HOLDREGE THE COMING MAN.

The Burlington's General Manager Called Into Chicago

TO STEP INTO STONE'S SHOES.

The Latter's Resignation as General Manager of the "Q" Demanded by the Disgusted Directory of the Road.

The Latest Railroad Rumor.

Several railroad men have been in the city this week and through one of them comes information of important changes in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy management. The news comes direct from Chicago. The informant asks to have his name suppressed, but his connection with prominent railroad officials in the west is such as to entitle his statements to belief.

"I notice that your Mr. Holdrege has been called to Chicago. Do you know what that means?" he asked.

Ignorance was pleaded by the listener and the speaker urged to explain.

"General Manager Stone of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has been called east and General Manager Holdrege of the B. & M. went to Chicago last Saturday to act in Mr. Stone's place. Mr. Stone's resignation has been requested, and he will probably step down and out during September. President Perkins accompanied him east, and the presumption is that there will be a directors' meeting to provide another berth for Mr. Stone. Mr. Holdrege is slated for the position of General Manager of the 'Q.' General Superintendent Calvert of the B. & M. will be advanced to Mr. Holdrege's position. The Burlington officials will probably deny this statement, but it is true. The directors and stockholders of the 'Q' are alarmed at the losses following the strike. Mr. Stone has prevented a settlement of the trouble. The engineers are friendly to Mr. Holdrege, and it is believed that under his management terms can be made for declaring the strike off."

The gentleman was plied with doubts and whens and whys, and added this statement:

"Of course nothing is absolutely certain until it has come to pass. Mr. Stone has been given to understand that his resignation would be acceptable, but he may be able to bring powerful influences to bear at court if he decides that he wants to stay. He is a relative of Mr. Forbes, of Boston, chairman of the board of directors and the heaviest stockholder in the 'Q.' The Forbes influence has kept him in his place for a month past despite the clamoring of other holdings. Excellent reasons exist for the belief that Mr. Forbes has decided to make the change but it is within the range of possibility that Mr. Stone's visit may alter the decree. Messrs. Perkins and Stone were called east early last week. Mr. Holdrege was directed by President Perkins to go to Chicago and act as general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system during Mr. Stone's absence. I understand that on account of the sickness of his father-in-law Mr Holdrege did not get away until Saturday. He is now in Chicago and signing orders as general manager of the 'Q.' He knows of the elevation in prospect for him if Mr. Stone fails to soften the hearts of the 'Q' directors. You must not ask for my sources of information or use my name. You may make an item of this or not, just as you please; but if you do don't crawfish in the face of the inevitable denial until there has been time for the developments."

Time Changes.

The work on the new time table for the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley is progressing. The changes being made are to take effect Sunday next. The 8:15 a. m. train is to leave hereafter at 10:50 a. m., and the evening train will arrive at 7:20 p. m. instead of 4:35. The extension to Verdigree will be opened next Sunday.

The Heaviest Train.

The heaviest train ever pulled into Omaha over the Union Pacific was No. 20 yesterday. It had thirty-five twenty-ton cars drawn by locomotive 826, Engineer Stockdale, who ran the fast mail on the "Q." He beat the record by four cars. An ordinary load is twenty-six cars.

Fast Trains For Denver.

Inasmuch as the Burlington railway has at last effected terminal facilities in St. Louis, a fast passenger train, in addition to two fast freights, will be put on between the Mound City, Omaha and Denver. This change will be greeted by the heartiest indorsement on the part of Omaha shippers.

Spikes.

R. W. Baxter, trainmaster of the Union Pacific, has been let out. His duties will be assumed for the present by J. A. Foley, chief dispatcher.

The two or three new posses of men sent in pursuit of the Dana station train robbers are in hot pursuit. The desperadoes are thought to be in the black pines about Laramie park.

As yet the Union Pacific has been unable to induce the Central Pacific to put on another train so as to make better connections between the two roads. It is hoped, however, that some such arrangement will yet be effected.

The contributions for the Potter monument are still pouring in. The amount to be raised is $25,000, and it is thought that this will easily be secured. The main contributions thus far are from the east, particularly from Mr. Potter's friends in Chicago. The place for locating the monument has not yet been decided upon.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Union Labor Party Holds a Meeting Last Night.

