CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The Union Pacific Funding Bill Reported to the Senate.

IMPORTANT MATTERS DISCUSSED

The Army Appropriation Bill Warmly Debated in the House—The Omaha Pubic Building Measure.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—In the senate this morning Mr. Frye, from the select committee on public railroads, reported the Union Pacific funding bill, providing f or the settlement of claims growing out of the is sue of bonds to secure the payment of all indebtedness. He said: "The bill is the Outhwaite bill as reported to the house, containing many amendments over the bill as it came from the commission originally. The senate report is signed by all the members of the committee, the senator from Minnesota (Davis), who was absent, having authorized the chairman to sign his name to the report. The bill relates only to the Union Pacific and Central branch, and has nothing whatever to do with the Central Pacific. The committee found much greater difficulty in formulating an adjustment and settlement with the Central Pacific than with the Union Pacific, and is not prepared at the present time to make any report touching that company. The bill provides for funding the present worth of the debt of the United States against this corporation, and I desire that the statement of process (which I have here, and will read) may be printed in the Record."

Mr. Frye read the paper referred to, and said that the actuaries of the New York Life Insurance company had been requested to present the statement and that it was possible that, when received, the committee might want to offer it as an amendment to the bill. The bill was placed on the calendar, and, with the report, ordered to be printed.

The bill for the erection of a marine hospital at Evansville, Ind., was reported and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Riddleberger, from the committee on manufactures, reported the bill providing that the surplus from the appropriation made for the centennial exposition of the Ohio valley may be used for expositions at Augusta and Richmond. Referred.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hoar on the 24th, was taken up and agreed to. It provides for the appointment of a committee of seven senators to report upon the relations of commerce and business existing between the United States and the British North American possessions, including the effect upon the commerce and carrying trade of the United States of the Canadian system of railways and canals, and the prospect of the displacement of any existing industries of the United States by industries established there; also whether the obligations of existing treaties and of international law have been observed by such dependencies toward the people of the United States, and as to the number, amount and character of existing claims against Great Britain by reason of the violation of such obligations toward the people of the United States in such dependencies.

Mr. Hoar said that in reference to the transportation question embraced in the resolution, he understood the committee on inter-state commerce proposed to take up that subject. It was not, therefore, his purpose to engage in that branch of the inquiry.

Mr. Cullom said that the committee expected to enter on a thorough investigation of the relations between the United States and the British Canadian possessions connected with the subject of transportation, both by rail and water, and it was only owing to an understanding with the senator from Massachusetts that he had not made any objection to the adoption of the resolution. The senate then resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Spooner, appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Atchison, Kan.

Mr. Beck made a point of order on the amendment, and proceeded to argue it. He said that the senate had no right to attach to the civil sundry civil bill appropriations for public buildings. It was not good legislation. After a long discussion the point of order was withdrawn by Mr. Beck, and an aye and nay vote taken on the proposition itself as a test question affecting all the other public buildings. The amendment was rejected; yeas 21, nays 23, as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Bowen, Cameron, Chandler, Cullom, Daniel, Evarts, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Manderson, Mitchell, Palmer, Payne, Plumb, Riddleberger, Sabin, Spooner, Stewart, Stockleridge, Teller, Wilson of Iowa—21.

Nays—Allison, Bate, Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Call, Coke, Dawes, Edmunds, Gibson, Gray, Hampton, Hawley, Jones of Arkansas, Morgan, Pugh, Reagan, Saulsbury, Sherman, Vest, Waltham, Wilson of Maryland—23.

Mr. Spooner said that in reference to the vote just had he would offer no other public building amendments that were in the same category as the Atchison one, but he would offer now an appropriation of $50,000 for a public building at Opelousas, La. The circumstances were that such a bill had passed both houses and was now before the president, but did not contain the appropriation clause. The amendment was rejected—Yeas 6, nays 33.

Mr. Spooner offered as an amendment the bill to refund the direct tax.

Mr. Harris made the point of order that the amendment was general legislation and not in order on a general appropriation bill.

The Presiding Officer—The chair has no doubt on the subject, the point of order is well taken.

Mr. Plumb offered an amendment providing that supplies, the result of prison labor, shall not be purchased for use at the national soldiers' home. Rejected without division.

Mr. Manderson offered an amendment appropriating $3,170 to repay the city of Omaha for paving for the court house and postoffice. Agreed to.

