THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR | OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1885.

RIOT OF RACES.

Lusty Southern White Lubbers Must Part With Their Dusky Mistresses.

Coons for Coons and White Wives for White Men.

The Frightful Wreck of Ohio's Recent Cyclone.

A Negro Ravisher Dangles from a Convenient Tree—The Daily Record of Crime and Casualty.

White Wives or Leave.

Special Dispatch to the BEE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 11.—A full account is published of the recent doings of bands of white regulators in Fairfield county, showing that their motive ondetermination is to abolish miscegenation. Last July the regulators, composed of the best young men of the county, visited a farm near Ridgeway, where lived a white family named Boyle. One of the daughters was living openly with a negro man, and two others kept a disreputable house. The regulators whipped Boyle, his wife and two daughters, and warned them to leave the county in ten days. Boyle begged to be allowed to harvest his crops, and on account of his poverty he was given leave to do so, but in the meantime, the original order being disobeyed, the regulators gave the family another whipping.

Next the regulators visited parties between Ridgeway and Winneboro, and whipped them badly. Lloyd Davis, who has a negro mistress, was visited next. He got away. His household furniture was badly broken up and his colored family warned to quit. Tom Davis, the richest merchant in Ridgeway, was given ten days to leave, because he had a negro mistress and family. He left his business in the hands of his clerks, and left for Mississippi. Ross Williams, living on the other side of Ridgeway with a negro woman, was next visited, but showed fight and was severely whipped, as was also his mistress, and ordered to leave.

About ten families, all mixed, have felt the power of the regulators so far. The excuse the regulators give is that the grand jury does not take cognizance of these living in unlawful intimacy, because it is so hard to prove the existence of such a fact. The people could not be reached by law and so was determined to reach them outside of the law. The chief offenders, whether warned or not, are leaving, and fear exposure and punishment. The regulators disguise themselves while visiting by covering their faces with cloths. No weapons but hickory switches have been used.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 11.—[Associated Press.]—A full account is published of the recent doings of bands of white regulators in Fairfield county, showing that their motive is a determination to abolish miscegenation. Their plan of action is to notify white men who live openly with negro mistresses to leave the country. If they fail to do this the band pays them a visit and administers a whipping to all members of the family. The same plan is also followed with those who keep disreputable houses for negroes. Tom Davis, a rich merchant in Ridgeway, reported to be worth $45,000, was given ten days to leave because he had a negro mistress and family. He left his business in the hands of his clerks and put out for Mississippi. Ross Williams, living near Ridgeway, was also visited, but he showed fight and was severely whipped, as was also his mistress, and ordered to leave. About ten families, all mixed, have so far felt the power of the regulators.

The Cyclone's Wrath

Special Telegram to the BEE.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, O., Sept. 11.—John Little, congressman of the Eighth district, who has been here since Wednesday noon, furnishes the following report of the recent cyclone:

"Destruction here is not so generally sweeping as at Jamestown, but it is vastly greater. The general course of the tornado was from southwest to northwest through the long way and centre of the city. Its general width was about 600 feet, with occasional breaks to right or left. In its course of a mile and a half in town, it is an exception that any square escaped injury. In most of them damages to property are marked, and in some fearful. The business portion suffered most. Injuries ranged from the shattering of windows to every stage of demolition. If a single house in this portion escaped harm, I have not noticed the exception. In two blocks alone, practical men have estimated the loss to buildings at $60,300. The damages to goods in these will not fall under $20,000.

"No class of property escaped. Dwellings of all grades, public halls, churches, school houses, fell a prey to the storm's fury. The individual losses, as shown by estimates of committees, will exceed $250,000. These are the total, as they are not covered by insurance. They fall most largely, but not most disastrously, on business men. The devastation will be most seriously felt by the poor, who have come in for their full share. I should say as many as forty houses occupied by poor families were utterly demolished. The relief committee estimate for all-sub-committees have not reported—that 100 families will need assistance because of losses incurred. Some of them, as I know from personal observation, are rendered destitute. Numbers of them are on the streets, and the relief committee, which is a most excellent one, will have all it can do with the funds at hand to provide shelter for them from the coming cold weather. Every dollar sent to the chairman, Colonel H. B. Maynard, Washington Court House, Ohio, will be concientiously applied to the relief of the needy poor. I trust the necessity for prompt assistance will be appreciated."