A meeting of the Union Labor party was held last night at G. A. R. hall on Douglas street for the purpose of perfecting the permanent organization of the Union Labor club in Omaha. Through some misunderstanding as to the time and place of meeting there was a rather small attendance.

Mr. Holland, temporary chairman of the club, stated that the cause for the meagre attendance was principally the lack of advertising. He proposed to advertise the meetings as the other parties did, with bands, dodgers and transparencies. The laboring men could not find time to hunt for items advertising meetings, and they must change their methods to get the advocates of the party together. Messrs. Brigham, Green, formerly editor of the Truth, and Edgerton, a member of the South Omaha Union Labor club, spoke.

J. R. Sovereign, of Atlantic, Ia., who is a union labor candidate for congress, and an eloquent orator in the cause, will speak at the G. A. R. hall on Saturday evening next, when a public meeting of the party will be held. Mr. Sovereign will deliver an interesting speech, and one which every man who is in sympathy with labor should hear.

The mass convention for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention of the union labor party will be held in the G. A. R. hall at 2:30 o'clock the same afternoon. The public speaking is for the purpose of interesting men of every political shade in the principles of the party. At the meeting last night numerous enthusiastic speeches were made.

Sixth Ward Democrats.

James Donnelly, Bernard Sacheese and E. C. Wiggs were elected delegates to the convention of democratic clubs at Lincoln. The following primary ticket was elected: James Steele, Bernard Sacheese, E. P. Wiggs, W. R. Hughes, Thomas Boyd and Messrs. Burt and Holmes. Next Saturday evening the ward club will erect a flagpole at Twenty-seventh and Lake streets.

The First Ward Democracy.

The First ward democratic club met at Metz' hall last night.

Judge Brandeis was chosen judge for Friday's primary. Messrs. John Bonner and P. Casey will be clerks.

The following slate was made for delegates to the county convention: Messrs. Thomas Casey, Lew Herman, Walter Brandeis, Patrick Bagley, Andrew Frick, Thomas Lowry and John Zeller.

Messrs. Walter Brandeis and George Kelman will solicit funds for a flag pole.

Eighth Ward Democrats.

The Eighth Ward Democratic club met at the corner of Cumings and Saunders streets Tuesday. The meeting soon adjourned, and went into caucus with A. Hagan in the chair. This gentleman appointed five gentlemen to select seven names for the primary ticket, and the following were selected: C. V. Gallagher, E. A. Schroeder, N. Williams, Henry Schroeder, A. Hobm, Charles Jacobs and Gus Rudloff.

The Third Ward.

This evening at 7:30 the Third ward democratic club will meet at 1020 Farnam to select delegates for the county convention.

DAMAGE BY THE FLOODS

Unprecedented Rains in the Northern Part of Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, August 22.—The flood has almost reached its limit here, and will not reach a disastrous height. The lowlands, however, are submerged, and the damage will be quite heavy. Both rivers are still rising, but the water is coming up slowly, and experienced rivermen do not look for more than twenty-six feet. It is still cloudy, and more rain is not improbable. The rain in the mountains and up the Monongahela river was almost unprecedented. All small streams are terribly swollen. In many places they have overflowed their banks and flooded large districts.

Reports from adjoining districts state that the valleys are overflowed and the damage to the crops can scarcely be estimated. Bridges, stables and outbuildings were whirled away before the rushing flood.

At McKeesport the flats are under water and several mills have been compelled to suspend operations. An Italian laborer was reported drowned.

At Greensburg the great rain left many traces of its devastation. Many people were driven from their homes and several stores were swamped by the flood.

The Hungarian camp below town is submerged and many Hungarians narrowly escaped drowning.

At Jeannette, the Sellers-McKee glass works are almost entirely under water, as are eighty or more houses. The towns of Larimer, Shafton, Irwin, Penn., and Manor are partially under water, and many of the inhabitants are living in the upper stories of their houses.

