THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1886. NUMBER 48.

ORANGEMEN AND CROPPIES.

The Bloody Byways of Belfast Visited and the Victims Interviewed.

FIGHTING FOR THE LOVE OF GOD.

Talks With an Orange Leader on the Riots and Their Results—Sample Cases of the Outrages.

At the Orange Stronghold.

BELFAST, August 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Belfast has had another day of perfect peace, rather, perhaps, because the rioters have exhausted their funds and are forced to work or starve than for any lessening of the hatred between the parties. By common consent both Catholics and Protestants are husbanding their resources and ammunition for what is expected to be a great struggle. The Catholic anniversary of the feast of the Assumption occurs next Sunday. I had long talks to-day with some of the leaders, who say that they will not permit the slightest approval to a Catholic procession on that day. Some show no hesitation in threatening to kill any Catholic caught riding in carriages then, or who in any way celebrate the day. The Catholic leaders promise to use every effort to prevent a procession or other irritating display. Neither side expects a renewal of the rioting until Sunday. Replacing the police in the Shank Hill Protestant district when the troops were withdrawn is considered one of

THE MOST THREATENING FEATURES

of the situation at present. No police are allowed to patrol the Shank Hill road. The men are confined in barracks there surrounded by police night and day. Relief attachments are always escorted by troops. Such is the danger to which the police are exposed in the Protestant quarters that the magistrates do not dare to order them to serve the "early closing" order to the public houses there. Consequently throughout the Shank Hill road district the saloons are open, while all the saloons in the Catholic quarters are closed. I saw to-day Mrs. Fearson, of McDonald street, whose husband, William, was shot on Tuesday and will be buried to-morrow. I found the usual

WAKE IN PROGRESS.

The people in the room were greatly excited and anxious to explain to the Americans how outrageous it is for an inoffensive man to be killed while attending the funeral of a friend. Fearson's brother Henry works at the Barter mills, Patterson, N. J.

To-day I examined into the case of Sarah Young, a Protestant girl living off the old lodge road and who has relatives of the same name living at an unknown address in New York city. The case will

SERVE AS A SAMPLE

of many similar ones. She and four companions were returning home from work at Lindsay's factory. They were compelled to pass through the Catholic streets of Peter's Hill, and passing every day became known as Protestants. After work hours they walked in their ordinary manner through the Catholic quarters and saw a little child who shouted "Orange" and called them by vile names as they approached. Immediately from every house a crowd of half-grown boys and girls rushed upon them.

Three of Sarah's companions saw a woman standing by a door whom they knew, because they had stopped several times to praise and gossip about her baby. They rushed to her and implored her

TO SAVE THEIR LIVES.

The woman took them in and hid them. The little girl who acted as leader followed Sarah and her other companions. It is worth mentioning that the party of three were escorted out of the Catholic district just in time to save themselves, as their pursuers returned after beating Sarah Young, and wrecked the house in which they had taken refuge as a punishment to the owner for having helped Protestants. The crowd found Sarah and her companion up stairs in a house in which they had taken refuge without the consent of the owner. To get at them they smashed the doors and dragged them both down stairs by the hair. The Catholic girls threw Sarah down in the road, tore off part of her clothes, blackened her eyes, tore out her hair, and otherwise abused her until several men interfered and saved her. She has since been confined to her bed and her life is dispaired of.

The crowd afterward gutted the house in which she had taken refuge, and then returned to attack the house of the woman who had saved her three companions. This is a fair sample of the spirit shown on both sides, with merely a change of names and the addition of various details, such as throwing scalding water, kicks and blows, with paving stones used as hammers. It will as well represent one hundred other cases of attacks by people of either religion upon defenceless mill girls of the other faith. In every such case the children and women prove the most merciless.

A PROTESTANT MINISTER TALKS.

This afternoon I asked the Rev. Dr. Hanna, a Protestant clergyman well known as an Orange leader, why the Protestants allow the regular evening parade of the Orange workmen returning from the island. He said: "This parade will perhaps some time provoke rioting, but it is necessary for the protection of the workmen, who must necessarily pass nightly through the Belfast Catholic slums, which surround the Protestant districts of Shank Hill, old lodge road, etc. Before the workmen walked home in a body they were incessantly attacked with stones and bottles thrown over the houses fronting North street, Peter's Hill. As the police always refused to arrest the stone throwers we were forced to march together in self-defense.

THE PRIESTS AND THE RIOTERS.

