THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1886. NUMBER 53.

THE EMMETS OF EIGHTY-SIX.

The National League Convention Opens With Bursts of Eloquence.

SPEECHES OF THE LEADERS.

The Delegates Urged to Preserve Unity, and Work With Caution —Nebraska's Fitzgerald for President.

The Great Convention.

CHICAGO, August 18.—The scenes about the lobbies of the leading down town hotels, this forenoon, were not unlike those preceeding a national political convention. Delegates to the Irish national league present in the city number about 1,400 and when not engaged in obtaining their credentials to admit them to the floor of the convention hall and in obtaining tickets of admission for their friends, were actively caucusing in behalf of the favorite leaders for the presidency. Dr. O'Reilly, the treasurer of the league, arrived this morning and, assisted by the secretary, began to pass upon the credentials of the delegates. He completed his labors shortly after 1 o'clock and in time for the opening of the convention at 2 o'clock, the hour named by the National committee. The three Irish members of parliament here will be made members of the committee on resolutions and given seats in the convention, so that the platform adopted may be in harmony with Parnell's views.

The scene presented in Central Music hall shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon was in many respects extraordinary. The beautiful auditorium was crowded to its utmost, the delegates occupying the lobby and seats on the lower floor, while the boxes and galleries had their full quotas of ladies. There was a tremendous outburst of applause when Michael Davitt and again wild cheering when the presence of Mrs. Parnell was recognized. The entire audience rose to their feet like one man and cheered themselves hoarse when Michael Davitt, leaning on the arm of Patrick Egan and followed by the remaining Irish delegates and other officers of the national league entered the hall. The visitors and officers made their way to the stage amid shouts and plaudits, and the first movement was spontaneously toward Mrs. Parnell. Davitt and others warmly shook her by the hand, while the cheering of the American delegates and the audience seemed to know no bounds. The stage was occupied almost exclusively by the officers of the league. As President Egan arose another wild outburst of cheering rose from the convention, to be renewed again and again as almost the first words from his lips were an enthusiastic reference to Michael Davitt.

Patrick Egan, president of the league, called the convention to order, and delivered the following address:

Once more the elected delegates of the Irish National League of America have come together in national convention to comply with the conditions of the constitution, and to adopt such measures as may seem best for the furtherance of the great and holy cause in which we are engaged. We shall, I am glad to say, be inspired by the presence, and aided by the counsel of the man who, of all others—not even excepting our great leader himself—holds the warmest place in the hearts of the Irish exiles, the man whom Charles Stewart Parnell has called the father of the Land League—honest, fearless Michael Davitt. We shall also have the inspiring presence and aid of the patriotic, brave, and faithful delegation from Ireland—my friend William O'Brien, who has banished more snakes and reptiles from Ireland than any other man since the days of St. Patrick; John Redmond and John Deasy. In your name, in the name of the Irish National League of America, I welcome these gentlemen to our convention with a hearty Irish-American cead mile failthe.

It is my privilege and pride to be able to congratulate you, the faithful members of the league, upon the glorious progress our cause has made, and upon the splendid work you have helped to accomplish for Irish nationality since we last met in Faneuil hall. Then the infamous crimes act was in force in Ireland. Every man's liberty and life were at the mercy of the hired and trained perjurers of Dublin castle. Out of 103 members of parliament returned from Ireland, less than thirty could be relied upon to follow Mr. Parnell, while both English parties were solidly combined against home rule for Ireland. To even the most sanguine amongst us the realization of our hopes for the restoration of our national parliament seemed indeed a long way off.

