be the lines of the Quaker poet of New England:

Large-brained, clear-eyed—of such as he,
Shall Freedom's young apostles be.

Delegate Gillette of Iowa spoke of Dr. Delamater, and Delegate Danning of Washington, D. C., added to the tributes already paid to the memory of Colonel Polk.

In response to loud calls, Mr. T. V. Powderly came forward. "No sentiment of mine," he said, "can add one single gem to the crown that now sits upon the brow of our dead brother. He has been called to a nobler sphere; he has gone to that kingdom beyond the clouds, where the tongue of calumny cannot reach him and where the dagger of the assassin cannot touch him. And even his enemies will say of him, now that he has mingled with the dust, the words which they should have said of him in life."

Resolve to Raise a Monument.

Delegate T. E. Dean of New York proposed a resolution to the effect that collection boxes should be placed in every alliance hall throughout the country for the purpose of receiving 5-cent subscriptions to form a fund out of which the family of Colonel Polk should be protected and a monument erected to the memory of the man himself on the family farm in North Carolina. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Donnelly, who said he would have a direct and strong appeal published in all the alliance papers of his state, and was carried by acclamation.

Tomorrow the resolution will be formally presented and in it the late Dr. Delamater will probably be included.

With the singing of "Sweet Bye and Bye," the gathering dispersed.

"CROSS OF THE NEW CRUSADE."

Hamlin Garland and Mrs. Leese Lift It High Before the People.

For enthusiasm and unexpected explosions of feeling, the meeting of the single tax people at the Farnam Street theater yesterday afternoon was a remarkable one. With the exception of the upper gallery the house was packed with an audience consisting principally of men, though there was a fair sprinkling of women among them, and the rounds of applause with which they testified to their approval of the sentiments of the speakers kept the building in a continuous tremble.

Mr. J. T. Beckett, president of the Omaha Single Tax club, occupied the chair and with him on the stage was a score of well known followers of Henry George, among them Mrs. Mary B. Leese, Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, Mrs. Brill, Mrs. Alonzo Wardall and Mrs. Muir of South Dakota.

Hamlin Garland, the new apostle, was first introduced and prefaced the reading of his story, "Under the Lion's Paw," with a recital of his grounds for the faith that is in him. He said that the only difference between himself and Henry George was as to the methods of attaining the same end. Henry George had attended the Chicago convention and cast his lot with the democrats because he believed that through this affiliation he could most successfully work toward the single tax goal. He (the speaker) pinned his faith to the people's party and put no trust in the democrats. He had faith in the good time coming and could almost see the dawning of the single tax day.

The reading of the story was a surprise and held the closest attention of the audience for nearly an hour. No one knows what is in "Under the Lion's Paw" until he has heard Mr. Garland read it. He is a finished elocutionist, has a smooth, musical, though not very strong voice, and loses himself in the characters which he impersonates. During the progress of the story the audience was frequently in tears, and at its close the applause was tremendous.

Mrs. Mary A. Leese of Kansas carried away the audience in a speech of remarkable eloquence and power.

Gospel of Discontent.

So much, she said, of what she had just heard had been the story of her own life that she felt it impossible to control her emotions. The prairies of Kansas were dotted with the graves of women who had died of mortgage-on-the-farm. She had come to the west in an emigrant wagon, had helped to build the claim shanty, the sod stable, had followed the plow in the furrow to win a home for herself and her children, and today the Jarvis loan company owned that farm. She had been asked if she was a "single taxer." She did not know. She came to the meeting more as a pupil than as an instructor. If the single tax meant doing away with the terrible monopoly of land she believed in the single tax. But she was no believer in a universal remedy. The diseases were manifold and no one remedy, no one ism or theory, but a combination of all would cure them. The whole world is in a condition of unrest and people everywhere are studying the gospel of discontent. If this was to lead to relief and the coming of a better day, blessed forever be the gospel of discontent!