In this city many mills and factories have suspended work. In Allegheny City a row of seven new frame houses in Pleasant valley were wrecked by a land slide. The railroads are great sufferers in the section. No trains have arrived over the Baltimore & Ohio road since yesterday morning. Every culvert and bridge on the Wheeling division has been washed away. The other roads suffered similarly to a greater or less extent. On the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston no trains are running south of Dravosburg, twelve miles from this city. The tracks are covered with debris and many bridges have been swept away. The Chartiers branch of the Panhandle is also obstructed and no trains are running. The Pittsburg & Western tracks are three feet under water, but traffic, although delayed, has not been suspended. The telegraph service is badly crippled.

EASTON, Pa., August 22.—The Delaware river at 11 o'clock this morning was nearly eighteen feet above low water mark, and the Lehigh was thirteen. Both are still rising. Navigation has been suspended on the Morris, Delaware and Lehigh canals, and all mills in South Easton have been shut down. The Lehigh canal above Chaindah dam has been damaged and cannot be used for a week.

READING, August 22.—The Schuylkill river this morning was fourteen feet above the ordinary water mark, which is the highest point since 1869. The Schuylkill river, Union canal and Schuylkill canal, all lying alongside of each other, are all one body of water. The mill of the Reading iron works, three paper mills of the Bushon Paper company, the Consumers' Gas company, which supplies the city with gas, and other manufacturing establishments, employing probably 800 hands, were obliged to shut down because of the high water. Hundreds of acres of corn and potatoes are under water. The river commenced falling this afternoon.

The Storm at Boston.

BOSTON, August 22.—It will be difficult to estimate the actual damage caused by the disastrous rain-fall last night. Hundreds of cellars were flooded and much property was lost. There are two large plants in Roxbury that suffered an aggregate loss of nearly $50,000 and smaller sums will increase that sum to many thousands. The Boston belting company suffered to the extent of $25,000. The towers of the oil cloth works were damaged $20,000. The storm created more trouble for the New York & New England railroad than for any line running out of Boston. Not a train has left or entered the city up to noon to-day. The long cut through South Boston has formed a complete barrier to all progress, having six feet of water in it.

Ten Victims in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, August 22.—Reports of the storm in the southern portion of the state are coming in very slowly, but it is known that the damage has been very severe. A cyclone struck the village of Still Pond, Kent county, and houses were blown down and ten people are said to have been killed. There is no telegraphic communication and reports are mostly received from steamers arriving from points along the bay.

A special from Still Pond, Kent county, gives particulars of the cyclone that wrought such destruction in that neighborhood yesterday afternoon. The large frame building occupied as a canning establishment was struck and completely demolished. About one hundred men, women and children were at work, and in their efforts to escape from the wreck nine were killed outright, three were dangerously hurt and a number slightly injured by the falling timbers. The employes of the packing house were Bohemians and Germans. Orchards and growing crops were badly damaged and many houses and barns demolished.

THE TRADES DISPLAY.

The Merchants are Slow in Reporting to the Committee.

The arrangements for the merchants' and jobbers' display the 6th of September, in connection with the drummers' day parade, is in charge of a committee of merchants and jobbers appointed at one of the drummers' meetings.

Mr. Joseph Garneau is a member of that committee and was appointed to prepare a circular to mail to all local jobbers and merchants asking them how many wagons they would have in the display. The object of this was to arrange for the forming of the parade and ascertain how many wagons there would be in line.

"I sent out about one hundred and twenty-five circulars about a week ago," said Mr. Garneau to a BEE reporter, "and I have just received answers directly from twenty-three houses. I know from personal conversation with the men that they all expect to be represented in the display. Their slowness in responding to our circular is due merely to carelessness. I never saw a set of business men treat a matter that interests themselves, and themselves only, as carelessly as they have this.

"These twenty-three replies that I have received state the number of turnouts they want in the parade and foot up about seventy-five. Some firms will have as high as eight wagons on the street. When we hear from the other hundred firms you can form an estimate of what the parade is to be.

"We are very anxious for the merchants to respond without waiting to be called on personally. There is not a man on the committee who has the time to call on them. It concerns each and every merchant and jobber in the city, and it is to his interest to be represented on that day, and represented well, too."

A prominent painting and decorating firm in the city stated that they have already received a large number of orders for the decorating of wagons and horses for that occasion. The arrangements are far enough completed to show that this will be the finest trades display ever made in this part of the country.