A Horrible Death From Cigarette Smoking.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—[Special to Chicago Tribune.]—Marion Norwood has been an actress ever since she was a young girl. She usually played in Philadelphia, but was well known among actors in this city, and went not long ago to England, to depict in her native land the hard times endured by Eliza in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Recently she lived at a boarding house at No. 34 Clinton place in this city. She had been worried of late by her inability to obtain employment such as she was willing to accept. Tuesday she had been making efforts to secure employment at acceptable terms and came home at night much discouraged by her inability to do so. She lit a cigarette Tuesday night when she reached home, and smoked until the people in the house persuaded her to dress up in Spanish costume and divert her thoughts by giving a performance all by herself. She put on a suit which had a fringe of woolen balls and lots of steel beads. Dancing and singing around the house made her feel gay for a while, but when she went up to her room at 10 o'clock she lay on the bed in her wrapper and began smoking again. She smoked for an hour, until a young married lady on the floor above came down, took away her cigarette, and told her she should not smoke any more. She promised that she would not finish that one, but as soon as the young married lady had gone away she lit a fresh one, and lay down on the bed again to smoke it. Then she must have fallen asleep. At 11:30 she was heard screaming and calling for water, and the inmates of the house, hurrying to her room found her clothing and the covers on the bed blazing fiercely. When the door was opened she rushed toward it, but fell before she reached it, and lay writhing on the floor, beating down with her hands the flames which crawled from her clothing to her face and hair. Blankets were wrapped around her to smother the flames, and buckets of water were poured over her as she lay on the floor until the fire was extinguished. But it was too late. Her head and body were terribly burned, and the doctor who was summoned declared that there was no hope. She was carried to Bellevue hospital, and died there after three hours of great suffering.

An Infernal Machine Discovered.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., Sept. 10.—[Special to Chicago Times.]—An infernal machine was yesterday found at one corner of the house of J. S. Clark. A twelve-pound sack of giant powder, covered by a tin can lay upon the ground, and in the midst was a half burned candle. It is supposed the object of the perpetrator of the outrage was to destroy Clark and Judge Berry and Hoover, who were at the former's house Tuesday evening. These three men are interested in the town site, and there has been much trouble about securing valid titles to lots. Threats of revenge have frequently been made, though this is the first overt act.

More About Maxwell.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—Walter H. Lennox Maxwell, the alleged murderer of Preller, was taken into the court of criminal connection this afternoon by an agreement between counsels. The case was continued until the 19th, before which time the grand jury will have an opportunity to take the matter up.

A Boating Party Drowned.

BROWN VALLEY, Minn., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Paul, and a lady friend were drowned last evening by a boat capsizing in Lake Travers during a storm. One body was recovered.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

RACING AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

BRIGHTON BEACH, Sept. 11.—Attendance and track good.

Three quarters of a mile—two-year olds: Bessie B won, Vertigo second, Osceola third. Time, 1:19.

Mile and an eighth: Gircfla won, Windsail second, Strabismus third. Time, 2:00¼. Mutuals paid $41 80.

Mile—all ages: Gleaner won, Swift second, Barnum third. Time, 1:45¼.

Mile and a quarter—all ages: Kosciusko won, Wildflower second, Farewell third. Time, 2:14¼.

Steeplechase—full course: Harry Mann won, Tilford second, Jim McGowan third. Time, 5:19¾. Mutuals paid $138.15.

TURF EVENTS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—Weather fair and warm; track good; attendance large.

Three-quarters of a mile: Silver Cloud won, Mamie Hunt second, Alabama third. Time 1:17.

Mile heats: First heat, Buchanan won, Keene second, Effie H third. Time 1:45½. Second heat, Effie H won, Buchanan second, Keene third. Time 1:45½. Third heat, Effie H won, Buchanan second. Time 1:45½.

Mile and a half: Rapid won, Exile second, Troubadour third. Time 2:45½.

Three-quarters of a mile: Louis won, Bliss Bowler second, John Morris third. Time 1:17¼.

Mile and one-eighth: Biddy Bowling won, Renoke second, Powhattan third. Time 1:57½.

RYAN'S OPINION OF SULLIVAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Paddy Ryan, who has been training for the past two weeks to meet Sullivan, returned to the city to-day. He says he is anxious to meet Sullivan, as per agreement, to spar on their merits to a finish. Ryan says Sullivan has never wanted to give him another chance since Mississippi City. Sullivan was in the best condition that day he ever was, and Ryan claims to have been sick. Ryan further says that he knows that "Sullivan is a fast and furious fighter while he has the best of it, but his heart would fail him if he did not crush his opponent in the first few rounds. He is as unprincipled and as untruthful as he is cowardly. He allowed me to go into training at great expense and loss of time, and allowed Mr. Dunn to spend a large amount of money in preliminary preparations for the meeting, when from the first he never intended to meet me. I shall give him reasonable time to reconsider his pusillanimous conduct, and if he fails to come to time I shall declare myself champion of America, and be prepared to defend the title against all comers."

BASE BALL YESTERDAY.