We read of anarchy, poverty, destitution, famine; of 30,000,000 hungry human beings in Russia sending to the gates of eternity the cry of "Give us bread," while at the same time the autocrats and rulers of this same country are gambling with the earnings of the people. We hear a cry from the tramps along the highways of England, the howl of a mob in Trafalgar square reaching even to the ears of that woman who sits on the throne simply because in her veins flows the bankrupt blood of George III. For 800 years the world had heard the cry of bitterly oppressed Ireland—Ireland so munificently blessed by Providence, so abundantly able to support many times her population, and yet because of land monopolies for 800 years in chains. In our English histories we had read of the famines in Ireland. Ireland never had a famine in the proper acceptation of the term. There never was a time when the wonderfully fruitful island could not support her people. When America's ships sailed up Irish harbors with food for the hungry, they met English ships bearing away the earnings of the people. The world had heard the moan of the poor of England, where 36,000 people do all the work for a population of 37,000,000; where the small farms are so few and the dukes own lands which reach from sea to sea.

Landlords in America.

If anywhere in the world there is a sober, honest man who has not enough to eat it is because some other man has too much. A good God spreads a bountiful meal three times a day, and he spreads it for all.

We need not go from home. We are told by Robert P. Porter in long lines of statistics that America is becoming the most landlord cursed nation on the face of the earth.

Beginning March 6, 1862, for ten years was perpetrated the most gigantic robbery in the history of the world when the railways were given grants of land larger than the New England states. Land syndicates own tracts of land beside which the possessions of English landlords are nothing, and at the same time there are 25,000,000 homeless people in America. This statement is corroborated by Mr. John J. Ingalls in his resolutions before the deep water convention, and he is one of the men who helped to perpetrate the robbery. Thirty-five per cent of the population of America are tenants, 37 per cent of the population of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa are renters, and meantime the government is striving to decrease the currency. When they take away the homes of the people they take away the prop of the nation and destroy every incentive to morality. It is a gigantic conspiracy to obtain possession of the land, and the man who owns the land owns the man who occupies it. Statistics prove that the number of small farms is on the decrease, that the large estates are on the increase, that the population is being driven into the cities and that the cities are becoming terribly congested. In New York there are tenements with more souls to the square foot than there are bones in a cemetery. With the present conditions unchanged in twenty-five years the United States will be owned by 50,000 men, we are told. This continent with all its miles of territory the property of 50,000 men, less than one in 500! Was it for this we threw off the yoke of England? Was it for this the blood was shed?

Her address closed with an eloquent peroration in which the speaker prophesied the coming of better times and admonished the people's party that it was their mission to blaze a path for the world to follow.

James Ballanger of Des Moines told what he knew of land monopolies in Iowa and Mrs. Kingman had a message from Oregon.

Gathered Several Shekels.

Someone in the audience wanted to know where the money came from which published single tax literature, and a man in the gallery shouted, "From here; it's free silver," and flung a dollar on the stage. This was a signal for a silver shower, and there was a shower of coin on the floor which spoke well for the enthusiasm of the audience, if nothing else.

OMAHA, July 3.—The members of the Omaha Single Tax club, under whose auspices yesterday morning's mass meeting at the Farnam Street theater was held, and who had intended defraying all expenses of the meeting, desire to make the following report to those of the audience whose voluntary contributions defeated this purpose: Receipts, $43.50; expenses, $28.50; net receipts, $15. The net receipts will be forwarded at once to the New York Standard, the official single tax organ, to be applied in the distribution of literature. Receipt of the amount named will be acknowledged by the Standard.

The club hereby extends its thanks to the manager of the opera house for his courtesy, and to Mrs. Leese, Hamlin, Garland and others for their services.

C. F. BECKETT,
Secretary Single Tax Club.

THEY FOLLOW BELLAMY.

Nationalists Hold a Little Love Feast and Pat Each Other's Back.

While Edward Bellamy has not honored Omaha and the people's party convention with his presence, the Bellamy ideas are here and they are advanced by hundreds of the delegates who are part and parcel of the convention.

Yesterday morning fully 200 of the people who regard Mr. Bellamy as their guiding star and read "Looking Backward" as they read their bible assembled at the Windsor hotel for the purpose of holding a love feast. The meeting was a love feast in every sense of the word, and when it was adjourned those present were more fully convinced than ever before that nationalism must soon become an important issue in American politics.