"The Catholic priests have been able, perhaps, to look after the rioting more closely than our clergy, because they live near the center of disturbance, while our clergy live far away. Our clergy, however, have always done their best to repress disorder. I have several times prevented the police from firing on the rioters whom I persuaded to disperse. It is true the saloons of Shank Hill are not closed in the evening, but they are owned by Catholics, who take advantage of the technicality due to the inability of the police to serve the notice of the closing order in this district. It is said that Catholic houses in Protestant quarters have been wrecked while Protestant houses in the Catholic quarters have not been harmed. This is due to the fact that the houses attacked are saloons, supposed to be centers of 'ribbon' lodges. The freedom of Protestant houses from injury is a great credit to the priests. It is the first time these houses have escaped during the riots.

POLICY, NOT PRINCIPLE.

"I think it is due more to policy than to principle. The nationalists are now very anxious to prove their capacity for self-government."

The facts may be that the clergy are unable to exercise the same influence over Orange rioters that the priests exert over the Catholics, nor have the clergy shown the same tireless energy in patrolling the disturbed districts which has made the priests so much liked by all magistrates.

MANY RELATIVES IN NEW YORK.

Widow Strain, whose son was buried yesterday, proves to have many relatives near New York, among them a son, David Strain, a mason at 49 East One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York, and Rev. Hugh Strain, Pennington seminary, New Jersey.

Attempts are now being made to repress the wild window firing which has made many streets unsafe to both friends and foes of residents. Searches for arms are also threatened on a large scale, but are hardly likely to be carried out, as being too dangerous at this time.

AMONG THE WOUNDED.

I find a considerable number of persons who have relatives in the United States, and especially is this so among the Catholics. As the Belfast police regularly bring up for trial all persons who have been mentioned in the papers as suffering from gunshot wounds during the disturbed peace, the hospitals and private physicians have combined to prevent the publication of the names of the wounded. Americans anxious about their friends in Belfast will be reassured to know that comparatively few of the wounds are of a dangerous type; also, that a great majority of the wounded have no near relatives in America. I saw, to-day, a great number of persons, mainly women, suffering from attacks made upon them while returning from work. I found the following who have relatives in America: Mrs. Cosgrove and a daughter, aged nineteen, who were badly beaten by a crowd of Protestant men and women while returning from a linen mill. Neither is dangerously hurt, but both had been savagely attacked with sticks and stones. They have a brother and two sisters in St. Louis.

Cotter (married), Davis, a carpenter; Kieley, a publican, and a man named McGuigon were among those who were beaten by the Protestants at the Island works. McGuigon was anxious that a brother in New York should know that he had only a couple of ribs broken and that his face was smashed. I saw also a Mrs. Devilyn and the widow of a man who was shot by the police recently. He has just been buried. His daughter is Mrs. Hughes of No. 32 Kansas street, Chicago. A boy named Gillan is among the cases of persons severely beaten on their way home from a brick yard, where they worked. He is now recovering. Gillan has a brother named Daly at 328 Third street, San Francisco. A Miss Becton was scandously treated by a party of Protestant girls while she was returning from her work at a linen factory. They jumped on her, kicked her, stripped off her clothes and cut her head with her own scissors. She is now recovering from her injuries. She has relatives named Gillespie and Pritchard in Boston. Another Miss Cosgroves was badly beaten on her way from work by a crowd of Protestant men and women. She had some cousins who are servants in New York. The saddest case of all is that of the widow Strain, who was solely dependent on her son Robert, a Protestant. He was shot without warning or reason by the police. He had arranged to take his mother to New York, where he worked previously, and was just on the point of sailing when he was shot while stepping across the street to meet a friend. The horrors as regards attacks upon work girls and other inoffensive work people were pretty equally divided between the Protestants and Catholics. Both sides have shown the utmost brutality to women and boys as well as to men.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A MAGISTRATE.