CHARGE IT TO FARMER JOE.

The Maroons Think He Robbed Them of Yesterday's Game.

HARD HITTING NOT CONSIDERED.

Des Moines Takes the Apostles Down a Rung in the Pennant Ladder — Kansas City Fields Miserably.

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	83	53	29	.646
Des Moines	76	48	28	.631
Omaha	80	47	33	.587
Kansas City	78	41	37	.525
Milwaukee	87	41	46	.471
Sioux City	39	16	23	.410
Chicago	83	33	50	.397
Minneapolis	75	26	49	.342

Omaha 7, Maroons 3.

CHICAGO, August 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Umpire Cusick failed to put in an appearance for to-day's Maroon-Omaha game, and Miller, of the Omahas, took his place. Miller forgot that he wasn't playing ball with his team. In the eighth his decisions were so unfair that the Maroons lost heart and so lost the game. Five of the six bases on balls off Sprague should have been strike outs, and three of the four strike outs credited to Kennedy should have been bases on balls. The Maroons earned the game and it will undoubtedly be protested. Never before has a crowd shown such anger during a Chicago ball game. It hooted, yelled and howled. It was openly charged that Miller stole the game for his team and that he meant to. Sprague pitched a strong game and deserved to win. The Maroons gave him an errorless support up to the eighth, when they lost their nerve and hope because of the rank decisions. The same teams will play to-day, with Dwyer in the box for the home team, and Lovett for the visitors. There will be an umpire on hand. The score:

OMAHA.

	R	B	PO	A	E
Burns, lf	1	1	1	1	0
Annis, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Crooks, 2b	2	2	3	2	0
O'Connell, 1b	0	0	10	0	1
Cooney, ss	1	1	2	5	0
Tebeau, 3b	0	1	3	2	0
McGarr, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Nagle, c	1	0	5	2	0
Kennedy, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	7	5	27	16	1

MAROONS.

	R	B	PO	A	E
Hanrahan, ss	1	1	1	5	0
Sprague, p	0	1	0	5	1
Turner, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Moriarty, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Rheims, 2b	0	1	2	4	0
Nulton, 3b	0	0	3	1	1
Scott, 1b	1	0	11	0	0
Dugdale, c	1	1	5	2	1
Keogan, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Total	3	6	24	17	3

Omaha	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	—7
Maroons	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Omahas 2, Maroons 3. Two-base hits—Dugdale, Tebeau, Cooney. Three-base hits—Burns. Home runs—Omaha. Bases on balls—Moriarty, Nulton, Scott, Tebeau, McGarr (2), Crooks (2), Nagle. Hit by pitched ball—Annis. Passed balls—Dugdale 2, Nagle 1. Wild pitches—Sprague 1, Kennedy 1. Struck out—By Sprague 4, by Kennedy 4. Left on bases—Omaha 5, Maroons 8. Time—1:45. Umpire—Miller.

Des Moines 7, St. Paul 1.

ST. PAUL, August 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Hawkeyes took a game from the Apostles to-day by virtue of superior all-around playing. Hutchinson was in fine form and pitched a magnificent game for the visitors, striking out twelve men and not allowing the home batsmen more than one hit in any one inning. He also pounded the ball over the fence twice, bringing in five of the visitors' seven runs. Manager Barnes foolishly put Sowders in the box again to-day, he having pitched yesterday's game, with the result that he was hit hard and often by the visitors, against whom he has previously been well-nigh invincible. The visitors' hits were well timed and well bunched and outside of the first inning they played without a fielding error. The score:

St. Paul	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Des Moines	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	*	—7

Base hits—St. Paul 5, Des Moines 9. Total base hits—St. Paul 5, Des Moines 19. Errors—St. Paul 4, Des Moines 3. Batteries—Sowders and Broughton, Hutchinson and Sage. Umpire—Hagan.

Milwaukee 10, Kansas City 5.