The meeting was presided over by Major Henry Winn of Massachusetts. He stated that the gathering was not for the purpose of transacting business, but simply to have a social talk and get acquainted. Nearly all of the states and territories were represented and any amount of testimony was given.

How the Idea Grows.

Dr. Tucker of Ohio stated that he was well pleased with the movement in his state. The state was rapidly passing into the hands of the nationalists and the time was not far distant when they would dictate terms to the old political parties of the state. He recited the history of the movement in Cleveland, and stated that only last week 20,000 voters assembled and adopted resolutions asking the city council to declare the street car franchises of the city forfeited, that the cars might be run by, for and in the interests of the citizens. He urged that ere long the Bellamy idea would take root and be the popular theory. The correct thing to do was to keep the matter before the people, and as an illustration he insisted that a mustard plaster and time would draw a blister upon any healthy skin.

Mr. Felter of Alabama admitted that in his state nationalism was without a history, but the woods were full of nationalists.

William Penn Rogers of California introduced his remarks by saying: "Ladies, gentlemen and fellow-socialists." He declared that in his state most of the people were socialists and the remarkable reformation had been brought about by a careful study of Bellamy's book. They had studied the social problems. He insisted that in following out the Bellamy line of thought a man must be a socialist. California had gone into that great school where economy was taught. That school was the farmers alliance and it was the finest school in the world to study socialism and nationalism. When the farmers first commenced to talk nationalism they were called cranks, but things had changed and the people were rapidly falling into line. All natural monopolies, he said, should be run for the nation and by the nation.

Mr. Pyne of Connecticut saw no other way out of the difficulty but to accept nationalism. One man could and should not be allowed to live off of the profits of another. When "Looking Backward" was issued, Mr. Pyne regarded it as outlining a plan that meant the accomplishment of the desired object. As far as the people's party was concerned, Mr. Pyne thought that it was the coming party. It was the infusion of new blood; it meant honest government for the people and by the people.

From Anarchy to Importance.

Mr. Cox of Illinois reviewed the history of nationalism in his state. In 1879 the nationalists were known as anarchists. Now the movement has a different name, but the only difference was that the two organizations did not dot their "i's" and cross their "t's" in exactly the same style. The principles taught by the Haymarket rioters had sprung up in the united labor organizations until the nationalists had cast 30,000 votes for their candidate for mayor. They had attacked the gas trust, and as they had been helped by the boys on the newspapers, they had made their influence felt. The nationalists, he said, had many friends on the Chicago newspapers who were always ready to help when the bosses were not looking. Mr. Cox thought that each municipality should own its own street car and water works system. The people's party, he said, could never amount to anything until it took up the ideas of nationalism.

Mr. Kenehan of Kansas furnished the statement that all of the nationalists of his state were in the people's party and that if they should leave, nearly all of the brains of the people's party would go along.

Mr. Bradenthall of Massachusetts thought that the nationalists were gaining in strength in his state, and soon would be able to make themselves heard.

Mr. Hobbs of Maine, who bears the honor and distinction of being the man who coined the expression, "keep in the middle of the road," said that he felt as though he was attending a down east camp meeting. Money, he said, was intended for the people and not for a few. He hoped that nationalism would settle the whole question, and that the alliance would "keep in the middle of the road." Blaine, he said, was dead politically, and all that he needed was to be buried, and as strange as it may seem, the sound of Blaine's name did not cause a ripple of enthusiasm.

Mr. Bridgman of Massachusetts did not think that the Bellamy book was wholly responsible for the movement. Nationalism was in the air and the book had simply pointed out the way of the great reform which had been taken up by the peoples' party.

Acting on St. Paul's Idea.

Mr. Lerate of Massachusetts said the principle of the nationalists was that the man who did not work should not eat. The first year that the members of the party went before the people in Boston they were called long-haired cranks. Last winter when they got their gas bill through the council they were called honest but mistaken gentlemen and this year they will be simply gentlemen. He said that in Boston the party had a "Cold Cut" club, where dinners were given each alternate Monday. Leading citizens and editors were invited to listen to the discussion of topics pertaining to nationalism, and the club had accomplished a great deal of good. Mr. Bridgman advised the formation of such clubs in all towns and cities. Attending the convention made Mr. Bridgman feel at home, as every time that he saw a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy or a Union Pacific car he felt that he was within touch of Boston money. He advised the nationalists to make an honorable fight and keep in the middle of the road.