Such, however, are the strides our cause has made since then, that but a couple of months ago victory seemed within our very grasp. Mr. Parnell can now count instead of a following of twenty-five or thirty, a formidable party of eighty-five. Coercion, as a system is, I believe, dead. Notwithstanding the bluster and blundering tories will dare to resort to it. Three successive governments have been overthrown within nine months on the Irish question. From Dublin to Eastern India on the one side, and California on the other; from Norway to New Zealand, in the centers of diplomacy in Europe—Berlin, Vienna, Paris, in St. Petersburg as well as in London, the struggle for Irish liberty is keenly watched, and English statesmen have come to learn that the measure of England's influence amongst the nations will be in proportion to the peace that reigns in Ireland, and that there can be no peace with Ireland or with the Irish race until Ireland obtains home rule. The greatest of English statesmen has made home rule a cabinet question, and while Mr. Gladstone has for the moment gone down before the force of English prejudice and English ignorance, the banner of home rule for Ireland will, in his own words, "be borne with the firm hands of the united people, perhaps not to an easy but to a certain and not far off victory." I think our friends from the old land will tell you that in the achievement of this great progress, the aid, material and moral, rendered to the cause by you of the Irish National League of America, has been an important factor. Since the Boston convention the national treasurer, Father O'Reilly, has forwarded to the National league at home, and to the trustees of the parliamentary fund the sum of $330,000. Of that, $75,000 reached the hands of Mr. Parnell on the eve of the election of last fall, and we had the great gratification of receiving Mr. Parnell's assurance that it enabled him to win victories he could not otherwise have secured. One hundred thousand dollars were remitted by cable within ten days during the campaign of last month, and $60,000 but a few days ago. Your executive, appreciating the great value of public opinion, adopted various methods to enlighten the American public on the Irish cause, and the warm and vigorous outbursts of purely American indorsement which from one end to the other of this great country greeted the introduction by Mr. Gladstone of his home rule and land bill—indorsement so highly appraised by Mr. Gladstone himself—attests the success of our efforts. It is not too much to claim for this league of ours, that not only has it done its part in aiding and supporting the struggle at home, but that it has made the cause of Ireland respectable and respected amongst Americans, and through that means has helped largely to elevate our people as a race on this continent.

Our action at this convention will be watched from across the Atlantic with the very closest interest; from Ireland with hope and pride and joy; from England—or a large section of its people—with prejudice the most blind, with hatred the most intense, and with the bitter hope that our deliberations may end in dissensions and disaster. Differences there may exist amongst us, as they exist amongst all other organizations, but these differences, if they do crop out, must and shall be settled by the vote of this convention. Ireland's cause is too sacred a trust to be made the shuttlecock of politicians, the sport of any man's weapon, or a weapon for the gratification of any man's personal malice. Ireland is passing through a terrible crisis. Our people look to us for aid and comfort and encouragement in their desperate struggle. Their hopes are in a great measure centered on the outcome of this convention. Victory seems close at hand, and I feel that there is enough common sense, enough manhood, enough dignity in this convention to see to it that it be not dashed away, that Ireland's hopes be not shattered.

Unity, caution, perseverance and determination are the necessity of the hour—unity between all honest, manly elements of Irish nationalism on this continent under the banner of the Irish National League of America and unity of purpose and of action between the league in America and the league at home; caution, that no word or act of ours will compromise our friends beyond the water, but at the same time caution that must never degenerate into cowardice; perseverance—cool, steady perseverance—on the lines and under the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell, and determination, such determination as that shown by the fathers of American liberty—to win back our plundered rights at all hazards. I see emblazoned on these walls the motto, "We are for Irish Liberty. Peacefully if We Can, Otherwise if We Must." This is the true national position. This is the position which every true-born American can appreciate, the only position which England can respect, and I maintain it is the position and the spirit which has placed the cause of Irish nationality where it stands to-day.

Before President Egan had spoken half a dozen sentences the lobbies and even the aisles were crowded with delegates and spectators. The applause during Egan's address was so frequent that it seemed almost to break forth at the end of each sentence. Mentions of Gladstone were enthusiastically received, but when near the close of Egan's address came the phrase: "Peaceably if we can, otherwise if we must," the very galleries and roof seemed to shake. Three cheers for Washington, Gladstone and Parnell were given at the close of Egan's address.