At Baltimore—Baltimore 7, St. Louis 5.
At Philadelphia—Athletics 10, Cincinnati 3.
At New York—New York 9, Providence 1.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 3, Pittsburg 0.
At Buffalo—Buffalo 3, Detroit 1.
At St. Louis—Chicago 2, St. Louis 0.

The Transcontinental Meeting.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 11.—General managers of the lines forming the Transcontinental association held a meeting this morning. Another effort was made by representatives of the Southern and Central Pacific to have the matter of award of percentages referred to the presidents of the different lines for final settlement, but this was defeated by a majority vote. They then offered a resolution to have the general agent make out a balance sheet, showing the operations of each line, but this was also defeated. A resolution was then adopted by a majority vote that each line should make out a statement of its claim against the Southern Pacific for the six months from January 1 to June 30 and draw on that road for the amount due. Mr. Stubbs of the Central Pacific, then notified each road not to make out such drafts, and also notified them if made out they would not be paid.

By agreement made at a previous meeting among the lines, business for July, August and September was amicably adjusted, the agreement being that settlements for these three months should be based on the earnings for the previous three months, and not on the award of percentages made by Messrs. Bogue, Ford and Gray. The general managers meeting them adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

The general freight agents also held a meeting this morning, but nothing but routine business was transacted. The association will hold another meeting this afternoon to hear the representation of Mr. Shreb, of California, relative to the shipment of oranges east. After which the association will adjourn, subject to the call of the executive committee, and also subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal by any line. As yet no such notice of withdrawal has been given.

Crooked Jeweler's Goods Attached.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Judge Bennett, in the supreme court to-day, granted an attachment against the property of the insolvent jewelry firm of Kossuth, Marx & Co., who failed last week at the instance of Simon Dessau for $4,521, on the ground of fraud. David L. Van Moppes, also got an attachment against the firm for $15,535, for goods sold in Paris, France. Amelia M. Citroen and Nathan Kauffman also procured attachments for $4,833 for goods sold. While Adolphus Marx was in Europe last spring he got these goods by representing that the firm was solvent. Liabilities of the firm at the time of its failure are said to have been $600,000, while the assets amount to about $100,000.

Cholera Spreading.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Secretary Bayard was informed by cable to-day that the cholera is increasing in Palermo and Sicily generally.

TOULON, Sept. 11.—Three deaths from cholera here last night.

TOULON, Sept. 11.—Seven deaths from cholera were reported in this city to-day. Two patients were admitted to the hospitals, five were discharged cured, and eighty-seven remain under treatment.

WASHINGTON.

Fulsome Praise of Himself by Third Auditor Williams.

A Tilt Between the Treasury and Admiral Jouett.

Still Hope for the Hungry Horde of Office Seekers.

The Latest Official Appointments—The New Liberian Minister—Capital Nuggets.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Acting Postmaster General Stevenson to-day appointed the following named fourth class postmasters:

Nebraska—Brazile Mills, George W. Harper.

Illinois—Prairie Center, William B. Place; Morrisonville, A. B. Henderson; Dongola, John W. Lence; Donnelson, Benton Van Auken; Cresent City, John S. Harwood; Elliott, Joseph Simpson; Sharpsburg, Eli M. Matthews; Omaha, Harvey P. Blackfield; Princeville, Joseph S. Barnum; Illipolis, David Johnston.

Iowa—Dallas Centre, Columbus H. Renger; Leslie, E. H. Hutsinfuller; Booneville, Joseph Winter; Bayard, Elmer S. Shannon, Sulphur Springs, J. C. Douglass; Grant, George T. Cary; Mulford, E. A. Case; Dallas, J. S. Highlerger; Pennington, W. P. Liddell.

THE YOUNGEST SOLDIER IN THE UNION ARMY.

A telegram was recently sent from Columbus, Ohio, saying that Mr. Herbert Fay, of that city, had been notified by the war department that the records show that he was the youngest man enlisted in the union army in any of the states during the rebellion. It is stated at the war department that no statement of the nature mentioned has ever been made by the department, and no information on the subject has ever been compiled from the records. War department officials say that as it would involve an examination of the records of nearly 3,000,000 men to enable the department to make any such statement with any degree of accuracy, and as nothing would be gained to the general public service by the compilation of such information, the probability is that the question of who was the youngest soldier will never be definitely settled.

DEPARTMENT HARD WORKERS.

Col. John S. Williams, third auditor of the treasury, to-day addressed a letter to the secretary of the treasury, stating that on the first day of May last, when he assumed the duties of third auditor, it was notorious, that the business of the office was largely in arrears, the cause being that the clerical force was not sufficient for the proper despatch of work. The pension division was nearly a year behind in its examinations and settlements of the accounts of pension agents, involving the sum of $75,987,885, miscellaneous claims against the government, including state war claims, amounting to $15,587,774. Some of the work of the collections of the division was over two years in arrears. In the horse claim division over 11,000 claims were pending and unsettled, involving $1,716,396. Unsettled accounts of army quartermasters and commissioners amounted to $5,458,208. Unsettled accounts of engineers amounted to $5,556, making a grand total of $104,527,017.