Mr. Barnes of Michigan said that a man had no right to wear gold boots if his neighbor was starving. Then he told the gathering that he was in favor of at once applying the Bellamy idea. He would first start a co-operative laundry. In every town of 2,000 or more inhabitants he would have one great building where all of the soiled linen could be cleansed. This would do away with cold dinners and any amount of vexation. In speaking of the prospects of the people's party he stated that Michigan was good for and could be counted upon for 75,000 votes.

Dr. Clarke of Minnesota was with Bellamy and thought that his state would roll up a majority for the people's party ticket.

Mr. Borcher of Montana believed that the Bellamy theory was the plan which the country would have to adopt. It was coming, he said, and would not down. He was not in Omaha for the purpose of talking nationalism alone, for there were other things that his people wanted.

Mr. Gibson of Nebraska did not think the nationalists were doing much as nationalists in Nebraska, but they were in line, for all of the members of the people's party were nationalists at heart. The party was strong and would carry the state at the coming election. Two years ago the party had polled 70,000 out of 210,000 votes and would cast more this year.

Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey insisted that the principles of nationalism had its birth long before "Looking Backward" made its appearance.

Mr. Hikok of New York thought that the Bellamy plan was the only one that would solve the problem. Cities, he said, could not be prosperous until street railways, water works and gas companies were under municipal ownership.

HOW THE SILVER MEN STAND.

Nevada Delegates Declare Stewart Can't be Spared from the Senate.

The attitude of the silver men elicited more interest than ever yesterday. A number of them talked the Gresham matter over, and while there was some expression of feeling that if nominated, notwithstanding his telegrams, he might be forced to accept the nomination, they were compelled to admit that to nominate Gresham and then get a declination would leave the party in a demoralized condition. Senator Stewart's name was then mentioned, but here also the reluctant conclusion was reached that it would be unwise. General A. J. Warner, the head of the silver league, Mr. L. E. Crandall of Washington, Mr. Dean and others canvassed the situation.

General Warner thought Senator Stewart could not head the ticket for the reason that he was needed in the senate. He had talked with the senator on the subject and "Senator Stewart," he said, "is not available, because his state is not now with him in the new people's party. If his state was already in the people's party, it would be all right. He can't run on the people's party presidential ticket in the nation and on the republican ticket in the state for United States senator."

Can't Spare Stewart from the Senate.

Senator Jones says Stewart would carry the state and then, of course, the legislature should be with him, "but Huntington and his railroads would fight him and we can't afford to run him and take any risks on the senate, where Stewert is needed by the silver men.

The conclusion was reached that the new party must seek for some prominent man in the northwest who has heretofore been identified with the republican party.

J. A. Plumer, chairman of the Nevada delegation and a close friend of Senator Stewart, said: "The statement that the silver people of the west are here bent on the nomination of a silver man is erroneous and unjust. We have never pressed Senator Stewart and the suggestion of Senator Stewart's nomination never came from our people. The Nevada delegates are not for Stewart. The people in Nevada want to keep him in the senate. He has just shown his power there by securing the passage of a free silver bill, and to take the man out of the senate after that triumph would be a grave mistake. We want to keep him there and the silver people don't care to have anything to do about the candidate. We are for the ticket. All we ask is the platform, which we have, and with a declaration for free coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one we can carry the silver states."

Last night the silver men, it was given out, were practically a unit for Kyle.

FOR A WORKING WOMAN'S HOME.

Speakers at Exposition Hall "Fall Into" Their Anecdotage for an Afternoon.

Exposition hall was fairly well filled yesterday afternoon for a meeting held under the auspices of the Working Women's union, assembly No. 718, Knights of Labor, for the establishment of a working woman's home in this city, which should aid women in obtaining employment, protect them and care for them in distress.