To-day I had an interview with a Protestant magistrate of many years service in Belfast. In spite of his religion and social position he said: "I regard the Protestants as entirely in the wrong in this rioting. The Catholics have done their utmost to keep the peace, and to prevent the exasperation of the Orangemen. The priests, at great personal risk, and by much exertion have kept the people from resenting insults, and night after night priests have watched until daylight the dangerous points, using the full influence of the church to prevent outbreaks, and even arresting rioters themselves, when necessary. The Protestant clergy have not do ne this, and have made no effort to keep the Protestants quiet; on the contrary the clergy have walked in processions and funerals, thus keeping up the bad feeling. Look at to-day's funerals. The Catholics had only half a dozen mourners and took a route through the back streets in order to avoid giving cause for fresh rioting. The Protestants had a regular orange wake with great crowds of mourners, two ministers passing through the most dangerous part of the Catholic district, as if in bravado. The whole trouble has been caused by a system of borough magistrates, which permits men saturated with local prejudices, to try criminals, and also impede the action of the police when quick and sharp action is necessary. There are only eleven Catholic magistrates, as against thirty-five Protestants. As the majority of the board decides the punishment awarded the Catholics have been out-voted. I have seen magistrates frequently deal out punishment according to the street on which a criminal lives—ten shillings to one; six months to another. The riots were largely caused by the Orange return to the days of the old policemen, when the whole force was composed of Orangemen. I think this wrong. I think the Catholic request for the abolition of unpaid magistrates and the substitution of paid judges, responsible only to the crown and free from local and business prejudices, is perfectly proper. This would likely do away with one great source of chafing between the two religions. The Protestants would then depend less upon their friends on the bench, and Catholics would lose their sense of injustice. I think that if the Catholics were let alone they would not trouble the Orangemen in the least."

ITS EFFECT ON TRADE.

The riots have been so entirely confined to certain portions of Belfast, such as along the Shank Hill and Grosvenor roads, that the general trade of the city has been less affected than may be expected. Many tourists, however, avoid the city. There is also a considerable loss in the usual trade of the country customers, who are now afraid to come to the city. The Belfast children have picked up the prevailing mania and have mock riots as a regular play. Pebbles fly between opposing parties. Some have even learned from their elders that when they are supposed to be wounded they must give false names taken from their opponents, so as to conceal their own identity and to add to the apparent number of their opponents' injured. "Gone to America," is, by the way, the current slang for stating that a man's death has been concealed in order to prevent the opposite party from knowing of his death. There are many stories of secret burials in back yards, and of three or four bodies buried in one grave for the same object, but probably these stories are all untrue.

BELFAST, August 12—Groups of idlers continue to hang about. It is still necessary to retain troops. The inspector will continue to remain in command of the constabulary until after the Catholic festival of the 15th instant.

The city has been quiet to-day. The patrols are retained. The people dread the withdrawal of the military. The Catholic bishop has prohibited Catholic parades during the remainder of the year. Five hundred more police from the south have come here in readiness for the 15th inst, the day of the feast of the assumption.

AFFAIRS IN BELGUIM.

Duelists and Other Law Breakers Sentenced.

BRUSSELS, August 11.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—A court martial assembled at Liege to-day to try, together with the seconds concerned, Lieutenant Frederic De Sauvage, who, on July 28, killed in a pistol duel his friend, the military surgeon, Henry Praile. Sauvage admitted he had challenged Praile because the latter had seduced Mme. Sauvage. Praile maintained to the last moment, and even after two shots had been exchanged without result, that his friend's suspicions were unfounded. Sauvage, however, considered the denial valueless. The military prosecutor in addressing the court admitted that there were important circumstances in extenuation of Sauvage's conduct, but requested the court to punish him nevertheless, in order to uphold the law. The court sentenced Sauvage to three months' imprisonment, and ordered him to pay a fine of one hundred francs penalty. Four seconds were condemned to one week's imprisonment and twenty six francs penalty, although it was shown that they had made every effort to conciliate the combatants and to avoid blood shed.

THE BAUDOUX CASE.

Judgment has been rendered in the Baudoux case. Oscar Falleur and Schmidt were condemned to twenty years penal servitude. Of sixteen other prisoners one was sentenced to fifteen years, two to twelve years and seven to three months imprisonment, while six were acquitted. The judgment was considered terribly severe.

THE SOCIALISTS.

It is feared that there will be an outbreak on the occasion of the great socialist demonstration to take place here on August 15, which the burgomaster has to-day authorized on condition that the socialists do not parade before the king's palace.

THE TORY PLAN.

Comments on Premier Salisbury's Turtle Soup Speech.

LONDON, Aug 12, 4 a. m.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Post commenting on Lord Salisbury's banquet speech, draws this fine distinction: "Coercion in the exceptional sense of the word he does hint at. Coercion in the sense of enforcing the ordinary law and denying an illegitimate scope to agitation is in strict accord with the mandate with which the government may fairly claim to have received from the country."

The Telegraph thinks that Salisbury's declaration about Ireland seems to imply that both as regards the extention of local government and the amendment of the land laws the Irish people could afford to wait and that there was really not a very pressing question demanding instant treatment beyond the question of securing the liberty of the individual.