Then Secretary Sutton read the call for the convention. A telegram from the democratic state convention of Michigan, now in session, wishing Gladstone and Parnell Godspeed, called forth a storm of applause from the audience. President Egan at this moment arose and said that at the meeting of the national committee last night Judge James H. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, had been selected for temporary chairman of the convention, and John P. Sutton for temporary secretary. Fitzgerald's name seemed to act magnetically upon the delegates. It scarcely needed the thundering chorus of "ayes" when Egan put the question upon his election. "Contrary, no," said the president. One or two delegates made a motion of dissent, but failed to voice it, and Fitzgerald and Sutton were declared unanimously elected.

Judge Fitzgerald upon taking the chair spoke as follows:

Ladies and brother delegates: Dispatches in the morning papers indicate great hopes on the part of Salisbury and the vagabond set of Orangemen, who, ashamed of their own country and of their race, indulge in high hope that this convention of Irish hearts and Irish men will commit political suicide and disgrace themselves. (Cries of "No," "No.") On the other hand comes a flash over four thousand miles across the sea of trembling fear and anxiety from those that live in old Ireland (cheers); fear and anxiety from those we left in our childhood days; fear and anxiety from those in whose name and in whose interests we are summoned here to-day; fear and anxiety from those whose status in life we desire to make like our own—freemen, as free as ocean's waves. (Cheers.) In proportion as you smash those hopes on the one hand and dispel fears on the other hand, in that same proportion shall we have fulfilled our destiny. You have telegraph instruments here in your hall. From them let the electric flash pass from here to the Atlantic and across with the velocity that it is proverbial for, and let every word that goes from this hall be words of disappointment to the enemies of Ireland. (Cheers.) On the other hand, let the words be words of cheer and consolation to the people that for seven centuries have wrestled for freedom. How many of you are thousands of miles away from your happy homes? You came not with selfish motives in view. You came not for any personal aggrandisement. The highest and holiest hopes and aspirations that could inspire the human heart have inspired yours as you left your wives and hearthstones at home. You came here not paid by bunches of keys inspired by love of rivalry. You came here as honest, patriotic men, loving the land that gave you birth, hating her oppressors. (Cheers.) You come here like free men in this greatest, freest country on earth. (Cheers.) You came here to attend with the truest motives that could permeate an assemblage of pure, honest and determined men. You came here as representatives of the Irish National League of America, that was organized not to dictate, not to divide, not to suggest a line of policy for those four thousand miles across the Atlantic, for whose happiness, for whose interest, we are gathered here to-day. (Cheers.) You came here not to dictate to them, but rather to follow in their steps. (Cheers.) You come here to-day with hearts full of hope for the future. We cannot forget the past if we would, and we would not if we could. (Cheers.) But while that is a fact, we look to the future with the hope that the Irish race throughout the world is concentrated on Charles Stewart Parnell. (Cheers.) You came here to-day to welcome by your cheers and to approve by your actions the honored representatives of the Irish parliamentary party and Charles Stewart Parnell. Parnell has sent you good news and glad tidings by his trusty lieutenants who are now before you. (Applause.) You stand up and with your voices give utterance to them of the sentiments of your hearts in cheer after cheer, to the chosen representatives of the Irish people who are present to-day. (Cheers). Circumstances rendered it impossible for their leader to be here in person, but, my friends, he is here no less in spirit. (Cheers). His recognized representatives came here at his request. I entreat all of you, therefore, to pay the closest attention to what they may say and let your platform and your resolutions be made up after they have spoken. (Cheers). I regret, and no doubt you, too, regret it, that for the last day or two you have been in the city you have read in the public press suggestions of a terrible fight and disaster in this convention. (Cries of "no," "no.") Nothing on earth would give greater aid and comfort to the enemies of our race and the enemies of free government than would such a prophecy should it be confirmed.

Turning to Michael Davitt, the speaker proceeded: We are here to-day to welcome you, not because you are Michael Davitt, but because you are a true, devoted son of Erin. (Cheers.)