Mr. Powderly was on the program to preside over the meeting and make the opening address, but owing to the memorial meeting in memory of Polk he was late and after some singing Miss Susan B. Anthony, who was on the platform, delivered an address.

Mr. Powderly's arrival was enthusiastically greeted and he was introduced as "America's greatest man," which introduction somewhat nonplussed the modest firstance of the Knights of Labor.

"No," he said, "not 'America's greatest man,' but only one of her men. If such a thing as a greater than a great man could be found, it is the man who builds the nation in her gutters, in her mines, in her fields. The greatest are those who sent to the front such men as came to Omaha to do the work of millions of women and men in placing in the forefront the principles of common humanity."

Mr. Powderly Points a Moral.

Speaking to the object of the meeting, he said men must stop and think when it was realized that after 100 years of free institutions in this country, where there was enough for ten times the number of men here, there was need of a home for any one here. He told the story of a home in Denver, where every Chinaman was relieved and where all that was asked of that Chinaman when employed was that he should aid in doing the same thing for the next man. "If each of us were as much of a Christian as that Chinaman there would be enough for all."

A. W. Wright of Canada, a member of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, said the Knights of Labor meant what they said when they declared for "equal rights for all," and would fight for woman suffrage. He told a story, the application of which was that the two old parties would talk tariff until the people were again bamboozled. "Are you going to let them play the same trick again?" and the crowd yelled "No." But Mr. Wright said, "I'll tell you about that in November."

General Weaver, who had come on the stage, was called on for a speech, but got out of it by repeating the story of a religious but sleepy man who pointed to the prayers on the wall and said, "Them's my sentiments."

Knights of Labor Confer.

A general meeting of Knights of Labor was held at Washington hall last evening for a conference between officers and members on the affairs of the order. Many delegates to the people's party convention were present, but the meeting had no relation to the political gathering.

The officers whom the members had the pleasure of meeting were: Grand Master Workmen Powderly, Secretary Hayes, General Worthy Foreman Q. Cavanagh of Cincinnati, A. W. Wright of Toronto, and John Devlin of Detroit, members of the general executive board.

Women Will Ask a Hearing.

The meeting called at the Paxton yesterday afternoon had a fair attendance of suffrage women, many of the people's party, as well as a sprinkling of men, notably Delegates Wardall of South Dakota, and Johns of Kansas.

After a warm debate a committee composed of Mesdames Wardall, Cogswell, Ford, Park and Miss Cunningham was appointed to wait on the committee on resolutions and ask that a hearing be given a delegation from the National Suffrage association.

Considerable partisan feeling was shown, but Miss Anthony says that is an improvement on complete apathy.

Some of the people's party delegates insisted that a suffrage plank had already been put in the platform, to be submitted today, while others were as certain that no action would be taken by the convention.

Miss Anthony argued that the women of the people's party do nothing for the party unless something was done for them. The women were too loyal, however, for this.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS RATIFY.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Detroit—Sympathy Expressed with Mr. Blaine.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—Despite the very heavy downpour of rain about 2,000 enthusiastic republicans assembled at the Detroit opera house last evening to ratify the nominations made at Minneapolis.

General Russell A. Alger, who presided, in the course of a speech of some length complimented the republican party upon the excellence of its nominees and made many hits at Grover Cleveland. He declared that the republican party is the guardian of the American laborer and of American homes, and that if the democrats were successful at the coming elections they would flood this country with foreign labor to compete, with disastrous results, with American labor. General Alger declared that this campaign was not one of men, but one of principles. Under the administration of the republican party this country had prospered, and would continue to do so, as the present administration would be continued.

Among other speakers was James F. Burke, president of the League of American College Republican Clubs. He declared that in this and coming campaigns the league would be a big element in the success of the republican party.

Before adjourning, the following resolutions were adopted amid great enthusiasm:

"Resolved, That we extend to the leader of the republican party, Mr. James G. Blaine, our sincere sympathy and sorrow over the death of his amiable and gifted son. At this, our first meeting since his retirement from office, we desire to thank him for his great services. The country will miss him more than any one else. His genius has opened hitherto closed markets to our people, while reserving to them all the legitimate advantages. Under his care our foreign relations have been maintained in peace and honor, without being unjust to weak nations. May his long needed rest from public cares be sweetened by the love of a grateful people."