Mr. Stewart moved an amendment providing that no part of the appropriation in the bill shall be used in the investigation of any case or the prosecution of any person in the mining region for cutting for mining or domestic purposes short or scrubby timber unfit to be sawed or hewed into lumber of commercial value. Agreed to.

Mr. Call offered an amendment appropriating $10,000 to be expended at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury for the recovery of property of the United States now held in adverse possession to the government. He spoke of the information recently laid before the senate on that subject.

Mr. Sherman opposed the amendment, and spoke of the hope of recovering the property which had belonged to the confederate states as an illusive one. The debts of those states are a lien upon their property. The proposition was to give some gentleman a pleasant trip to Europe. The recovery of confederate property by the United States government might be attended with responsibility for their debts.

Mr. Cockrell spoke of the fary tales of the wealth of the defunct confederacy as being only equalled by the stories of the immense wealth stored up in England belonging to American heirs. He gave an account of the suit brought in the name of the United States against Frazer, Trenholm & Co., and read from the report made by the secretary of the treasury to the house of representatives in 1867 on the subject of that and similar suits. He also read and criticised communications from H. B. Littlepage, employed as a special attorney for the government in 1887, in relation to the recovery of confederate property, and said that that was the sort of information by which it was sought to show that a British ship of war, formerly the Texas, seen by Admiral Luce at Bermuda, had been the property of the confederate states. He had no doubt that the British government could account for all the ships in the navy just as the United States government could account for all its ships.

Mr. Edmunds—Of course they can be all accounted for, because they all belonged to the British navy at that time. They were just as much a part of the British navy then as they are now.

Mr. Cockerell—But the senator from Florida claims that they belonged to the confederate states, and should now belong to the United States.

Mr. Blair—Is it necessary for the senator from Missouri to use the words 'confederate states' so often? I do not think that expression should be made use of.

Mr. Cockrell—Do you wish me to call them "rebel states?"

Mr. Blair—Anything you please, but don't say "confederate states" or "confederate treasury," or anything of that kind.

Mr. Cockrell—If the senator from New Hampshire tells me any word in the English, or any other language, that will tickle his ear when applied to the rebels I will be only too happy to use it.

Mr. Blair—I only express my feelings in the matter. The senator may go on and violate them. There are other senators just as sensitive on the subject as I am.

Mr. Cockrell—I have no doubt of it, and I beg those senators' pardon. I am not trying to stun their sensibilities, but I am simply reading what the senator from Florida has compelled to be brought out in this discussion.

Mr. Call—I protest against your saying that I compelled them to be brought out. I have nothing to do with the reading of these papers.

Mr. Cockrell—These papers were sent to the senate in response to the resolution offered by the senator from Florida, on which this amendment is based.

In conclusion, Mr. Cockrell said that the proposed appropriation would be simply an absolute waste of so much money, and might complicate the United States government. The bill went over till to-morrow, and the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—When the house met to-day the clerk laid before it a letter from the speaker announcing his enforced absence from the city for a few days on account of important business, and upon motion of Mr. Mills of Texas, Mr. McMillen of Tennessee, was elected as speaker pro tem, and took the chair amid applause.

Mr. Mills asked unanimous consent that August 7 be assigned for the consideration of bills reported from the committee on labor, with the exception of the convict labor bill.

Mr. Spinola, of New York, objected to this exception.

Mr. Mills stated that unanimous consent could not be procured unless exception was made.

Mr. Spinola replied that in that event the labor bills should die just where they were. The state of New York had already taken steps toward abolishing convict labor, and he was opposed to allowing the state of Pennsylvania to flood his state with convict made goods.

The request was not granted.

Mr. Dibble called up the conference report on the Omaha public building bill. The bill, as originally passed by the senate, limits the cost for the site and building to $1,200,000. The house amended this by fixing the limit for the site at $400,000, without making any provision for the building. As agreed to in conference, the bill provides a limit of $1,200,000 for the building and site, with the further proviso that the site shall not exceed in cost $100,000. After a long debate the report was rejected. Yeas, 81; nays, 92, and the bill was again sent to conference.

On motion of Mr. Holman, the bill was passed for the revocation of the withdrawal of lands made for the benefit of certain railroads. The bill, which applies only to Iowa and Minnesota, authorizes the secretary of the interior, whenever a land grant is adjusted and there is found to be an excess of idemnity lands, to restore such excess to the public domain.