Turning to the other members of the parliamentary committee (O'Brien, Redmond and Deasy) the speaker said: The old enemies of our race have long succeeded in the motto, "Divide and Conquer." Henceforth among true Irishmen at home and abroad there is no division of sentiment on the question of home rule for the Irish people and the absolute control of their affairs by themselves (Loud and continued applause), and, Messrs. O'Brien, Redmond and Deasy (Applause), are here to-day to give you the same generous welcome as we do to the hero and founder of the league—not in your individual capacity, but as representatives of the Irish people, who, in that parliament day by day and night by night and month by month, were laboring for your own and the land we love. We want you, and doubtless you will tell us, what the desires, what the wishes, what the hopes and aspirations of the Irish people are. You will doubtless tell us what you request of us to-day. And, on behalf of those they represent throughout this broad land, from the high hills of Maine to the golden shores of California; on behalf of the generous American people who are with us in sentiment and in heart, I promise you, sirs, from this convention there shall emanate but one sentiment, but one action, but one echo, and that is for Ireland, for her chosen representatives, to follow in your wake, not to direct, not to dictate, not to suggest, for the Irish National league to cripple you and Charles Stewart Parnell the same as we have been crippling you for the last two years. (Loud applause). And, my friends, you have heard me, in your name, make these promises. In the name of the land that gave most of you birth, in the name of that land where many of you first beheld the light of heaven, in the name of liberty that is the God given right of that people as of all others, in the name of Charles Stewart Parnell [applause] I beg of you, I entreat you, by every act of yours, see that the promise that I have just made is religiously and rigorously fulfilled. [Applause]. If there are any individuals in your great big city that have grievances to settle, let them be settled, as every delegate having a right to enter this hall shall have a seat in this convention if I have any say so about it. Every delegate coming here has a right to express his opinions honestly, cordially, patriotically upon the issues at stake connected with the convention. I beg of you to be sober and earnest, to be forbearing with one another, to grant the right to your brother that you demand for yourself, and in the discussion of any legitimate matters that come before us. Oh, look back through the last two months and take an example worthy of emulation, first from the parliamentary band of brothers that sat there in that parliament house and listened day after day and night after night to the most vicious, violent and indignant falsehoods that could emanate from the heart or be given expression by the mouth of men. How did these men behave in that critical moment? Did they jump up and in that irritable manner drive back the slanderer with vituperations No; they did not. They were under discipline not equaled in any legislative hall in ancient or modern times (applause). And what, in addition, can you say to the five million souls that were looking with breathless anxiety for the work of their representatives. The history of the world fails to point to a grander picture, fails to point to a people, trodden by the reckless hand of the tyrant who, in their moments of almost bitter despair, were cool and self-possessed; who, under the most critical, trying ordeal, were calm and dispassionate with their hopes in heaven and fidelity of their representatives. Oh, take a lesson from that race of your home. That race within the last few months has shown to the world a capacity for self-government, an abstemiousness from vice and vituperation, notwithstanding the amount of vituperation that was given against them, has shown to the world a capacity for self-government not equalled by any other race on earth under like circumstances. Irishmen, with Irish blood coursing in your veins, sit down on every attempted dissension in this hall. Be men, be forbearing, be united. In proportion as you say unqualifiedly here that, no matter what we may think of one policy or another, we have no policy here to discuss or to act upon except the policy presented by Davitt and by the representatives of the parliamentary party who are the mouth piece of Charles Stewart Parnell. (Applause).

At the conclusion of Judge Fitzgerald's address, Alexander Sullivan, from his place in about the center of the convention, arose and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates from each state and territory, from the District of Columbia, and from Canada be, and they are hereby instructed to report to the convention as soon as practicable, a representative on each of the following committees: Credentials, resolutions, finances, constitution, permanent organization.

Resolved, That Hon. William O'Brien, Hon. John E. Redmond, M. P., Hon. John Deasy, M. P., and the father of the Irish land league, Michael Davitt, are hereby appointed members of the committee on resolutions as the representatives of Ireland.