The Times rejoices that Lord Salisbury sees his duty in restoring social order in Ireland more clearly than he saw it a year ago. The Times interprets the phrase "restoration of social order," as the deliverance of classes and individuals in Ireland from the restraints on their lawful liberty

The Daily News says the Irish members cannot be expected to acquiesce in his policy of mere negation and defiance. The News defines his phrase "want of social order" as meaning "want of more soldiers, more police, more sailors and more hangmen." "The only effect of such doctrines upon Irishmen," adds the News, "so far as it is not of one more exasperation, will be to convert them from home rulers into repealers."

MUTUALLY HONORED.

Kaiser William Shakes Hands and Greets American Citizens.

SALZBURG, August 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Previous to his departure the emperor, through his chamberlain, expressed his thanks to those Americans who had sent him flowers, and requested that they would assemble in the large hall in the hotel at the time of his departure. The emperor, on entering the hall, addressed the Americans in German, and Prince William, translating his remarks, said in excellent English: "The emperor is very much pleased with the courtesy paid him by the Americans, and he has a profound admiration for the American people."

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, on behalf of the Americans, replied: "Three millions of Germans in America are among our best citizens, but though they do so much for us, they never lose any of their love for fatherland, and they have taught fifty millions of Americans the deepest esteem and veneration for their emperor and the great people he so wisely governs."

The emperor then shook hands cordially with each of the Americans, holding in his other hand their cards and saying, "Karte, karte," as he did so. He took the cards and flowers with him to his car.

Preparing an Irish Bill.

DUBLIN, August 12.—The Irish Times, conservative, states that it is reliably informed that Lord Randolph Churchill is engaged in drafting a bill intended to solve the Irish problem. The full text of the bill, the paper says, will not be completed before next February, "but," adds the paper, "so far as it has gone it has been submitted to the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Hartington and others, and is broad enough to satisfy all moderate Irishmen."

Louise Michel Sentenced.

PARIS, August 12.—Louise Michel was today sentenced by the city assizes to four months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs for "seditious language" and inciting to murder during the rioting at Decazaville in last May.

Fire Destroys the Town.

VIENNA, August 12.—The Hungarian town of Sillen has been destroyed by fire. The property burned includes 400 houses, as well as churches, a nunnery and a school. The loss is $250,000.

The Royal Speech.

LONDON, August 12.—The queen will present the royal speech to the council of ministers at Osborne on Tuesday.

Return of a Nebraska Crook.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 12.—Minneapolis detectives leave here to-morrow with a young man named Walter Morris, for whom the governor of Nebraska has issued a requisition. Morris was a ticket agent of the Union Pacific railroad at Silver Creek, Neb., and embezzled a considerable amount of money paid him for tickets. He has already served a term in the Kansas penitentiary.

A Raid for Arms.

DUBLIN, August 12.—While the police in the towns in the vicinity of Rillarglin were engaged in keeping peace at the fair in that town yesterday, a guard of men scoured Midkerry county for arms. They were successful in the search and carried away a large number of weapons, including rifles, also a quantity of ammunition.

THE CREASERS AND CUTTING

The Prisoner Again Appears in Court and the Old Story Repeated.

SOME OF THE STORIES DENIED.

The Capture of Captain Lawton's Command Denied by the War Department—Fort McIntosh Not Threatened—English Opinion.

The Old Story Repeated.

DENVER, Col., August 12.—Our El Paso special this evening says Cutting was again taken from his prison and dragged before Judge Castaneda's court. He was merely told that the appeal taken in his case by the lawyer who had been appointed for him would be tried by the supreme court of the state of Chihauhau in a few days, and he was asked if he desired to have an attorney to take care of his interests before that court He replied as he has always done before that he did not recognize the jurisdiction of any Chihauhau court, and that he left his case entirely in the hands of the American government. He was thereupon taken back to prison.

An English Opinion.

LONDON, August 12.—The Times, speaking of the Cutting case, says: "The difficulty in the way of a settlement of the matter lies in Cutting's appeal to the angry passions of Texas and the desire of the dormant raider on both sides for an outbreak which would result in the restoration of contraband trade. President Dias of Mexico can have no wish for a collision with his powerful neighbor, and he must be well aware that there are enemies of Mexico on both sides of the frontier, who are clamoring for war. Mexico has been surprisingly reasonable in dealing with Cutting, considering the provocation he gave, and although Secretary Bayard has been a little too exacting, the action of the president and senate is all that could be desired. In that action lies assurance of peace."