Mr. Townsend, from the committee on military affairs, reported a resolution calling on the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy for information as to what collections, suitable to be embodied in a national military and naval museum, to be established at Washington, are now in existence in their respective departments. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Townsend the further consideration of the deficiency bill was postponed and the house went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill with the senate amendments. All the amendments were non-concurred in, with the exception of those relative to fortifications and ordinance.

Mr. Townsend then moved a non-concurrence in these amendments in bulk, but Mr. Buchanan demanded that they be considered in order.

Mr. Townsend then moved a non-concurrence in the first amendment, appropriating $2,500 for the repair of the sea wall and wharf at Willets Point, N. Y.

Mr. Sayres of Texas, said that the senate has no more right to put these amendments on the army bill than it had to put them on the judiciary bill. It was a question which involved the dignity and power of the house.

Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan said that if there was anything to be done in the nature of provisions for armament and fortification it must be done by the army appropriation bill. While he would vote with his committee in favor of a concurrence, he hoped that in the end the amendments would be agreed to.

Mr. Blount of Georgia, wanted to see the house conference instructed to inform the senate conference that the house would never yield. He would rather see the army bill fail than see the senate dominating this body. He was willing to resort to every parliamentary method to prevent the perpetration of this outrage on the house.

Mr. Reed characterized as absurd the position taken by the gentleman from Georgia. That position was that because the rules of the house sent certain bills to certain committees the senate was to conform to those rules in the amendment of those bills. The position was in conflict not only with the senate—that the house could stand—but with common sense, and that the house could not stand. He then spoke of the importance of the proposed legislation. He admitted that there was not one chance in a hundred of war, but if war should come the United States would undergo a national humiliation more terrible than had ever before been inflicted on the face of the earth.

Pending action the committee rose and the house adjourned.

FRICKE'S PECULIAR LOVE.

How it Led to Mating and Painful Separation.

Some four or five months since Chris Specht was in Germany and while there induced an old friend of his named Frederick Fricke to immigrate to this country. After settling up his affairs in Faderland, Fricke took passage with his wife and baby on a Cunarder for this country. The first day out the infant took sick and was a great charge to the mother. Then, to make matters worse, the mother, in her worry and excitement, was stricken with marignous fever, and died three days after leaving her native shores. On board the steamer was a young girl named Rosa Englemann, who was bound for New York, where she had a brother. After Mrs. Fricke's death, Rosa assumed the duties of nurse to the little one, as well as consoler for the bereaved husband. She was unremitting in her kindly offices until the party reached the American metropolis, when the baby, which had improved under her motherly care, was turned over to the father. Mr. Fricke presented Miss Engleman with a substantial attestation of his gratitude, and taking her address, the parties separated. Fricke came on to Omaha, and for a time his little one was cared for in the family of the Spechts, but becoming too much of a charge, Mr. Fricke was obliged to place it in the hands of a stranger nurse, who was allowed a certain sum per week for its maintenance. This arrangement, however, was distasteful to the father, as he was much averse to seeing his offspring brought up by hands which had no partichular interest in the little one's welfare beyond the pecuniary benefit they were deriving therefrom. More and more every day it preyed upon the father's mind, until his anxiety became unbearable, and he resolved upon a change. Naturally he went to his old friend Specht for counsel and advice, and after a thorough discussion of the condition of things Mr. Specht suggested marriage. Fricke, however, since the demise of his wife, had eschewed female society, and he was apprehensive that it would require too long a time for him to search out a worthy woman. His first wife was the ideal of all he considered divine in woman, and while he did not rebel against Specht's respectful proposition, he felt that it would prove a task that promised more of failure than success. He said, however, he would try.

That night after he had retired, and as he lay there cogitating over his sudden determination, he lived once more through the never-to-be-forgotten scenes of his journey across the broad Atlantic. His sick boy, and then his frau, her ravings of home and friends in delirium, her sad death, and mournful burial at sea, all passed before his closed eyes with the vividness of reality. But these lugubrious shadows were not all that passed before the man's mental vision.