MILWAUKEE, August 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—To-day's game between Milwaukee and Kansas City was a burlesque on the national game. The Kansas City men played especially bad, making errors at every opportunity. In the third inning they made seven errors in succession, which allowed the home men to score six times. They finished the game with a total of fourteen errors. The score:

Milwaukee	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	2	2	—10
Kansas City	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Milwaukee 2, Kansas City 3. First base on errors—Milwaukee 9, Kansas City 5. First base on balls—By Nichols 1. Struck out—Hawes (2), Lowe, Hassamer. Two-base hits—Hawes, Walsh, Long, Gunson. Three-base hits—Cartwright. Home runs—Long. Double plays—Walsh, McCabe and Hawes; Cartright and Ardner. Umpire—Cusick. Time—1:50.

OTHER GAMES.

Yesterday's Winners in the National League Contests.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 22.—Result of to-day's game:

Indianapolis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Detroit	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	*	—4

Pitchers—Burdick and Getzein. Base hits—Indianapolis 8, Detroit 8. Errors—Indianapolis 2, Detroit 3. Umpire—Daniels.

PITTSBURG, August 22.—Result of first game:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	—	7
Chicago	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	*	—6

Pitchers—Staley and Krock. Base hits—Pittsburg 8, Chicago 9. Errors—Pittsburg 1, Chicago 2. Umpires—Lynch and Powers.

Second game:

Pittsburg	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	4	—10
Chicago	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	—7

Pitchers—Morris and Borchers. Base hits—Pittsburg 13, Chicago 10. Errors—Pittsburg 4, Chicago 4. Umpires—Lynch and Powers.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—Result of to-day's game:

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	*	—7

Pitchers—Whitney and Welch. Base hits—Washington 3, New York 11. Errors—Washington 3, New York 1. Umpire—Kelly.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.—Result of to-day's game:

Boston	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	—9
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3

Pitchers—Clarkson and Sanders. Base hits—Boston 14, Philadelphia 6. Errors—Boston 9, Philadelphia 7. Umpire—Valentine.

American Association.

CINCINNATI, August 21—Result of to-day's game:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

KANSAS CITY, August 22.—Result of to-day's game:

Kansas City	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	—4

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—Result of to-day's game:

St. Louis	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Hardins vs Lafayettes.

The Hardins and Lafayettes play their last game of the series to-day at the base ball park for the championship of the state and a $200 purse. Each of the nines has won one game. The following is the batting order:

Hardins.	Position.	Lafayettes.
Hughes	pitcher	Smith
Camp	2d base	G. Hubank
Swails	catcher	Parker
Melrose	1st base	Plummer
Tyler	short stop	H. Hubank
Guion	3d base	Lewis
Baldwin	left field	Callett
Bennington	right field	King
	center field	Lancaster

TURF EVENTS.

Second Day's Meeting of the Northwestern Breeders' Association.

CHICAGO, August 22.—Two thousand persons were present at the second day's meeting of the Northwestern Breeders' association. The track was hard and fast. The first event was for the $2,000 stakes for horses in the 2:27 class. It brought out a good sized field. The favorite, of course, was the Rochester surprise, who brought $50 against $27 on Seymour Belle, $6 on the Jones mare and $12 for the rest. Jack's backers had no reason for regret, as he won three heats right off the reel. Belle was his only dangerous competitor, and in the second heat Budd Doble just succeeded in getting him under the wire ahead of Belle by a scant nose.

The second race was for the 2:18 class of pacers, for a purse of $2,000. Ed. Annan and Roy Wilkes sold for $31 and $35, respectively, while the field brought $13. Raven Boy took the first and second heats with ease, and he became a hot favorite at $30 against Ed. Annan, who brought $20, and the field, which sold for $15. The next surprise took place in the following three heats, when Harry Z., who was not supposed to be in the race, won as he pleased. The second heat was made in 2:15¾, and was productive of a rattling finish between Raven Boy and Wilkes, the eventual winner of the race finishing fourth.

The third event was interesting only for the last heat, which was trotted in 2:20 at 6:45 p. m. Sally Cossack and Diatonic were the only starters, and the race proved a snap for the mare.

Sandwiched between these events was a trot against 2:40 for a cup by Girflue. She made it in 2:31¾.