The Danger of Diaz.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., August 12.—In an interview to-day General Ignacio Martinez, director of the El Mundo, a revolutionary organ published here, said there is much dissatisfaction in Mexico, especially in Nuevo Leon and other border states and that he expects that within two months the country will be in arms against Diaz, as every day his government grows more unpopular. Among the masses and at an early day, there must be a new regime in Mexico. Private advices from the up-country state that the revolutionists have captured and hold Morelas. A prominent lawyer from the city of Mexico is in Brownsville to secure the extradition of Martinez. In view of the attitude of the United States in the Cutting affair he may succeed.

The Report Not Authenticated.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The report contained in a special from Texas to an Omaha paper and transmitted by the press association last night, to the effect that a body of Mexican troops had succeeded in disarming Captain Lawton's command, is not authenticated at the war department. The authorities do not believe there is anything in it and assert that it is a canard started by some enterprising news-gatherer anxious to create a sensation and perhaps precipitate trouble between Mexico and the United States.

All a Mistake.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—A dispatch from New Laredo, Mex., says the report sent out from there a few days ago stating that 400 fresh Mexican troops had arrived there and that an artillery company had planted its guns so as to bear on Fort McIntosh on the the Texas side of the river is false. The dispatch states that no troops have arrived there within a month, that there are only 200 soldiers there, and that there has not been a cannon of any description in New Laredo for three years.

Hoping a Peaceful Solution.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 12.—The discussion of the Cutting case goes on in the press and among the lawyers whom it interests because of the important question raised, but there is no heat in the discussion. The better class of people hope that the two governments will settle the matter either by mutually friendly adjustment or through equally friendly arbitration.

Considered by the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—All the executive departments were represented at the cabinet meeting to-day. The session was mainly devoted to the consideration of the Mexican question and the financial policy of the administration.

BANKERS AGAINST SILVER.

The Meeting at Boston Adopts Resolutions and Adjourns.

BOSTON, August 12.—Notwithstanding the extreme heat, Horticultural hall was well filled with delegates when the second days' session of the annual convention of the National association of American bankers was called to order. Logan C. Murray, of New York, was elected president. Judge Lowell read a paper on bankruptcy legislation and suggested a bill which would provide that a salaried supervisory officer be appointed under the government to supervise all bankruptcy cases just as insurance commissioners serve. A communication was then read from C. N. Jordan, treaserer of the United States, which showed that the number of silver dollars coined to June 30, 1886, was $233,723,286; estimated value of subsidiary silver, $70,000,000, making a total of $303,723,286.

The executive council submitted the following report:

"Whereas, The American Bankers' association embraces in its membership men of every political party, as well as those who acknowledge no party obligations, it has in its conventions carefully avoided all mere party questions; representing as it does, the business of the public as well as customers and stockholders of banks, it again emphatically gives warning of impending danger to the whole country in the continued coinage of silver dollars under the act of 1878. While we fully recognize the fact that both silver and gold are required as the money of the land, we believe that neither should be coined in such rates that the other shall be driven out of general use. We repudiate the idea so often maintained that banks and bankers oppose the continual coinage of silver dollars on account of self interest, but on the contrary we assert that we have no special interest in one kind of coin more than another as long as each discharges its legitimate purpose as money. We believe all persons having limited means, and particularly earners of wages, will most largely suffer when the threatened evils shall come. We therefore earnestly appeal to all boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and civil and political associations of every kind to secure the repeal of the law for the suspension of the coinage of such silver dollars."

The report was unanimously adopted. An additional resolution was adopted urging that the coinage of silver be suspended and continued efforts be made to secure an international uniform basis of value between gold and silver.

The following resolution, which was adoped last year, was reenacted:

Resolved, That the executive is hereby authorized and requested to continue such steps as are found necessary, by memorial or otherwise, in behalf of the association to procure such legislation as in the future will secure the return of fugitives from justice who may be at large on account of defects in the existing treaties. The convention the adjourned sine die.

THE BASE BALL RECORD.

Lincoln Wins its Sixth Consecutive Game—Other Games.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The second of the Leavenworth-Lincoln series of games was won to-day by the home team in a score of 11 to 6. This is the fifth consecutive victory for the Lincoln team and illustrates that the club is playing ball. The following is the score by innings:

Lincoln	6	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	—11
Leavenworth	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6

OTHER GAMES.