Around the Hotels.

During the past two days the corridors of the leading hotels have presented a scene of unusual animation. The proceedings of the big convention are duplicated in miniature in the lobby, and balconies and stair cases serve as rostrums from which ambitious orators promulgate their sentiments. In the evening especially the activity is at its highest. The Millard hotel is crowded to the doors until midnight. An impromptu mass meeting begins soon after dinner, and the delegates are willing to stand in the corridors during the entire evening and listen to their leaders. Here and there a group gathers around two delegates who are growing warm in their contention over the respective merits of their candidates.

Now the balconies echo a cheer for Gresham and then the friends of another candidate get together in a corner and start a series of war whoops for someone else.

The Nebraska hosts muster at the Dellone and while they do not make so much noise the process of buttonholing in continually under way. The clerks smile good naturedly and attend to the guests as best they can in the midst of the general confusion.

Income Tax Planks.

Indications are that there will be perfect harmony in the committee on resolutions today on the question of a graduated income tax. Chairman Branch of Georgia's resolution declaring, in effect, that all necessary revenues of the federal government should be raised from a graduated income tax, having been finally withdrawn by himself, the subcommittee on miscellaneous matters has decided to recommend to the full committee today the adoption of the following:

"In a graduated income tax lies the true solution of the vexed question of federal taxation."

"That plank entirely suits me," said Chairman Branch last evening, "and I think it will suit Mr. Watson and all the southern advocates of this question if it is incorporated in the platform at the end of the expression already adopted on that question."

Convention Notes.

Nearly 2,000 Kansas visitors arrived yesterday and the Kansas delegates issued them over 300 convention tickets.

The public comfort committee report that quarters have already been furnished to over 12,000 people. They can provide for about 9,000 more and believe that all available space will be in demand tonight.

Members of the Women's National alliance, of which Mrs. Fannie McCormick of Great Bend, Kan., is president, are working with the delegates in the interest of the organization of the order in the south, for the purpose of establishing more cordial relations between the women of the north and south. Mrs. Ben Terrell of Texas is assisting in the movement.

WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, July 3.

The fair weather condition now prevailing covers the central valleys and appears to be central in the lower Missouri valley.

No rain is reported from any point except the extreme northwest.

A low barometer is approaching from the north Pacific coast regions and will give us increasingly warm weather during the week.

Local Forecast—For Eastern Nebraska, Omaha and Vicinity—Warmer, fair weather, winds shifting to southerly and probably quite light in character during Monday. Warmer and continued fair weather on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—Weather for Monday:

For Nebraska and South Dakota—Generally fair, south winds, probably warmer.

For Missouri, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kansas and Colorado—Generally fair, shifting to south winds, slightly warmer.

For Iowa—Fair, warmer in eastern portion, winds shifting to south.

For North Dakota—Showers in north, fair in south portion, southwest winds, probably warmer.

For Montana—Generally fair, west winds.

Ryan's Swag Recovered.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 3.—Edward J. Ryan, the United States express robber, arrived this morning from Denver in charge of a detective and Manager Topping of the express company, to claim the stolen money deposited in the vaults of the Safe Deposit company of this city. Ryan says the package in the vault contains nearly $42,000, which, with the money already recovered, will make up the $45,000 stolen, all but $127. Ryan will be taken to Washington for trial and will plead guilty to grand larceny. It is understood that the return of the money will satisfy the express people, and that they will not push the case against Ryan.

Movement of Ocean Steamers.

At New York—Arrived—La Bourgogne, from Havre; Rhaetia, from Hamburg; Hindoo, from Hull.

At Kinsale—Arrived—Aurania, from New York for Liverpool.

At Queenstown—Arrived — Lord Gough, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

At Havre—Arrived—La Touraine, from New York.

At Southampton—Arrived — Ems, from New York for Bremen.

Spectacles adjusted for defective vision. Dr. Cullimore, R. 224, Bee bldg.

The Chautauqua Fourth.