To-morrow will be the great day of the meeting. Clingstone and Prince Wilkes will trot for a stake of $3,000, and there will be several other extra events. Axtel, an Iowa two-year-old, with a record of 2:31¼, will trot against the best two-year-old record, made by Bell Boy, of 2:26. The famous son of Electioneer will arrive in the morning, and those who attend will see a trotter which was recently sold at at auction for $50,000.

The summaries are as follows. First race:

Jack	1	1	1
Seymour Belle	2	2	8
Calvini Sprague	8	1	2
Plush	4	4	3
Betty Jones	3	5	4
Junemont	5	6	5
Roy	9	3	7
Illinois Egbert	7	7	6
Indigo	6	8	10
Linda Sprague	10	9	9

Time—2:20¼, 2:20¼, 2:22.

Second race:

Mary F	4	4	1	1
Raven Boy	1	1	2	5
Wilcox	2	3	3	4
Roy Wilkes	3	2	5	3
Ed. Annan	5	5	4	2

Time—2:16¾, 2:15¾, 2:17, 2:17, 2:17¾.

Third race—Subscription stake for five-year old, with $250 added:

Sally Cossack	1	2	1
Diatonic	2	1	2

Time—2:20¼, 2:32¾, 2:30, 2:26.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Windup of the Ball Season in Omaha.

The Omahas will be home Friday evening and on Saturday open up a series of three games with the St. Pauls. The Minneapolis team were next scheduled for August 30, September 1 and 2, but these games will not be played, owing to the disbandment of the Flour City team. The Chicagos follow on September 2, 5 and 6; then the Milwaukees 7, 8 and 9. Then there will be no more games until the 14th, when Des Moines will be here to close the season with three games. It will be seen that there yet remains but an even dozen of games for the home grounds, and so far as Omaha is concerned, the professional season is near its end. This is to be regretted as the autumn, of all the year, is the most attractive and enjoyable season for base ball, yet we are to have none of it.

Trap and Trigger.

The Omaha Gun club held their regular shoot yesterday, twenty-five blue rocks, eighteen yards rise. The following are the scores made:

Parmelee	11111	11111	11110	11111	11111—24
Hughes	11110	10111	11110	11011	11111—21
Brewer	01111	11111	10011	11101	11111—21
Kennedy	11001	11010	11111	11111	11111—21
Fields	00100	11011	11010	11111	10111—17
Worley	10110	10000	11110	11011	11111—17
Blake	11111	01111	11000	01111	11001—18
Brucker	11111	11110	11111	11100	10010—19

A side match, five pairs, $5 entrance, of doubles, was next shot, with the appended result:

Parmelee	11	10	11	11	11— 9
Kennedy	10	11	11	11	11— 9
Brucker	01	01	11	01	11— 7
Townsend	01	01	11	01	11— 7
Hughes	11	11	11	11	11—10
Worley	10	11	11	10	11— 8
Brewer	11	11	11	11	11—10

Messers. Hughes and Brewer, being a tie on ten straights, divided the pot.

A third shoot, live birds, modified English rules, for a purse of $50, resulted:

Parmelee	1	1	1	1	1	1 0
Brucker	1	1	1	1	1	1 0
Worley						1 0
Kennedy						1 0
Blake		1	1	1	1	1 0
Hughes						0
Field					1	1 0

Hand Ball.

The first series of games of a hand ball match between Kirby and Kilgallon, of Omaha, and Burke and Holloran, of South Omaha, came off at Hart & Kilgallon's hand ball court, at Twelfth and Chicago. The first contest resulted in favor of Kirby and Kilgallon, by a score of 21 to 13, and the second in favor of the South Omaha team, by a score of 22 to 17.

The next two contests will take place at Councilman J. N. Burke's court in South Omaha, this evening. There is a good deal of interest taken in the match, and much money will change hands over the result.

Big Enough for Barnum.

On next Saturday it will be decided as to whether the proposed coliseum will be built partly of wood or entirely of brick. The original dimensions were 160x300 feet, but it is stated it is now intended to make it 235x355 feet, large enough, almost, for a horse race. The structure will cost $200,000, one-half of which has already been subscribed. It is also stated that 2,300 annual tickets have been sold at $5 apiece, which insures a revenue for the first year.

The Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Fair, warmer, southeasterly winds.

For Iowa: Fair, warmer, wind becoming southeasterly.

For Eastern and Southeastern Dakota: Fair, warmer, southerly winds, varying to westerly, increasing in force.

Lost on the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—The Henry Lowery, a tow-boat of the St. Louis & Mississippi Valley Transportation company, encountered the recent storm at Eighty Mile point, where she lost a barge containing 30,000 bushels of wheat in bulk. The barge and her cargo were valued at $40,000.

Go to Price' lake for picnics. Fine concert every Sunday.

Never Received a Letter.

Atlanta Constitution: Varner Hurt, who resides a few miles north of Cumming, called at the postoffice one day last week to purchase 10 cents' worth of stamps, and remarked that those were the first stamps he ever bought, although he is now over seventy-six years old. He also stated that he had never received or written a letter. He is a man of considerable property and has over one hundred notes and accounts on various parties, amounting in in the aggregate to several hundred dollars. Many of them are out of date and not worth a cent on the dollar.

THE OLD ROMAN'S BANDANA.

It Drives the Wolverine Bourbons Into Paroxysms of Delight.

THE MICHIGAN CAMPAIGN OPENED

Judge Thurman Enlightens His Benighted Friends on the Tariff Question in a Somewhat Lengthy Speech.

Thurman Fires the First Gun.

ST. CLAIR SPRINGS, Mich., August 22.—After leaving Grosse Point the Thurman party had an experience which will probably not soon be forgotten. Twenty miles of rough sailing in a little steam yacht made an enlivening evening. The staunch little vessel rode the waves like a cork and scarcely anyone suffered from sea sickness. After two hours and a half the canal at St. Clair Flats was reached, and from there on smooth sailing was enjoyed. The party was welcomed here at 12:55 this morning. Judge Thurman enjoyed the trip greatly and seemed not at all inconvenienced by the storm. Passing Marine City the party received a midnight reception, although no stops were made. Chinese lanterns had been hung along the dock. Red, white and blue lights were burned, a cannon was fired and steam whistles and human voices added to the greeting. At the Oakland house the guests joined in a welcome to the party.

The speeches to-day will begin about 3 o'clock, and the attendance promises to be immense. A message was received this morning from Postmaster General Dickinson, stating his inability to be on hand and sending good wishes and greeting.

At 12:45 the start for Huron was made on the Picket. The plan is to spend Thursday at Port Huron and Huronia Beach, and on Friday morning the trip to Chicago will begin.

In Pine Grove, a beautiful park that lies between Port Huron and Port Gratiot, a speaking stand had been erected, about which a large crowd awaited the exercises of the afternoon. Fully three thousand people, mostly men, were present when the chairman called the meeting to order, but several hundred more came up during the speech of Judge Thurman, and all united in the applause that was given the speech and speaker. Mr. J. G. O'Neil, of Port Huron, introduced Judge Thurman, and in doing so made a neat comparison between the "Grand Old Man" of England and the "Old Roman" of America. Judge Thurman was greeted with a burst of applause from the crowd. After the people quieted down he spoke as follows:

The following is Judge Thurman's speech at Port Huron this afternoon:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Will you allow me to keep my hat on? Of course; certainly. I am afraid that this cold north wind might do me some harm if I went bareheaded, and although I am willing to uncover my head before the people, still I don't want to break down at the beginning of the campaign. (Voices, "Keep your cap on.")

My friends, this is the first time in my life that I have had the honor to speak in your city. I have been invited again and again, but have never been able to accept any invitation before this. I esteem it a great privilege to be able to address you to-day. (Applause.)

It is not necessary for me, before I proceed, to speak of the president of the United States and his administration in more than a very few words. I defy any man who has a regard for the truth to say that Grover Cleveland has not made a good president of the United States. (Applause.) A brave, intelligent, level headed, noble man, he has had a clean and upright and successful administration. [Applause, and a voice, "Hurrah for Cleveland."] Four years ago he was elected. In the canvass that preceded his election his opponents predicted all manner of evils in case he should succeed. He did succeed, and pray what has become of their predictions? Where is the ruin that was to follow the election of Grover Cleveland? Where is the disgrace that was to follow his election? On the contrary the country has been more quiet, more peaceable, more prosperous than it has been for many years that have gone by. [Applause.] Now I know the man; I know him well. I tell you, my fellow citizens, that a more upright and wise man I do not believe dwells within the limits of the United States [applause], and he has a noble band of counsellors around him, and not the least among them is that distinguished citizen of your own state, Mr. Dickinson. [Great applause.] Cleveland knows not only how to rule himself within the limits of the constitution, but he knows full well how to choose good constitutional advisers.