A tall, graceful young woman, with bright blue eyes, a rosy complexion and a knot of luxuriant yellow hair, mingled with the creations of his memory, and an involuntary thrill went through him and lingered in tingling sensations in the thoracic region. Now she sat and rocked the little one, singing it to slumber with soft lullabys, now she knelt by the side of the delirous wife, ministering to her wants and whispering words of hope and consolation; then again she essayed to mitigate the grief of the stricken husband.

It was Rosa Englemann.

With the memory came a happy thought to the perplexed man, and the hope that in her he might find the embodiment of all that which he sought. She had made a most favorable impression upon him during the melancholy days of his journey to this country, and he remembered that it was with a pang that he parted with her upon their arrival in New York. But was she married? Could she still be found at the address she had given him, and what would she think of his strange proposition? In any event he would write the next morning, and lay before her clearly and plainly all the circumstances that prompted the act, and ask her to wed him. This he did. A week or two later a reply came. It was couched in precise language, but his proposal had met with favor. She closed by saying that she needed money to defray her expenses to Omaha, and asked that it be sent her. It was, and three months ago the heroine of the voyage of two months before reached this city, and the day following was made Mrs. Fricke.

The clouds had now rolled by in Frederick Fricke's life, and a flood of sunshine o'erspread all things. The baby was brought home, and affairs with the strangely mated pair floated along like a summer stream through sylvan shades. Fricke was again perfectly happy, but now he bemoans and laments over the fact that perfect happiness is of but short duration in this life. A month or so ago, the lovely situation at the Fricke mansion received a rude shock, or in other words, a fair sized family row broke out. It was patched up, but like the small-pox broke out afresh, and again and again did the rupture occur. Then it was that Fricke wondered why he had been born. He felt that he would give Bob Ingersoll an important bit of information, and that was that sheol is not only a very warm establishment but that it existed immediately roundabout his terrestrial abode, and the idea that it only existed somewhere in the bowels of the earth down toward China, was an absolutely fallacious one. But things went on from bad to worse, until one night, about three weeks ago, Mrs. Fricke packed up her little bundle of worldily goods and ran away, leaving Fricke alone with his baby. At first it was supposed that she had returned to New York, but later developments show that she is officiating as a domestic with a respectable family near the corner of Seventeenth and Pierce streets. The tale is not without a moral; it is only another exemplification of the old adage that if you "marry in haste you'll repent at leasure." That's what Fricke is doing now, as he drives away at his trade in the employ of Lietenberger, the plumber.

COLONEL LORIN MILLER DEAD.

A Pioneer of Nebraska and a Prominent Man in Its Early Days.

Colonel Lorin Miller, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Omaha, quietly breathed his last at 5:20 yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. F. E. Sanborn, 813 South Nineteenth street. He had lived to the ripe old age of eighty-eight, and knew scarcely pain or sickness up to the day of his demise. The immediate cause of his death was the failure of heart action, caused by senility. His life has been a long and useful one.

His ancestors lived for a number of generations in the state of Vermont. He first saw the light in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, in the year 1800. In early life he was a surveyor and has been an engineer in New York, Wisconsin and other states. About 1830 he was married and three children blessed the union. He has seen many of the most thickly populated western states when they were in a state of nature and unmarked with the ax or plough of the white man. When he passed through Illinois to Wisconsin at an early day he drove over the present site of Chicago when nothing was there but Fort Dearborn and the swamp.

He came to Omaha October 19, 1854, and at that time the prairie grass swayed in the breeze where now stand the most stately buildings in the city. He first stopped at the Bedell house, which stood then at the corner of Harney and Eleventh streets. He was already past the meridian of life at the time, but his wife's health had been failing for some time and he hoped that a change to the prairies of the far, wild west would benefit her. But in this he was most bitterly disappointed, for in less than a year she was dead. It was a terrible blow to him. As the village of Omaha commenced to grow he took an active interest in all matters relating to her prosperity. He surveyed Jeffrey's addition and also the addition of Scriptown, which included a tract extending from Cuming to Fort street. In this addition he purchased a block on Twenty-third and Charles streets, which is now valued at $50,000. In 1866-67 he held the position of mayor of Omaha and performed at the same time the duties of police magistrate. During his later years he did considerable newspaper work. The market reports in the paper were his particular hobby, and he took great interest in maintaining his department of the Herald. He also wrote the political history of seventy years ago. He had met nearly all the prominent men in public life in his day and in his wonderfully retentive memory were stored away a perfect cyclopedia of facts relating to their personal characteristics. He was a Jeffersonian democrat d,ed in the wool, and when General Jackson became president he rode clear to Washington in a stage coach to congratulate him. When Cleveland was inaugurated three years ago he again made a pilgrimage to Washington, but this time by rail. He is one of a very limited few who have called on both Jackson and Cleveland. His three children are all living, the eldest, Dr. George L. Miller, being a well known citizen of Omaha. His other two children, Mrs. Lysander Richardson and Mrs. Johnson, live respectively at Athol, Mass., and Geddes, N. Y. His wife is buried at Cardiff, N. Y., and in compliance with his expressed wish his remains will be laid by her side. The funeral exercises will probably occur to-morrow and will be presided over by the Free Masons, of which order he was a member in high standing.