In the short space of four months, ending on the 31st of August, and without increasing the clerical force, Auditor Williams says the accounts of all pension agents have been examined and settled up to the 1st of June, last, and clerks in the division are now examining and settling the accounts of the last quarter, which is current work. As a showing of improvement in the working capacity of the clerks of that division he says that during the months of May June, July and August, 1884, there were examined and settled accounts aggregating $16,223,589. For the corresponding four months in 1885, the same clerks, with perhaps three or four exceptions, examined and settled $75,105,778. These figures make their own comment. In the house claims division 613 claims have been adjusted or rejected, involving $76,275 besides carrying on a large amount of correspondence necessary to the proper disposal of the remaining cases. During the same period of 1884, 200 cases were disposed of involving $27,774. The accounts of quartermasters, commissaries and engineers are up as far as possible for them to be and clerks in these divisions are now engaged in current work. The claims division, collections divisions and horse claims divisions are the only ones in arrears, and the character of the work necessarily precludes the possibility of its being done promptly. This is explained on the plea that in almost every case information is required from other officers and outside sources, which often involves long delay.

Auditor Williams says it is due to the clerks in the office to say that with a few exceptions, since the present auditors incumbency, they have been faithful and efficient. Their improvement in this respect is simply wonderful. As a consequence a large amount of work has been performed, and that on the whole, business is in a very satisfactory condition.

As a result the improved condition of the business of the office, and greater efficiency has been obtained. The third auditor recommended a reduction in the clerical force. The law now provides for 128 clerks, and there are now six vacancies by resignation which need not be filled. The services of twelve more clerks can be dispensed with without injury to the public service, making a total reduction of eighteen clerks.

APPOINTMENTS.

A. Hopkins, of North Carolina, to be minister resident and consul general of the United States to Liberia; Irwin Duggan, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Sixth district.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

The September report of the department of agriculture, now in press, contains an article showing the production, consumption, and distribution of wheat of the United States in eight years past, and others demonstrating the excess of commercial estimates of the Pacific coast wheat production, and completeness of the assessors' returns of the western states as to area and products.

DECLINED THE REQUEST.

The second comptroller of the treasury made a decision denying the motion of the counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company, that the accounts of the company for general transportation of soldiers and supplies during the civil war be reopened. The application was based on the ground that the company was subjected to extraordinary dangers and expense in executing the business of the government, and was therefore entitled to more liberal compensation than was allowed at the time the accounts were settled. The comptroller declined to reopen the accounts for the reason that they had already been settled, and because no new evidence was presented to justify such a course. He also made the point that the property of the company, instead of being jeopardized by the business of the government was in fact protected thereby.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Today was a very busy day at the white house, and the president received a larger number of visitors than any day since his return. Among the prominent callers were Secretary Bayard, Assistant Secretary Porter and ex-Senator McDonald. The president held a public reception in the east room in the afternoon lasting nearly an hour.

HOPE FOR OFFICE HUNTERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—[Special to Chicago Times.]—The few appointments made yesterday had the effect of cheering the hearts of disconsolate democrats who have been anxiously waiting for patronage lightning to strike in their vicinity. Within the coming two weeks quite a number of democratic congressmen who have been among their constituents arranging slates will be in Washington with their list of names, and the president will have plenty to do. He is exceedingly careful now in selecting persons for appointment to office. When the head of a department calls upon him with a recommendation that a certain applicant shall be appointed to a given position, he presents a carefully prepared summary of the papers of every applicant for that position. The president goes over the whole list, and not unfrequently before assenting to the proposed appointment calls for for the original papers on file in behalf of one or more other applicants for the place. The head of the department also submits in detail his reasons for selecting the applicant he recommends. The president personally examines the papers and spares no pains to thoroughly inform himself of the merits and demerits of the several applicants.