AT CHICAGO—

Chicago	0	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	—11
St. Louis	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Pitchers—Clarkson and Healy. First base hits—Chicago 8, St. Louis 6. Errors—Chicago 3, St. Louis 13. Umpire—Ellick.

AT PHILADELPHIA—

Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	—9
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

First base hits—Philadelphia 12. Washington 2. Errors—Philadelphia 9, Washinton 10. Umpire—Gaffney.

AT PITTSBURG—

Pittsburg	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	—7
Athletic	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—4

First base hits—Pittsburg 7, Athletic 10. Errors—Pittsburg 2, Athletic 5. Umpire—Valentine.

AT CINCINNATI—

Cincinnati	0	0	9	0	2	0	0	4	4	—19
Metropolitans	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Pitchers—Mullane Ways and Lynch. First base hits—Cincinnati 25, Metropolitans 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 3, Metropolitans 8. Umpire—Kelly.

AT DETROIT—

Detroit	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Kansas City	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Pitchers—Smith and Weidman. Base hits—Detroit 13, Kansas City 7. Errors—Detroit 0, Kansas City 9. Umpire—Powers.

AT LOUISVILLE—

Louisville	1	2	1	8	7	3	5	—27		
Brooklyn	2	0	4	2	1	1	1	—11		

Pitchers—Hicker, Toole and Harkins. Base hits—Louisville 24, Brooklyn 16. Errors—Louisville, 6, Brooklyn 11. Umpire—Walsh.

AT ST. LOUIS—

St. Louis	4	0	0	2	3	4	0	—13		
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1		

Only seven innings on account of rain. Pitchers—Caruthers and Kilroy. Base hits—St. Louis 15, Baltimore 2. Errors—St. Louis 4, Baltimore 2. Umpire—Bradley.

AT BOSTON—

New York	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	—8	
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	

Game called at the end of the eighth inning on account of rain. Pitchers—Keefe and Radbourn. First base hits—New York 8, Boston 6. Errors—New York 2, Boston 11. Umpire—Fulmer.

At Monmouth Park.

MONMOUTH PARK, August 12.—Handicap, seven-eighths mile: Vallisca won, Stone Buck second, Sutler third. Time—1:30.

Selling purse for two-year-olds, three-fourths mile: Maggie Mitchell won, Freedom second, Trill third. Time—1:17.

Omnibus stakes, for three-year-olds, mile and eighth: The Bard won, Dewdrop second, Ben Ali third. Time—2:39.

Free handicap, mile and three-sixteenths: Gonfalon won, Peekskill second, War Eagle third. Time—2:05.

Purse for three-year-olds and upwards, mile: Lizzie Mack won, Queen Esther second, Witch third. Time—1:45.

Purse steeple chase, over short course: Judge Griffith won, Endover second, Will Davis third. Time—3:10.

Washington Park Races.

CHICAGO, August 12.—At Washington park the weather was very warm, the track fast and the attendance large.

Three-fourths of a mile: Finality won, Modesty second, Fred Wooley third. Time—1:15¾. Mutuals paid $95.

Mile and eighth: King of Norfolk won, Vie second, Wahoo third. Time—1:58. Mutuals paid $22.10.

Quickstep stake, one-half mile: Foster won, Hinda second, Vera third. Time—48¾. Mutuals paid $28.20.

Mile and sixteenth: Little Joe won, Warrenton second, War Sign third. Time—1:48¼. Mutuals paid $11.90.

Mile and fourth: Lizzie Dwyer won, Waukesha second, Leman third. Time—2:12¾. Mutuals paid $6.70.

Racing at the Springs.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 12.—Weather sultry and threatening, track fast and attendance large.

Purse, mile: Mona won, Endured second, Sam Brown third. Time—1:44. Mutuals paid $41.30.

Purse, for two-year-olds, three-quarters mile: Connemara won, Bessie Jane second, Nellie B third. Time—1:15¼. Mutuals paid $14.90.

For three-year-olds, mile and half: Inspector B won, Solid Silver second, O'Fallon third. Time—2:42¾. Mutuals paid $9.50.

Purse, mile and quarter: Elkwood won, Barnum second, Swift third. Time—2:11. Mutuals paid $71.70.

Selling purse, three-quarters mile. Little Minch won, Pattrocles second, Broit third. Time—1:16¾. Mutuals paid $14.20.

Brighton Beach Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, August 12.—Mile: Poet won, Poverty second, Rob Roy third. Time—1:45.

Seven-eighths mile: Banero won, Mentor second, Barney third. Time—1:31¼.