General Alger, Chaplain Cole and others at the Twin City Chautauqua today. Grand barbecue, free. Camp fires, etc. Through trains from Omaha.

Hayden Bros. 3-string cabinet grand upright piano, new scale, $187.50.

OMAHA TOOK THE SECOND

Dave Powe's Rustlers Pulverized the Pirates in a Pretty Game.

DAD CLARKE JUST ABOUT FINISHED

Four Earned Runs in One Inning the Old Man's Fate—Kansas City Whitewashed—Minneapolis and Milwaukee Also Win—Other Games.

Omaha, 6; Toledo, 1.
Columbus, 1; Kansas City, 0.
Minneapolis, 7; Fort Wayne, 2.
Milwaukee, 8; Indianapolis, 3.

UNCLE DAVID'S White Sox had a barrel of fun with old Dad Clarke yesterday afternoon.

Dad says the Western league won't last till the 12th of July, and has already applied for a job in the boiler department in the Oswego rolling mill.

But that's the way with all old ball players—once assured that they have lost their grip and they begin their work of disintegration.

However, Dad don't cut much of a figure one way or the other, and the quicker he puts a padlock on that jaw of his the better he will be off. Even Serad took a $10 fall out of him yesterday afternoon. After being pounded until he was blue in the face, he jumped onto the umpire and guyed him until forbearance ceased to be a virtue.

But the $10 crimp closed him up like a clam.

Farmer Visner led off in the second with a clean rap to left, and then, after Rowe and Hengle had been thrown out at first, scored on Collopy's safe punch.

In the fourth Dad said all the prayers he knew, and at the finish he looked as if the grand stand had been pulled over on him.

King Kel soaked him for three sacks and the Agriculturalist for another. Rowe went out in a long high one to Armour, but Hengle laced out a double, Collicky got his base on four diseased balls, Hayes pushed out a safe and Vickery met a slant for two. The result was five great big succulent runs, four of them earned.

That ended the scoring, save a little consumptive tally the Frog Skinners squeezed in in the seventh.

Campion smashed out a three bagger and after Gettinger's out, scored on Sammy Nichols' second single. And that was all.

The crowd was an immense one and the umpiring fine.

This afternoon Uncle will break it off. The score:

OMAHA.

	AB.	R.	IB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Shelbeck, ss	4	0	0	0	1	2	4	1
Gilks, m	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelly, lf	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Visner, rf	4	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
Rowe, 1b	4	0	0	1	0	11	0	0
Hengle, 2b	3	1	2	1	0	4	4	0
Collopy, 3b	3	1	1	0	0	2	2	2
Hayes, c	4	1	1	0	0	5	3	0
Vickery, p	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
Totals	34	6	9	2	1	27	18	1

TOLEDO.

	AB.	R.	IB.	SH.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Ely ss	3	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
Nicholson, 2b	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
Campion, lb	4	1	0	0	0	8	0	0
Gettinger, lf	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	1
Nichol, m	4	0	2	0	1	4	0	0
Newell, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Armour, rf	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Darling, c	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
Clark, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	28	1	4	0	2	27	11	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Omaha	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

SUMMARY.

Runs earned: Omaha, 5; Toledo, 1. Two-base hits: Hengle, Vickery. Three-base hits: Kelly, Campion. Double plays: Shelbeck to Hengle. Base on balls: Off Vickery, 3; Clarke 1. Left on bases: Omaha, 2; Toledo, 3. Struck out: By Vickery, 5. Time of game: One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire: Serad.

Will Play Both After Dinner.

On account of the big parade this morning the game scheduled for 10:30 a. m. between the Omahas and the Toledos will be transferred to this afternoon, when there will be two contests between the teams. This is done to accommodate the lovers of the sport who would be somewhat perplexed to find time to see both the ball games and the parade in the morning.