The prevailing impression among democrats in Washington at present seems to be that official changes will now be made right along. This impression, however, appears to be based more upon assumption than authority. The applications now being pressed are mostly for federal offices within the various states, and do not relate to departmental positions in Washington. This is easily understood from the fact that elections are to be held this year in some of the states, and democratic aspirants for elective offices are anxious to put their friends in positions where they can be useful to them. It is said that several changes will be made in the offices of the interior department soon, and the report that a supervising architect of the treasury is to be named at an early day is thought to have some foundation. With regard to the coast survey it is not thought that the president will be in a hurry to appoint a permanent superintendent. He said before leaving for his holiday that he would take his time to make the selection, as the position required a man of rather special qualifications, one possessing scientific knowledge and business capacity.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Gen. Rosecrans, register of the treasury, asked for the resignations of William P. Titcomb, assistant register, and Hartwell Jenison, Charles Mall, Arthur Hendricks, J. H. Beatty and N. B. Walker, chiefs of divisions in the register's office. The resignations are demanded, the register says, so as to secure an unbiased judgment and cordial cooperation for the good of the public service. The register has found that the officials whose resignations he has asked are not in sympathy with him in reforms which he proposes in his office, and for that reason desires to replace them with men upon whom he can rely.

ADMIRAL JOUETT'S TROUBLE WITH THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Second Comptroller Maynard has written a reply to Rear Admiral Jouett, in regard to the item of $400 paid for the entertainment of visitors to the flag-ship Tennessee at the New Orleans exposition, in which he reviews the whole question in the light of the points raised by the admiral in defense of the expenditure. He takes issue with the admiral on the point that the expenditure could properly be made from the contingent fund, and quotes from a decision made by Attorney General Devine in that contingent expenses as used in the appropriation acts, mean such incidental casual expenses as are necessary, or at least appropriate and convenient, in order to the performance of duties required by the department or office for which the appropriation is made. The Comptroller says he has been unable to find any law which requires either the navy department or any officer of the navy to entertain public officials at the expense of the government, and adds that he cannot assent to the admiral's statement that it has been the practice of accounting officers to allow such disbursements under the head of contingent or extraordinary expenses. But whatever the practice in this respect may have been, he says, it will be conceded that if unlawful it can not be too promptly discontinued.

The auditor says in this connection, however, it may be stated that since the 4th of March there appears to have been an astonishing improvement in the health of the clerks. Last year with 159 clerks there were 1,696 sick days. To-day the auditor knows of only two clerks who are absent on sick leave.

The comptroller adds that the records of the treasury department will bear him out in the statement, that from time immemorial it has been the practice when a public officer had received money belonging to the government, to which he was for any reason not entitled, to make stoppage in his pay account until the amount illegally received had been made good. In concluding, the comptroller suggests that the admiral bring suit for the portion of his pay withheld, and so test the whole question.

THE NEW LIBERIAN MINISTER'S RECORD.

Rev Moses A. Hopkins, of Franklinton, N. C., appointed minister to Liberia, was born a slave, and after gaining freedom pursued a course of study and was graduated at Lincoln university, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1874, and was also graduated at Auburn, (N. Y.) Presbyterian theological seminary. In addition to his services as a clergyman he had been engaged in educational pursuits, and was principal of the state colored normal school at Franklinton, N. C., several years ago. He was highly recommended for the position by the governor and other officials of North Carolina, and by other men of prominence, including a good many clergymen and representative colored men of the country.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN PROTOCOL.

PARIS, Sept 11.—It is stated that a protocol defining the Russo-Afghan boundary, and giving Zulfikar and Meruchak to Afghanistan, was signed in London yesterday.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The report that Russia and England had signed the protocol delimiting the Russo-Afghan frontier is confirmed. The Afghan frontier commission will meet in November and complete the details. M. Lessar, special Russian commissioner, will return to St. Petersburg on Sunday, his mission having been complete.

PARIS, Sept 11.—Le Matin to-day publishes a special telegram from Madrid, via the frontier, stating that a military uprising has taken place in that city.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—It is officially announced that there has been no personal correspondence between Emperor William and King Alfonzo regarding the Caroline affair.

AUTHORITY GRANTED.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Gen. De Courcy, French commissioner in Annam, having asked for authority to depose the youthful king of Annam if he thinks necessary to do so, has been granted the fullest liberty of action.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Advices from Madrid state that the military uprising in that city is limited to one of the largest barracks. The soldiers seized arms, shouting "Death to our chiefs!" The authorities who had feared the uprising were prepared for it and vigorously suppressed it before it assumed formidable proportions.

A Black Fiend Promptly Lynched.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—A negro named Scales recently discharged from the Cincinnati workhouse made a brutal assault and rape upon the five-year-old daughter of a poor man named Lunsford, living in Boone county, Kentucky. Scales was arrested and with difficulty taken to the Burlington jail. Last night a mob gathered at Florence, went to Burlington, broke into the jail, carried the negro into the woods on the turnpike and hanged him to a tree.

An Army Vacancy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Inspector-General Nelson H. Davis, to be placed on the retired list, will be succeeded by either Gen. Roger Jones or Gen. A. Baird. The former is senior officer, but the latter is said to have a more brilliant record and stronger indorsement.

PLEASING PROSPECT

Sturdy Tillers of the Soil Can Anticipate Better Wheat Prices.