Now, my friends, having said this much about the administration let me proceed to that question to which I have alluded, commonly known as the tariff question. I presume that there is not a person within the sound of my voice who does not know what is meant by the tariff. And yet it may aid us to-day if I give a clear and precise definition of what the tariff is. The tariff, my friends, is nothing in the world but a tax—a tax levied by the general government upon every article of commerce that comes into the United States, and that is intended for sale within her borders, and which incidentally raises the price, and therefore becomes a tax or burden, upon every article of domestic manufacture of like nature with those which pay a tariff tax. Now we have at this moment, according to the last advices I have seen, about $115,000,000 surplus revenue; that is, taxes collected from the people beyond the necessities of the government. Those $115,000,000 are lying perfectly idle in the vault of the treasury of the United States. They are of no service to any human being, drawing no interest, earning no profits, but taken from the pocket of the people, where they properly belong, and where, if they were now found, thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of people of the United States would put them to good use and improve their condition and prosperity. Now the democratic party says that this is a wrong condition of affairs; that that money ought not to be, like the talents of the man we are told of in the scriptures, buried in the ground; that this is a very poor use to make of the money of the people, and therefore the democratic party says that this surplus revenue which is produced in the main by these tariff taxes ought to be reduced, and that the taxes should be reduced so that this surplus will not continue to accumulate. [Applause.] Our opponents, on the other hand, say it is better to let the surplus accumulate. It is better to take money from the pockets of the people. It is better to pile it up in the vaults of the treasury department, although it does no good whatsoever, and it is a great harm. It is better to do that than touch the tariff laws of these United States. We say, on the contrary, to relieve the overtaxed people is to reduce the taxes. We say that the way to treat the people honestly, fairly and wisely is to take no more taxes out of their pockets than the government actually needs for its expenditures.

The issue, then, is fairly made up between us; it is between high taxation on the one hand and reasonable taxation on the other. It is between taking the money of the people out of their own control, their own pockets, and burying it in the cellar of the treasury department, or it is between leaving the money where it belongs, in the pockets of the people, to be used by them as their wants require and as their intelligence and honesty direct. Now, my friends, in the long political life that I have led I have heard a great many false pretenses preached to people, a great many intended to deceive and delude them, but in all my life I have never witnessed such audacity as I have noticed this year on the part of the advocates of a high protective tariff—never before. It seems that a singular disregard of truth has suddenly afflicted them. I do not wish to call the people hard names. I have all my life endeavored to keep a civil tongue in my head, and I mean to keep it as long as I live, but I do say that some people sometimes do lose their senses so that they can not see the truth, and often, unfortunately, can not speak it. Now just think of it for one moment. We are told that a high tariff makes the country richer, as if it were possible to make a country rich by oppressively taxing its people. [Applause.] Ain't that a new way to make a man rich—to run your hand into his pocket and take out what you find there, and that without any just reason whatsoever for doing so! Isn't that a singular way to make anybody rich? (Applause.) And yet that is precisely the plan that the people tell us is the plan to adopt to enrich this country. That this country is to be made wealthy by high taxation. Again, they have the audacity to say that this tariff tax is not paid by the consumers of the article which is taxed. Why, if the consumers of these taxed articles do not pay the tax I would like to know who does? Do these protectionist orators pay it? Do the manufacturers pay it? Who pays it, if the people who consume the articles that are taxed do not pay it?

Now, my friends, if you will reflect for a moment you will see that it is necessarily the case that tariff taxes are paid by the consumers of the articles which are taxed, and of all domestic articles of like kind which are manufactured in the United States, for it is a curious fact, and one of the worst things about this tariff tax