The purpose of the appointment of our brothers from Ireland is two-fold: first, that their counsel may make it impossible to give expression to a word which could embarrass the Irish leader; second, that the world may behold the perfect amity of the Irish and Irish-American sentiment.

The resolutions were seconded by Rev. Father O'Brien, of Toledo, and unanimously adopted.

Lewis Kelly, of Minnesota, moved a substitute for the immediate appointment of a committee on credentials, each delegation at once to decide on its representative and then the convention to adjourn until 8 p. m. The previous question was ordered and the substitute adopted unanimously. All the delegations were instructed to come into the convention upon reassembling prepared to submit the names of members for the various committees yet to be selected. The convention was then declared adjourned until 8 p.m.

At 8:30, half an hour after the time set for the beginning of the night session, the committee on credentials were still in session at the Grand Pacific with closed doors, and the proceedings in Central Music hall had not yet commenced. At 8:30 the hall wad filled to overflowing, and as Judge Fitzgerald let fall the gavel a hush came over the convention while the tall form of Michael Davitt was seen making his way to the stage. Davitt was called upon almost as soon as he entered the hall, despite protest, the audience rising to their feet and cheering wildly. He rose to say that he had been heard often and would simply introduce his friend, Mr. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland. Davitt spoke of O'Brien in unstinted terms of praise as a patriot. "I know that you will be delighted to hear from this friend of Ireland, William O'Brien."

In his speech O'Brien said: This day's proceedings have, thank God, shown that they did not exaggerate your patriotism and self sacrifice in the cause of Ireland. I thank the Irish National League of America for what has happened to-day, and I thank you all for the years of labor and of noble and generous work in the cause of Ireland accomplished by you. I thank you not merely on our own humble part, but because we are here as ambassadors, very humble ambassadors, of Ireland wild of Charles Stewart Parnell. (Cheers.) And it is hardly necessary for me to tell you that whatever favor is extended to us in this hall and during our short visit in this country, we will accept it, not as tendered for our obscure selves, but as intended for the leader of our cause under whose banner it is our pride and our privilege to carry a musket in the ranks. (Cheers).

After Mr. O'Brien had concluded the committees reported with the exception of the committee on credentials and the convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a. m. As soon as the convention adjourned tonight about five hundred of the delegates, including Egan, Davitt, Sullivan, Redmond, O'Brien and Deasy, walked over to the Irish-American club rooms where a reception was tendered to them by the club.

The committee on resolutions was subdivided into seven committees. The report of the committee will be unanimous and will be the shortest declaration ever made by a league convention. The resolutions will endorse Parnell and his party, and pledge future support to whatever extent is necessary; express appreciation of the forbearance of the Irish people under the most annoying and oppressive treatment of the rack-renting landlord system, the partisan judicial administration, which prevails especially in the north of Ireland; acknowledge the efforts of Gladstone and the democracy of Great Britain to enact a measure to bring about a reconciliation between the two people, who have so long been kept in hostility by misgovernment; declares Ireland has the inalienable right of self-government; acknowledges the obligations of the Irish race to the American press and people, and express the warmest gratitude to the retiring league officials—President Egan and Treasurer O'Keeffe.

A number of the present officers of the league had a conference to-night with other prominent members of the convention. They discussed Judge Fitzgerald as a presiding officer and referred to his speech of the afternoon as a most masterly effort and one likely to keep down even an appearance of strife. It seemed to be the universal opinion that he should be retained as the permanent presiding officer. Mr. Egan was offered the aid of every man present if he would consent to again become president of the league. He thanked them very much, but positively declined. He remarked that his friend, John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, would fill the office in a most acceptable manner. The result of the conference was a notice to John Fitzgerald to be ready if called upon to make an address to the convention. Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, is said to be the richest man in the league. He is worth about five million dollars, is president of three national banks, and the largest railroad contractor in the west. He is not so polished in manner as many of the famed leaders of the league, but is regarded as a business man of ability far above the average.