Hold Back Your Products and Wait for the Rise.

The Market Yesterday a Repetition of the Steady Feeling.

Live Stock Shows no Material Change—Little of Interest in Corn and Oats.

CROPS AND MARKETS.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT.

Special Telegram to the BEE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The Farmers' Review says to-day: Nearly all statisticians upon the wheat crop this year—the department of agriculture alone excepted—have come down in their estimates of the crop, to or below the estimates of the Farmers' Review, in its issue of June 4, viz: a possible, but not to exceed 330,000,000 bushels. The department of agriculture, having made an estimate of 357,000,000 bushels, is loth to materially reduce that estimate, but it will do so. It has already thrown off 6,000,000 bushels, and in its September report we look to see still further reductions. As reports from threshing come in from both the winter and spring wheat crop, we now greatly doubt if we have raised more than 320,000,000 bushels of both of this year's crops. We have of grain in sight in farmers' hands and in flour, an equivalent probably of 80,000,000 bushels, making with this year's crop—if it is only 320,000,000 bushels—a total of 400,000,000 bushels. Of this amount we require for home consumption and seed 350,000,000 bushels, leaving a surplus of barely 50,000,000 bushels for export or to be carried over into the next crop year. Of foreign producers both France and England have greatly reduced their acreage, and the decrease from this cause in France is estimated at 35,000,000 bushels.

In view of these facts of a shortage of 500,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye in the crops of America and Europe, we believe that the prices of wheat cannot long be kept down to where they are, English wheat only bringing a fraction over $1.00 per bushel in English markets. The man who has a crop of wheat on hand safely stored has a valuable commodity that is pretty sure to be needed before the next harvest comes round, and at a price above what it will now bring. It is only needful for farmers to hold back their wheat as far as practicable till the 40,000,000 bushels now in sight, and which hangs like a millstone upon the neck of the market disappears, to bring about a material advance in the price, as we confidently believe; and this holding back we believe to be the true policy for every wheat raiser whose necessities do not actually compel him to part with his wheat.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

The wheat market was active to-day, but the tone was easier. Receipts were light, which for a brief session lent additional strength. First prices were ⅛c higher, with buyers in a majority. Clearing weather, however, brought out large offerings and broke October down quite steadily from 81⅜c to 79⅝c, with the market closing at nearly inside figures on the regular board. Northwestern advices reported increasing receipts at primary points, which added to the later tone of weakness. Shipping inquiry is somewhat improved and vessel engagements were reported to take 112,000 bushels. Cables reported a firmer feeling in all English markets, with an improved inquiry. Private cables were afterward quoted as indicating an easier feeling. The markets closed with unchanged prices at the afternoon session.

OTHER MARKETS.

Corn also averaged lower than yesterday, with only a fair volume of trade, and generally more sellers than buyers. The weakness in provisions also helps to depress corn. Prices sold off ⅝@1c and closed ⅝@⅞c under yesterday.

Oats ruled very quiet and showed very slight changes in prices.

Provisions were depressed, and with free offerings both pork and lard sold off, closing lower than yesterday.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.

Special Telegram to the BEE.

CHICAGO, Sept 11.—So far as native shipping cattle were concerned the market was not altogether satisfactory. The supply was moderate, more than 2,000 head less than for last Friday, but there appeared to be more than enough for the demand, and the feeling was far from buoyant. Eastern advices were not encouraging and shippers did not take hold with their usual freedom, but in a quiet way considerable trading was done at prices not materially different from Thursday. Sales to shippers rose from $4 00@4.45 for rough thin lots to $6.00 for extra. The drove for which the latter price was obtained averaged 16,113 lbs. Most of the sales were at a range of $4.75@5.60 for medium to choice 1,200 to 1,400 lb steers. Butchers' cows and mixed lots were taken at strong prices, the supply being light, while stockers were almost unsaleable at any decent price. The calf trade was also inactive. For Texas and Northern range cattle there was a firmer feeling owing to continued light receipts, Texans are 20@25c higher than last week, and rangers show a corresponding advance.

Shipping steers, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs., $5 30@$6 00; 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., $4 90@5.20; 950 to 1,200 lbs., $4 00@4.40. Through Texas cattle, stronger; 950 lbs., $3.00@3.50; 750 to 950 lbs., $2.75@3 30; 600 to 700 lbs., $2.50@3.00 Western rangers, slow; natives and half-breeds, $3 50@5.00; cows, $2.50@4.00; wintered Texans, $3 00@3.75.

Sales—327 Montana, 1,280 lbs, $5.00; 98 Wyoming 1,165 lbs, $3 50; 261 Wyoming, 1,143 lbs, $4.20; 239 Nebraska Texans, 1,060 lbs, $4.00.