Found Dead.

A dead men was found at South Omaha last evening. It was first reported that he had been murdered, but a later account gave sunstroke as the cause of death. His name is reported as Gorman.

Smoke Seidenberg's Figaro and get the best 5-cent cigar in the world. Max Meyer & Co., wholesale depot.

Solid silver thimbles for 55c each at EDHOLM & AKIN'S.

The Only Woman Who Was Killed.

Washington Capital: Among the many interesting things concerning the battle of Gettysburg published by the daily press during the recent celebration of its quarter centennial, I have seen no allusion to the story of Jenny Wade, who was the only woman killed in that conflict. She was a young and very attractive girl, living in a double red brick house on the Baltimore pike, east of the town. On the first day of the combat, when the Eleventh corps, under Major General O. O. Howard was forced back to Cemetery Hill, and 5,000 of their number captured in the street, Jenny was engaged in her usual household occupations in the kitchen in the rear of their dwelling, and a confederate bullet penetrated the front door, traversed the direct and connecting hall and buried itself in the poor girl's bosom, killing her instantly. Shr was engaged to be married, and hee lover was fighting among the union troops. By a strange fatality he was killed, as nearly as could be ascertained, about the same time as his sweetheart, neither of them, of course, learning aught of the death of the other. The house is still standing, and wasccnspicuously decorated with bunting during the reunion.

A GAME FIT FOR THE GODS.

The Uncertainties Put Up Beautiful Base Ball Yesterday.

THEY WIN WHEN THEY WANT TO.

Des Moines Takes a Forlorn Hope From the Leaders—A Twelve-Inning Tussle Between Kansas City and Milwaukee.

Western Association Standing.

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

	Played	Won	Lost	Pr Ct
St. Paul	65	42	23	.646
Des Moines	60	35	25	.586
Omaha	61	34	27	.557
Kansas City	62	32	30	.473
Milwaukee	67	30	37	.448
Chicago	64	29	35	.453
Sioux City	25	11	14	.440
Minneapolis	63	25	38	.396

Omaha 5, Minneapolis 2.

The game played at the ball park yesterday afternoon between Omaha and Minneapolis was one of the finest contests seen here this season.

The work of the home team was almost faultless, every man played brilliantly, and it would have to have been a great team to have taken the ball from them.

Clarke pitched for Omaha, with Wilson to catch him, while Klopf and Broughton officiated for Minneapolis.

The work of the local battery was of a very high order, Daddy Clarke holding the big northern sluggers down to four hits.

Cooney and Crooks both did phenomenal work, the latter's playing being of a character that any player might well feel proud of.

The errors of steady old Joe Miller and McGarr were wholly excusable, Joe's being a high throw to first of a ferociously hit ball and Mac's, a muff of a fly after a hard, long run for it. As it was he came within an ace of throwing his man out at first.

Sharp and accurate fielding, coupled with skillful twirling prevented either side from scoring until the fourth innings. Then the visitors jumped in and scored an unearned run. After Walsh's out to Crooks, who reached out like a great big octopus and gathered in everything that came his way, Brosnan got in a safe drive to short left field. He ran down to second on a half passed ball. Rowe, the luoberly duffer, struck out, to the joy of the crowd, but Kreig hit a hot one to Miller. It had hair on it, and Joe fumbled, and then when he did fasten his fangs on it, he threw it wild to P. O., and Brosnan scampered home. Jevne retired the side on an out from Doddy to O'Connell.