Ex-Prisoners' Convention.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 18.—The National association of ex-prisoners of war met here to-day. Many old soldiers, who were in southern prisons, were present, Hon. J. H. Longnecker, of Bradford, Pa., is president. J. F. Mack, Sandusky, O., acts as secretary. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions asking congress to pass a measure placing all ex-prisoners on the pension rolls. This evening an open session was held, at which a large number of delegates and others made speeches. The convention will continue through to-morrow.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

The Chicago Convention Receives Due Attention From the Morning Papers.

YANKEE INTRIGUERS REVILED.

The Tory Organs Impugn the Motives of the Patriots—The Queen Visits the Edinburgh Exhibition—Belfast Quiet.

English Press Opinions.

LONDON, August 19, 4 a. m.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Chicago convention continues one of the principal features in the morning press. The Morning Post says: "The headquarters of the Irish political party have been transferred to Chicago. Throughout the campaigns of the last six or seven years the real base of operations has always been in the United States.

A SIGNIFICANT EVENT.

"The Chicago convention, which held its first meeting yesterday, is an event in the history of the Irish problem of which it would be idle to underrate the significance. The advocates of the dynamite policy are checked for the time, but they will certainly be heard of again, and in the meantime it is for Englishmen to reflect that in the Chicago convention Mr. Parnell has, through his representatives, Messrs. O'Brien, Deasy and Redmond, definitely and publicly associated himself with a number of men who have for years been carrying on in a foreign country an active conspiracy, not so much for the benefit of Ireland as for the ruin of England."

THE TELEGRAPH'S MORAL.

The Telegraph, commenting on yesterday's proceedings, observes: "The complete triumph of the moderate wing of the American-Irish nationalists is too much to be hoped for, and down to the present, indeed, the Parnellite delegates to the convention appear to be on much more intimate relations with the other side." And it draws this moral: "If the member for Cork and his colleagues in the English house of commons hope to obtain any credit for their professions of reform in their manner of political action, they will have to cut themselves off from all association with truculent conspirators like Ford, Sherman, and their associates, and unscrupulous Yankee intriguers like Congressman Finerty."

A DYNAMITE-PARNELLITE PARTNERSHIP

The Times again endeavors to prove a partnership between the dynamiters and Parnellites of Chicago, and contends: "It is clear that the representatives of Mr. Parnell's party, in spite of the moderation of their language, are the puppets of darker plotters. Mr. Egan, who opened the proceedings yesterday and who appears to have triumphed over his aversaries, reminded the convention that though nothing could be done to compromise the case, caution must never degenerate into cowardice. What this means it is unnecessary to point out."

CAUTIONED BY THE NEWS.

The home rule Daily News cautions against "noticing the ravings of people like Finerty," and adds: "It is unworthy of a great nation to be moved by the wanton or calculated recklessness of foreign desperadoes. The noblest answer to such is perfect stillness when they brawl. They afford convenient food for tory declamation, and stimulate that cheap sort of courage which is always ready to rush into a verbal war. Just legislation and an impartial administration of the law are the best defence against attacks from within and from without."

IRONY OF THE STANDARD

The Standard ironically says: "The American Irish have opened a parliament of their own on the other side of the Atlantic." It concludes thus: "The key to the home rule agitation is to be looked for, not in Ireland, but in America, and whatever Mr. Parnell may say, or whatever attitude he may think proper to adopt, he is the servant—not the master—of men who find the money and the dynamite. England must realize more clearly than she has done yet that the conspiracy with which she has to deal is a foreign conspiracy, and if the Chicago convention aid her to comprehend the situation it will not have been without its uses."

VICTORIA IN EDINBURGH.

The Queen Visits the Great Scotch Exhibition.