HOGS.

The market had a much brighter look. Receipts fell away to about 11,500, and with prospects of a light run for the next few days, buyers operated with greater confidence than earlier in the week. Prices were 5c higher in the morning but later the advance was lost, and the market closed weak. Packing and shipping, 250 to 320 lbs, $4.10@4 45; light weights, 130 to 170 lbs, $4 40@4.70; 180 to 210 lbs, $3.75@4.35.

The Third Race Declared Off.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The flotilla which gathered around Scotland lightship this morning was imposing in numbers, even if not equal to the dimensions of the great fleet which covered the face of the ocean a week ago. In addition to the countless yachts were steam yachts and a number of large steamers specially engaged for the guests of the New York Yacht club. Some eager persons went down to Sandy Hook last night, expecting to find accommodation there, and had a sorry time of it wandering about, hungry, wet and cold. A few remained to see the great race, but, famished with hunger, they took the earliest boats or trains for New York. The day has been regarded as the most favorable for the Genesta, but after the Goelet cup race in a rousing southeaster, at Newport, the Puritan should not be thought to dislike the weather.

The Puritan has just gone about, standing northeast, followed by the Genesta two minutes later, standing on the same course. Wind light from the east.

3:45 p. m.—The Genesta and Puritan have been out of sight for some time. If they are not now homeward bound, it is not likely the race will be sailed within seven hours, the limit of time. The signal service reports the wind now blowing at the rate of only four miles per hour from the east.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11., 6.40 p. m.—The yacht race has been declared off for the day.

The failure of the Genesta and Puritan to race Monday and Wednesday is probably responsible for the decrease of business done by the excursion steamers to-day. Very few of the many steamers this morning left their piers with a full complement of passengers. The number of private yachts and steamers, however, which left the city this morning was no smaller than on Monday. Sporting men seem to think that with the stiff breeze and heavy sea the Genesta will be able to outsail her competitor with ease. The odds, which are not so heavy as on Monday are, in a majority of cases in favor of the Puritan. There were few offers of two to one in favor of the Puritan which found ready takers.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 11, 9:30 a. m.—The wind is moderate from the east. Weather cloudy, the sea going down somewhat. The hope is expressed to-day that the first real race will take place between the Genesta and the Puritan for the American cup.

At 3:45 a. m. the Genesta and Puritan came down the bay both under sail. The wind is 16 miles an hour from the east.

The Genesta and Puritan and the judges' boat reached Scotland light ship at 11:13. The yachts then made ready for the start. The judges' boat put three men on board the Puritan. At 11:30 the preparatory signal to start was given and at 11:36 the yachts started, both on port tack.

At 11:50 a. m. outward bound barks got in the way of both yachts compelling them to lay off. This placed the Genesta ahead.

At 12:10 the Genesta was ahead but to leeward of the Puritan. The wind is now fifteen miles an hour, east-northeast. At 12:55 the Genesta was ahead a little more than a mile. The yachts are both standing on the same tack. The Puritan is working to windward all the time, the Genesta well in on Long Island shore.

SANDY HOOK, 1:05 p. m.—The wind is blowing from the east southeast and getting lighter. The Puritan still holds the best wind, and is now overhauling the Genesta. Both have set top sails. At 1:10 p. m. the Genesta went about the Puritan, twenty seconds later the Genesta is ahead. The yachts have none about ten miles over the course. The Genesta leads by about three minutes. Wind light from the east, weather clear.

At 2:00 p. m. both yachts were standing southeast, Puritan gaining a little on the Genesta. Up to 2:10 p. m. the Puritan had gained a minute and a half in the past half hour.

At 2:30 p. m. the Puritan was ahead, and at 2:37 p. m. the Genesta has run up even with her, but the Puritan was to windward and gaining.

2:39 p. m.—The Puritan is two lengths ahead.

3 p. m.—The Genesta is running ahead, but the Puritan is well to winward. About fifteen miles of the outward course has been covered.

HIGHLANDS, 5 p. m.—The yachts have not yet turned the stake boat; probably no result to-day.

Senator Van Wyck at Columbus.

Special Dispatch to the BEE.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Sept. 11.—Gen. Van Wyck, at the invitation of the County Agricultural society, addressed a large concourse of citizens at the fair grounds today. A platform was erected in front of the grand stand, and the sterling old senator spoke in the open air without apparent effort. His speech was well received and he made many friends by the thoroughly Western manner in which he handled his subject.

The Carolines Trouble.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—Admiral Topeti, under secretary of marine, resigned his office on account of the friendly terms embodied in the Spanish reply to Germany respecting the Carolines affair.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Spanish news to-day is of less peaceful character. Bellicose manifestos have been placarded in many towns. Le Paris states that it has information from an authentic source that the German fleet has been ordered to be in readiness in case of emergency.