It was another ostrich egg for both sides in the fifth, but in the sixth Omaha took the lead.

Miller drove a safe one to center, but Clarke in his anxiety to knock the ball over Albright's warehouse, struck out. Burns, the Poet, however, had been holding himself in readiness for just such an emergency, and walking jauntily up to the plate he smashed Mr. Klopf for a beautiful single. Billy Annis followed with a mate for the Poet's hit, and Miller, who had of course reached third, tried to get home on the smash. He was caught between the bases and run down. Then, just to spoil this good work, Broughton essayed to catch Burns off second, and he fired the ball down that way, but it went way over Brosnan's head and out onto the prairie, where an animated object wasn't to be seen. Rowe and McCullum had run clear into the diamond to assist in corralling Miller. Of course on this throw of Broughton's both Burns and Annis scampered home.

Thus Omaha was ahead, and her stock took a big jump.

Broughton told Rowe he was a chump, and the crowd agreed with him, and they jeered the great man to their heart's content.

Minneapolis could not even up matters in her half, and then, just to make things more binding, Omaha came right back at her in the seventh with two more.

Cooney led off with a safe one to left, and quickly stole second. McGarr drove the ball to Kreig, and while he was puzzling it reached first in safety. Wilson was now due and he did not disappoint his admirers. The first ball that left Klopf's hand he caught square on his bat and lined her out to deep center for a couple of cushions. Cooney tried to make home on the hit, and did so nicely, but the umpire said no, and of course he was credited with an out. Miller flied out to Jevne, but Clarke cleared the bases on a fine two bagger out into McCullum's territory. He overrun second, however, unfortunately and was put out.

It was a cipher each in the eighth, and a tally apiece in the ninth. Omaha made her's on a rattling hit across first bag by O'Connell, and a two bagger by McGarr, and Minneapolis her,s on a two barger by Kreig, and a single by Jevne.

The struggle ended, the crowd cheered lustily, mopped their classical brows, and with joy and contentment in their hearts, put up their little lead pencils and went home.

The official score:

OMAHA.

	AB.	R.	B.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Burns, lf	4	1	2	0	0	0	0
Annis, m	4	1	2	2	0	0	0
Crooks, 2b	4	0	1	0	5	7	0
O'Connell, 1b	4	1	1	0	12	1	0
Cooney, ss	4	0	1	1	1	6	0
McGarr, rf	4	1	2	0	1	0	1
Wilson, c	4	1	1	1	6	0	0
Miller, 3b	4	0	1	0	0	2	1
Clarke, p	4	0	1	0	2	6	0
Totals	36	5	11	4	27	22	2

MINNEAPOLIS.

	AB.	R.	B.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Hawes, 1b	3	0	0	1	10	1	0
Walsh, ss	3	0	0	1	2	2	0
Brosnan, 2b	4	1	1	0	2	2	0
Rowe, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kreig, 3b	3	1	1	0	0	5	1
Jevne, lf	4	0	1	0	2	0	0
McCullom, cf	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Broughton, c	3	0	0	0	11	0	2
Klopf, p	3	0	0	0	0	9	0
Totals	30	2	4	2	27	19	3

Omaha	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	—5
Minneapolis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Runs earned—Omaha 3, Minneapolis 1. Two base hits—McGarr, Wilson, Clarke, Kreig. Three base hits—McGarr. Double plays—Cooney, Crooks, O'Connell; Crooks, Cooney and O'Conneli. Bases on balls—By Clark 2. Struck out—By Clarke 4, by Klonf 6. Passed balls—Wilson. Time—1:50. Umpire—Quest.

Shannon Goes Home.

Dan Shannon, one of the most popular members of the Omaha team, leaves for his home in Bridgeport, Conn., this morning. For some weeks Mr. Shannon has been indisposed, and concluding that a change of air would benefit him, he departs for home to-day. He is a fine ball player, and, more than that, a clever, courteous gentleman, and his hundreds of friends here wish him all the good luck in the world.

The St. Pauls To-day.

The St. Pauls, the coming champions of the Western association, will be here to-day for three games. The boys are eager for the fray and say they will not be satisfied with anything less than two out of three games. In any event, they will be grand struggles and the lovers of good games should not lose them.

Kansas City 3, Milwaukee 1.