EDINBURGH, August 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Her majesty Queen Victoria is gracious to her Scotch subjects. Though unable to open the exhibition here, she arrived to-day to give it new animation. Edinburgh is therefore wholly en fete and presents a most brilliant appearance. All the inhabitants are agog with satisfaction. The town is full of strangers, who speak in varied tongues and with every sort of accent. From all parts of Scotland are pouring in streams of visitors—canny Aberdeenians, enthusiastic Highlanders, alert Glasgowegians and staid borderers. Many Americans are also here, for the tourist season is now at its apogee, and there is a large sprinkling of the interested foreigners besides. The crowd in itself is decidedly interesting, on account of the various types represented. The one prevailing idea, though, has been

"THE QUEEN HAS COME."

Queen Victoria, who represents the house of Brunswick, was formerly hated in Scotland, for the memory of the atrocities committed at Culloden died very hard. During her long reign she has, however, transferred to herself that sentiment of Scotch loyalty which long lingered around the memory of the Stuarts. In her domestic retreat at Balmoral she has led a quiet life and been a kindly benefactress to her neighbors. Her christian sympathy with those in trouble around her has touched all hearts throughout the cottage homes of Scotland. Scotland has hitherto been very badly represented in international shows. Now she has stepped forward and represents herself at home. She is very proud of the result of the Edinburg exhibition. To the attendant ceremonies the beauty of the city of Edinburg lends itself most appropriately.

THE BEAUTIFUL OLD CASTLE.

Its old castle, now useless in war, stands perched on a gloomy rock and frowns over the brilliancy of modern Princess street. This street was crowded to-day with seers who looked across the leafy hollow at the piled up lofty tenements of the old town with its irregular outline marked quaintly against the sky. They could contrast the ancient houses of the old town which, when Scotland was a kingdom, was the scene of gaiety and brightness, but is now given over to humble poverty with the solidity and commerce of the modern houses. The new town, still without manufactories, is rapidly extending toward the shores of the Firth of Forth, with its numerous islands. Across to the opposite coast of Fife can be seen a widespread panorama from the summit of the Castle Rock or Calton Hill. This scene is at all times impressive, not to the stranger only, but to the resident also.

THE CROWDS OF ANIMATED SPECTATORS

kept back by police in dark blue, the volunteers in gray and red, the venetian masts with festoons of evergreens from pole to pole, forming on the avenue two miles long from the ancient palace of Holyrood, where the queen resides when she is in the metropolis of Scotland, to the Exhibition building; the houses, rich with decorations of crimson cloth and banners; the forest of flagstaffs, the bouquets innumerable, all these showed the anxiety of every individual to contribute his share to the general display, and the impression produced by the street decoration was that the demonstration was purely spontaneous and popular.

THE ARRIVAL OF VICTORIA.

When the queen arrived at 8 this morning she went to Holyrood palace and rested some hours. She started for the exhibition at 3 in the afternoon. Immense crowds were packed in every position of advantage. There was, however, no "Queen's weather" this time. The sky was gray, and some drizzling rain fell. Her majesty had an enthusiastic reception. The procession, which was well arranged, was led off by a troop of Hussars. The queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Henry of Battenburg (Princess Beatrice) drove in an open carriage. There was a triumphal archway at the entry of the exhibition building. The scene on the grounds was picturesque. The lawns of fresh green grass were gay with the costumes of the ladies, the red uniforms of the soldiers, the tartans of kilted Highlanders with their high bearskins, and the volunteers in gray, black or red.

THE SCENE IN THE HALL,

with its glass roofs and walls decorated with silk flags, and its exhibits of jewelry, fine arts and pottery was less resplendent. The throne which stood at the end of the hall, under a crimson canopy surmounted by a large crown, was a chair upholstered in white silk and was without arm rests. The audience was large and brilliant. There were stewarts with white wands, picked Highlanders, magistrates of burghs in ermine-trimmed robes of different colors, who looked like a flower bed, military forms, abundant legal wigs and several officials in court dress of black velvet or dark green, with gold braid and wearing white vests with three heavy gold buttons.

HOW COURTIERS DRESSED.