Iowa's State Fair.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 11.—Owing to bad weather which has prevailed all week, and which set in to-day with redoubled vigor, the board of directors of the Iowa state fair declared the exposition closed at noon. Receipts were little short of expenses, and everything will be settled in full.

Cement in Ashes.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—A fire at Cementville, three miles north of here, destroyed three large warehouses belonging to the Milwaukee Cement company, together with contents. Loss, $18,000; insurance, $13,000. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

Two Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The president made the following appointments to-day, to be consuls of the United States: H. W. Gilbert, New York, at Trieste; James M. Rosse, New York, at Three Rivers, Canada.

THE SULLIVAN-RYAN MATCH.

Paddy Writes that He is in Perfect Condition and Bound to Win.

Chicago Herald.

Many a Chicagoan was pleased to read in The Herald yesterday that the match between Sullivan and Ryan was not off, but had been simply postponed from Sept. 15 to Sept. 26. There is a strong desire to see these two giants of the ring face to face and there will be a large excursion from this city in case the match comes off at some place not too difficult of access. Sullivan's day of judgment must soon come. In the past three or four years it is doubtful if a single month could be found where he did not indulge in at least one drunk, while many of his debauches have lasted for weeks at a time, during which he has not drawn a sober breath. Human nature cannot stand such drafts, and even the magnificent physique of John L. Sullivan is no match for his greatest foe—drink. He celebrated his victory over McCaffrey by one of his usual debauches. While he is off on a drunk Ryan is sensibly at work on the grounds of the New York and Brooklyn Driving Association at Parkville, L. I., where he is putting himself in perfect shape, physically, for the coming meeting. To a friend in this city he writes: "Where the match is to take place I cannot inform you fully as yet. Baltimore is spoken off; New York may be had yet, or Hoboken, in Jersey. I am in the best of health and spirits, and you will find that I will render a good account of myself on the 15th, and hope to see you in Chicago, flushed with victory, after the 15th. It is my long-felt wish come at last, and I hope to be successful."

The letter was written before the date of the meeting had been changed, but Ryan will come to this city, so long his home, after the match, so that he will reach here the last of the month.

Seventy priests participated in the obsequies of Fr Byrne at Dubuque.

AT BEATRICE.

Close of the Reunion of the Grand Army Boys of Nebraska.

The Sham Battle Dispensed with on Account of Rain.

The Association Officers for the Coming Year.

The Women's Relief Corps—Pickpockets and Thieves at Work—Notes of the Gathering.

The Reunion at Beatrice.

Special Telegram to the BEE.

BEATRICE, Sept. 11.—The rain spoiled the first two days of the reunion and commenced again to-day at noon, which stopped the sham battle. This caused more disappointment than any other one thing, as teams from the country just poured into the city and camp. Crowds came on the trains, but the battle was all sham.

The forenoon was spent in the election of officers for the state associations and in saying "farewells," and "God bless you." The bands were active in getting their passes filled out to get home on.

For the next year the Ohio officers are: Captain George Wintersteen, president; J. E. Hill, secretary; N. G. Franklin, treasurer; Dr. Stephenson, chaplain; Senator Manderson, orator; General Morrow, marshal; J. O. Carter, medical director.

Indiana officers are: J. O. West, president; J. N. Davis, secretary and treasurer. They number thirty-four.

Iowa association elected J. C. Bonnell, president; Harry Hotchkiss, secretary; Randall, of Fairfield, vice president; Colonel Crabb, of York, treasurer. They have 600 on the roll.

Pennsylvania officers are: K. A. Moore, of Sterling, president; J. M. Moore, of Cropsey, secretary; M. H. Hinman, of Fremont, treasurer.

West Virginia follows with J. A. Wear, of Grand Island, president, and W. C. Sheriff, secretary. They have sixty-nine enrolled.

Lunch stands, swings, saloons and pickpockets have reaped a rich harvest. The gamblers were fired by Sheriff Herron. The pickpockets picked fourteen pockets on one train in going the two miles from Beatrice to Camp Howard. All the names of the victims could not be learned, but here are a few of the unfortunates: Harry Ewing, ten cents and purse; Mrs Hill, $1; Frank Forbes, $2.50; Mrs. Madge, $3.50; Senator Gileson, of Hebron, and Mrs. Shearer, of the same place, each small amounts and return tickets.

Vonsteen's office safe was cracked and $100 taken. Richards and Saulisbury, clerks, stepped to the front door to witness the parade and a thief carried out the money drawer from the safe. Miller Bros' store was broken into, but the thief was caught in the act and ran. Miller opened his knife and threw it at him, but it failed to stick.