Mile and eighth: Blizzard won, Ben Pryor second, King Victor third. Time—2:00.

Seven-eighths mile: Font won, Error second, Treasurer third. Time—1:29¼.

Three-quarters mile: Eva C. won, Hazard second, Bohama third. Time—1-17.

THE COBBS IN TROUBLE.

The Hoosier Congressman Called to Chicago to Settle a Bill.

CHICAGO, August 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Congressman Cobb, of Indiana, prominent at this time from his recent fisticuff encounter with Jim Laird, the representative from Nebraska, will visit Chicago about the 16th inst. His call to the city came about in this wise: His wife and daughter have been in Chicago for the last six weeks. They lodged in the home of Dr. Mme. Finney, at the corner of Oak and North Clark streets, where Miss Cobb, who is the victim of some severe nervous disorder, underwent treatment of the woman physician. Several weeks passed, and no note was made of the fact that the items of board, lodging and medical attendance was running up to a good score until within a day or two, when Mrs. Cobb suddenly announced her intention of removing to the home of her friends at 154 La Salle avenue. Dr. Finney then presented her bill, but Mrs. Cobb was not prepared to settle, whereupon restraint was laid upon her baggage. The congressman's wife at once repaired to Justice Kersten's court, where, with the assistance of a constable and writ of replevin, she obtained the power to remove her luggage. Dr. Miller qualified upon the bond of Mrs. Cobb to the amount of $4,000. The case was set for the 16th inst., and Mrs. Cobb wrote her husband the facts.

THE WISCONSIN FIRES.

The Conflagration Dying Down—Many Families Homeless.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 12.—The forest fires in northern Wisconsin are dying out, material on which to feed having become exhausted. The vicinity of Green Bay is alone subject to danger, but only in the event of high winds. There is much suffering in the devastated regions. Homeless people are sleeping on the ground with scarcely any covering. Many people barely escaped with their lives and are wandering around with insufficient clothing. Public meetings are being called in various parts of the state to provide immediate relief for the sufferers in the way of food and clothing.

Cheap Rates to Sweden.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The Amsterdam and Rotterdam steamship lines have reduced their steerage outward bound passenger rate to Sweden to $13.

Increased Railroad Earnings.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The Illinois Central railroad earnings for the past week in August, 1886, $229,800; 1885, $197,251.

A SHOCK FROM WASHINGTON.

Des Moines People Astounded at the Change in Postmasters.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES BROKEN.

Investigation of the Murder of Rev. G. C. Haddock Temporarily Suspended—Down With Saloons—Pink Eye in Iowa.

A Thunderbolt Postmaster.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The announcement this afternoon of the appointment of Colonel W. H. Merritt as postmaster in place of John Beckwith, suspended, came like a thunderclap, to the great surprise of all. While nothing is said against Mr. Merritt, who is a gentleman of high character, the appointment is a flagrant violation of the first principles of civil service reform. Mr. Beckwith is selving his second term as postmaster, but has grown up in the postal service, having entered the office as mailing clerk over twenty years ago. By fidelity and strict attention to business he rose through the successive grades to deputy postmaster, and finally was appointed postmaster by President Hayes. He rose by sheer merit from the lowest grade of the service to the highest, and became, in consequence, one of the most capable and efficient postmasters in the country. Under his management this office ranked second in the United States in the relative proportion of its net earnings, which are larger now than those of any two other offices in Iowa combined. Mr. Beckwith has taken no part in politics and has had no other business, having given his whole time to the work of the postoffice, so that he would be regarded as the ideal of honest civil service reformers. But the local democrats have been very clamorus for the office, and have nagged Mr. Cleveland till he has consented to a change.

Colonel Merritt belongs to the old-timers, having held a federal land office at Fort Dodge under Buchanan. He has no special business, but is a man of some little means, whose chief services to his party have been rendered by presiding at political meetings as a dignified and impressive figure head. The disappointed democrats are very mad at his appointment. One of the leaders of the young democracy is reported as saying tonight: "If Mr. Cleveland is going to appoint such old moss backs, then I know fifty young men who are through working for the party."

Sioux City's Sensation.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., August 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The investigation of the murder of Rev. George C. Haddock is just now in statu quo. It has been discovered that Dr. R. E. Conniff, deputy coroner, has no power to act in the capacity of coroner, which he has been doing all the time since the murder. The statutes of the state making no provision for the office of deputy coroner, Dr. Conniff would have no power to compel anyone to attend the inquest either as a juror or witness, and hence, now that the question has been raised by one of the papers of the city, nothing more is being done and the investigation is awaiting the return of Coroner Waterman. Dr. Conniff was seen by the BEE reporter to-day and states that he has acted in good faith throughout the investigation and that his appointment was made in good faith and accepted in the same spirit and approved by the board of supervisors. In answer to a question as to why the jury does not report, he stated that the verdict was withheld upon the advice of Attorney General Baker, Hon. M. D. O'Connell and the district attorney.