KANSAS CITY, July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Twelve innings were required to decide the Kansas City-Milwaukee game to-day, and they were for the greater part twelve innings of ball playing. Horner was suffering from a sore arm, but nevertheless pitched a fine game of ball. Swartzel had his regular record of strike outs and the visitors were unable to hit him effectively. Long's playing at short and Hasamaer's in right were the features of the game. It was the first time the latter had played with the team for some time and he received an ovation. The winning runs were scored in the first half of the twelfth inning on a double by Reynolds, a single by Long, and a wild throw to the plate by Strauss. The score:

Kansas City	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Milwaukee	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Cartwright, Reynolds. Double plays—Hasamaer, Johnson and Reynolds. First base on balls—Off Swartzel 1, off Horner 1. Hit by pitched ball—Johnson. First base on errors—Kansas City 1, Milwaukee 3. Struck out—By Swartzel 11. Passed balls—By Reynolds. Hits—Kansas City 11, Milwaukee 5. Errors—Kansas City 4, Milwaukee 6. Batteries—Swartzel and Reynolds, Horner and Warner. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Fessenden.

Des Moines 6, St. Paul 5.

DES MOINES, July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Des Moines snatched victory from almost certain defeat in the last inning to-day by a bunching of hits and an error. The game was closely contested all through, though the visitors did the heaviest batting. The home team went to bat in the ninth inning with a score of 5 to 2 against them. Alvord struck a hot liner to right field for three bases, Van Dyke got a base on balls, Traffley flew out to left, Cushman got a life on an error of Morrisey, Shaffer hit for two bases, Quinn a single, Stearns a base on balls, Holliday struck out and Maccullar flew out to second, netting four runs. Difficult running catches were made by Patton, Holliday and Carroll. The score:

Des Moines	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4—	6
St. Paul	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0—	5

Earned runs—Des Moines 4, St. Paul 4. Two-base hits—Shafer of Des Moines, Ringo (2), Shaffer of St. Paul (3). Three-base hits—Holliday, Alvord. Bases on balls—By Cushman 1, by Anderson 5. Bases given for hitting man with ball—By Anderson 1. Struck out—By Cushman 4, by Anderson 8. Passed balls—Traffley 1, Ringo 3. Wild pitches—Cushman 1. Time of game—1:55. Umpire—Hagan.

OTHER GAMES.

Yesterday's Winners in the National League Contests.

DETROIT July 31.—Result of to-day's game:

Detroit	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—5
Indianapolis	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2—7

Eleven innings. Pitchers—Conway for Detroit, Healy for Indianapolis. Base hits—Detroit 11, Indianapolis 9. Errors—Detroit 8, Indianapolis 2. Umpire—Lynch.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The game here to-day between Chicago and Pittsburg was postponed on account of rain.

BOSTON, July 31.—Result of to-day's game:

Boston	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0—5
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0 1—6

Eleven innings. Pitchers—Sowders for Boston, Clarkson for Philadelphia. Base hits—Boston 8, Philadelphia 12. Errors—Boston 5, Philadelphia 5. Umpire—Powers.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Result of to-day's game:

New York	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0—	6
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1

Pitchers—Welch and O'Day. Base hits—New York 9, Washington 3. Errors—New York 3, Washington 5. Umpire—Daniels.

The American Association

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Result of to-day's game:

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	0—	8
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	2

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Result of to-day's game:

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3—	7
Louisville	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Result of to-day's game:

Athletics	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0—	4
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0

BROOKLYN, July 31.—Result of to-day's game:

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—	3

That Valentine Game.

CHADRON, Neb., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The report in your paper July 26 of the ball game at that place between the Chadron Browns and the Valentine imported nine, stating the game was called on account of the rank decisions of George Clark, umpire, in justice to Mr. Clark demands an explanation. The Valentines imported all of the nine except three men. Among the number imported were the Patterson brothers, from Plattsmouth, who were the battery. There were three men at Valentine, J. Connolly, Ed Clark and Charles Cornell (an aspirant for senator) who had considerable money bet on the side, and at the eighth inning the score stood 6 to 3 in favor of Chadron, when these three men, seeing they were about to lose their $500, instituted a kick among the Valentine players and refused to leave the decisions to referees or refused to have a new umpire—just naturally refused to play ball—and drew down their money. The opinion of a number of disinterested gentlemen who witnessed the game is that the decisions favored the Valentine nine, they having scored their first score upon a dead ball.