The first game will be called at 2:30 o'clock and the second will be started a few minutes after the completion of the first. Darby will pitch in the first game and Vickery, whose work of late has been very fine, will officiate in the second. The positions for the first game will be as follows:

Omahas.	Positions.	Toledos.
Darby	Pitch	Dewald
Hayes	Catch	Harley
Rowe	First	Campion
Hengle	Second	Nicholson
Collopy	Third	Newell
Shelbeck	Short	Ely
Visner	Right	Armour
Gilks	Center	Nichols
Kelly	Left	Gettinger

In the second game the men will line up as follows:

Omahas.	Position.	Toledos.
Vickery	Pitch	Clarke
Hayes	Catch	Darling
Rowe	First	Campion
Hengle	Second	Nicholson
Collopy	Third	Newell
Shelbeck	Short	Ely
Visner	Right	Armour
Gilks	Middle	Nichols
Kelly	Left	Gettinger

Uncle Dave is very anxious to win both games today, and if he can do it the Indians will secure a good start on the second series, and will be in fine fettle to meet the champion Columbus team, which comes Wednesday.

Cowboys Whitewashed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 3.—Manager Manning's fumble of a batted ball in the eighth inning with a man on third gave Columbus today's game. Both of the pitchers were in fine form. Score:

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E	COLUMBUS.	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E
Manning, 2b	4	1	4	1	1	1	Walsh, ss	4	1	0	1	0	0
Sunday, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	1	O'Rourke, 3b	3	0	0	2	0	0
McMahon, c	4	1	0	3	1	1	Campau, lf	4	2	2	0	0	0
Carney, 1b	3	1	5	1	0	0	Lally, rf	4	1	3	0	0	0
Mayer, sb	4	1	3	1	2	0	M'Cleln'd, 2b	4	1	1	5	0	0
Costello, m	3	1	1	0	0	0	Br'kn'ge, 1b	3	1	14	0	0	0
Alberts, ss	2	0	5	1	1	1	Abbey, m	2	0	0	0	0	0
Lake, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0	Jantzen, c	3	1	7	0	0	0
Hughey, p	4	0	1	0	0	0	Clausen, p	3	0	0	3	0	0
Totals	31	4	24	8	6	4	Totals	30	7	27	11	0	

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	—1

SUMMARY.

Two base hits: Mayer, Walsh, Jantzen. Three-base hit: Campau. Base on balls: Off Hughey, 3; off Clausen, 6. Safe hits: Sunday, Costello. Struck out: By Hughey, 4; by Clausen, 4. Stolen bases: McMahon, Alberts, Walsh, Campau, McClellan. Left on bases: Kansas City, 9; Columbus, 9. Time of game: One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire: Baker.

Beaten at Their Old Home.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 3.—Fort Wayne played today at St. Paul. The visitors were outbatted and outfielded. Score:

MINNEAPOLIS.	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E	FORT WAYNE.	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E
Newman, m	4	3	2	1	0	0	Donaghue, lf	4	0	5	0	1	1
Carroll, rf	4	0	2	0	0	0	Sutcliffe, c	4	1	4	3	2	1
West, 1b	5	1	12	0	0	0	Alvord, 3b	4	1	4	0	0	0
Katz, lf	5	2	0	0	1	1	Motz, 1b	4	1	9	0	0	0
Parrott, 3b	4	1	2	1	0	0	Smith, 3b	4	0	2	4	0	0
Manyon, c	5	2	6	0	0	0	Holland, ss	4	2	1	3	0	0
Shinnick, 2b	4	2	1	3	0	0	Hogriever, m	4	2	0	1	0	0
Graham, ss	4	1	2	4	0	0	Dugdale, rf	4	0	2	0	1	1
Swartzel, p	4	1	0	4	0	1	Corbett, p	3	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	37	12	27	15	2	3	Totals	35	7	27	12	4	

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Minneapolis	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	—7
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

SUMMARY.

Runs earned: Minneapolis, 0; Fort Wayne, 1. Two-base hits: Newman, Shinnick, Hogriever, Swartzel, Parrott. Three-base hits: Motz, Sutcliffe. Sacrifice hits: Newman, West, Dugdale. Double plays: Shinnick, Graham and West. Base on balls: Off Swartzel, 2; Corbett, 1. Stolen bases: Carroll, Katz. Struck out: By Swartzel, 2; Corbett. Time of game: One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire: Snyder.

Hoosiers Still Weak.

MILWAUKEE,