A mass meeting of citizens was held at the court house to-night to give expression concerning the assassination of Rev. Mr. Haddock. The call was signed by a very large number of leading business men of the city who believe it to be the duty of all good citizens to obey the laws of the state and the protection of public sentiment should be guaranteed all agencies legally employed in the enforcement of law. The interest manifested at the meeting was remarkable and suggestive. The enforcement of prohibitory law in Sioux City was thoroughly discussed. It has been evident since the murder of Mr. Haddock that the saloons would be closed. It is not a little singular while but ten days ago a majority of citizens would have nothing to do with the question, so few are now sound who are not outspoken and ready, in fact, to act on the side of prohibition. A committee on resolutions presented a petition to be circulated through the city pledging the city to the enforcement of the prohibitory law and the contribution of many and assistance to bring this about. That the closing of saloons in Sioux City will be a fact seems now to be the work of only a short time.

Shutting Up Saloons.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., August 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Permanent injunctions have been granted by Judge Lewis against about twenty or twenty-five Sioux City saloonists, including the leading ones in the city. Orders for writs of injunction are given to the attorneys who present them to the county clerk and then they are issued to the sheriff for execution. The cases against the breweries of the city are not completed. The hearing of the arguments have been postponed until August 23, when the Lemars brewry case will be heard. A large number of cases, in which the Rev. Haddock was plaintiff, have been dismissed as it would take more time to appoint an administrator to carry them on than to dismiss them and enter new suits. John Orton closed his "Bank Exchange" to-day under an injunction, the first to do so. Others will follow in short order.

A Prominent Candidate Declines.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mr. R. F. Sears, of Marshalltown, who had been regarded as the next republican candidate for congress in the Fifth district, made public to-night a letter declining to be a candidate. He says that his business interests forbid his entering the contest and serving in congress should he be elected. There is much regret expressed here that Mr. Sears will not run, as there was no doubt that he could defeat the democratic incumbent, Ben Frederick, and he could have had the nomination if he would have taken it. This leaves the republican field quite divided, with "Tama Jim" Wilson, Nichols, of Benton, Hull, of Linn, as the leading candidates for the nomination.

Pink Eye in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., August 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—State Veterinary Surgeon Stalker came down from Ames this morning in response to a summons from the governor to investigate the cases of alleged Texas fever among some bronchos and American horses in Des Moines. After making a very thorough examination, he decides that the disease is a species of pink eye, and is liable to affect more or less all the horses in the vicinity. He says it is not especially dangerous, the horses that have died having been in poor condition, and that animals in ordinary condition will not be liable to die from it.

Pushing Prohibition.

DUBUQUE, Ia., August 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Injunction suits against fifty-six saloon keepers under the Clark law were filed this morning for the September term of the district court.

Thieves Captured.

MALVERN, Ia., August 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—City Marshal Lough this evening arrested three strangers supposed to be those wanted at Mount Pleasant, Ia., for stealing clothing, watches and guns August 9. Some of the clothing worn answers the description. A reward of $50 has been offered for the thieves and the same amount for the return of the guns.

Creston Soaked.

CRESTON, Ia., Aug. 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A heavy rain this noon, the first in six weeks. It was badly needed. A heavy wind accompanied it, causing slight damage to trees and windows.

A STOCK YARDS STRIKE.

Packing House Men Refuse to Load Lake Shore Cars.

CHICAGO, August 12.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Between two hundred and three hundred meat handlers in the packing house of Robert Warren & Co. at the stock yards quit work at 9 o'clock this morning. The reason assigned is that they were required to load cars handled by imported switchmen. Ever since the strike of the Lake Shore switchmen trouble has been expected from the men in the packing houses, who were regarded as natural allies of the strikers. The employes of several packing houses have given their employers to understand that they would not handle Lake Shore freight or load cars of that company. No attempts were made to load such cars at the Warren house until this morning, when half a dozen empty beef cars were run up to the house and the men ordered to load them. The refused peremptorily and threatened to strike if the order was renewed. The firm again ordered the cars loaded and the men stopped working and went out of the house. The news of