The Greene Club Wins.

WATERLOO, Ia., July 31.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The scheduled games of the Northern Iowa Base Ball league have been played and the Greene club declared the winner of the pennant, from a league consisting of six clubs with a percentage of eight-tenths of winning games. Charles City was a close second all the season through, finishing in second place with a record of 177 of games won.

Big Price for a Horse.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 31.—Bell Boy was sold to-day to C. C. Leaman, of San Diego, Cal., for $5,000. This is the largest price ever paid for a horse.

PLUNGER DALY.

His Reported Winnings in Omaha All Windy Bosh.

Considerable excitement was occasioned among the sports yesterday afternoon by the report that Con Daly had won $5,400 at the Diamond pool rooms on the races at Saratoga and Monmouth Park. The first report was that his winnings were $12,000. This dwindled to $9,000, and finally to $5,400, but the probabilities are that he did not win anything, that is to say, worth mentioning. In the first place there are no rooms in Omaha that a man could lay $12,000, or even $5,000, in on any event, and that Daly could step in here and carry off this little fortune, when the largest bets made seldom reach over $100, or even that amount, is the veriest rot. At the Diamond a BEE reporter was told that they had lost $5,000 to Daly, but of course this went in one auricular and out the other. He placed his money on the first event at the rate of $1 to $10, the second $1 to $6 and the third $1 to $5, so they say, and his net winnings footed up the neat figure of $5,000—in his highly erudite mind. Daly probably won $51, no more. He came here several weeks ago from St. Joe, where it was said his "plunging" proclivities closed the pool rooms. Since his arrival here he has been a frequenter of the pool rooms and has been quite handy with his mouth. He stands in the rear of the crowd and makes his "cracks," generally offering to lay one or two, or mayhaps $5,000 on a horse or a base ball club, fully knowing at the same time if he gets up a single case at his odds, he is lucky. He came here ostensibly to get up a foot race, being a professional sprinter, but meeting with poor success in this line, he goes to work to break the pool rooms with his mouth. If Mr. Daly really did win this money in Omaha just at these stringent times, all that can be said of him is that he is an artist of the first magnitude.

BASED UPON NOTHING.

A Report That the Brotherhood Was to Enter Politics.

Information was received in this city this afternoon to the effect that the brotherhood of engineers would work against the republican national ticket on the ground that Levi P. Morton was an uncle of Paul Morton, general traffic manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Mr. Morton, who is in this city at present, was seen last night and stated that he had no grounds for believing that the rumor was true, and that in fact Levi P. Morton and he were related only in this way, that Levi P. Morton's father was a brother of J. Sterling Morton's grandfather. Shortly after leaving Mr. Morton the reporter met a prominent member of the engineer's brotherhood and asked him if there was anything in the matter. He replied that he was a democrat and would work against the ticket on general principles, but did not think there was anything in the report, in fact he had never heard of it before.

AWARDED TO THE OLD CROWD

Council Gives the Street Sweeping to Fanning & Slaven.

RIGHT OVER THE MAYOR'S VETO.

Regan Bros. & Co. Ask to Substitute Cypress Blocks in Place of Cedar on Their 1887 Paving Contracts.

The City Council.

Fifteen councilmen last night braved the heat of the sweat-box in which the city council is wont to meet, and a number of reckless citizens gathered to observe their comportment.

City Engineer Tillson reported about $7,000 remaining in the fund for paving the intersections of streets.

A large number of the acts of the board of public works was reported and they were all approved by the council.

Messrs Fred Hunziker, Jacob P. Schmidt, Lew Riley, Charles Beckhouse, A. R. Parduw and Vincennes Napoti were permitted to maintain signs at the curb.

The application and bond of S. D. White as plumber were accepted.

S. S. Auch Moody offered to make a copy of the assessment and tax list for 1887 for $2,000. William J. Hahn made a figure of $1,800. Mr. Ford thought these gentlemen were making too much money hanging around the county building, and he thought men should be regularly employed instead of running in these extras every little while. The matter was referred.

The mayor submitted his approval of several contracts. He disapproved the contract with Fanning & Slaven for sweeping the streets. The mayor's reason was that "much fault has been justly found with the improper manner in which the streets have been swept" in the past, and "the utter disregard by these contractors