The earl of Roseberry was in the military dress of a lord lieutenant of a shire. The earl of Aberdeen was pale and looked wearied, but he was alert, cool and communicative. As they entered with the countess of Roseberry and Aberdeen they were applauded. Just then in filed the honorable company of archers, a singular body, which keeps up archery practice and from time immemorial has had the privilege of being the sovereign's body guard in Scotland. The uniforms of dark Lincoln green, trimmed with red braid, and highland bonnet with a large pheasant's feather stuck in it. Each archer carries a bow, three arrows and a Roman sword. A number of ancient banners accompany the guard. The company consists of many noblemen who act as privates, such as the Earl of Haddington, Lord Balfour, of Burleigh; Lord Palworth, and many lawyers, medical and university professors. But their drill is not good.

CANNON ANNOUNCE ROYALTY.

Then a cannon was fired and shortly after the queen entered. Her face is exactly as her portrait represents it. Her figure is surprisingly stout, but her step is firm. She calmly looked at everyone with a pleasant smile. She was dressed in a plain black dress. Her bonnet also was black, but had a few white flowers in it. It was curious to contrast the coolness of those accustomed to such ceremonies with the uneasiness of others. The lord provost of Edinburgh was much flustered when making his speech to the queen and Lord Lothian, who read the queen's reply, nobody heard either. It was understood that she expressed her affection for Scotland and her satisfaction at the exhibition, which was a development of the ideas first promulgated by the prince consort.

THE CEREMONY WAS SHORT,

and when it was over the queen walked through the exhibition. The crowd tried to follow her, but the archers kept the people back and prevented any jostling. The town is animated by the marching of troops and volunteers between the exhibition building, Holyrood castle, and the railway station. There are immense crowds on Princess street this evening to see the illuminations. The old town is standing in a mist and

LOOKS LIKE FAIRYLAND.

The mist has improved the effect, being itself illuminated. Good humor and good order prevail everywhere. There are a few mounted police on the streets. To-morrow the queen pays the exhibition a private visit. It will only be open to her suite and a few invited officials.

A DAY OF PEACE.

Belfast Quiet. But More Rioting Feared in October.

BELFAST, August 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The city has remained perfectly quiet to-day, and the pavers have been hard at work relaying the cobblestones which were torn up by the rioters to use as missles in their late fights. For the first time in the past two weeks the street lamps in the disturbed districts have been allowed to remain a-light

A VERY SAD CASE.

One sad case—an outcome of the riots—occurred to-day. A Protestant named Treen, married to a Catholic wife, was so much worried by the recent troubles, and his inability to aid either side, that he became insane, and it was found necessary to take him to an asylum. The outlook, however, is by no means reassuring, and there is some danger that men may be driven to acts of desperation through want. Many persons on both sides have been

FORCED OUT OF WORK,

and the small storekeepers are suffering severely. More severe rioting is expected by both sides in October, when the Sexton disputed election case in West Belfast will be settled. The defeated party, whichever it may be, is sure to make some further attempt at rioting. The troops will control the city for from one to three weeks later, according to the temper of the people.

The Yacht Challenge Withdrawn.

COWES, August 18.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE]—Mr. Jamieson, the owner of the Irex, to-day withdrew his challenge for the Brenton Reef cup, so that there will be no race for it against the Genesta.

The Forger a Flying Scud.

WINTERSET, Ia., August 18.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—T. W. Kintigh, a young man from St. Charles, who was in jail here under two indictments for forgery, committed in Madison and Decatur counties, made his escape last night about 7 o'clock. Will Standield, a boy of seventeen, took Kintigh's supper to him. Kintigh knocked the boy down, and running through the open door, got away. Another prisoner, who is allowed his liberty during the day, but who is locked up at night, saw Kintigh go out. The former ran to tell the sheriff. The night police thought he was trying to get away himself, and while they were pursuing him Kintigh ran down an alley and disappeared.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair weather, stationary temperature.

THE BASE BALL RECORD.

The Hastings Reds Pulverize the Leavenworths—Other Games.

HASTINGS, Neb., August 18.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The base ball game between the Leavenworths and Hastings this afternoon resulted in a victory for the Hastings Reds by a score of 8 to 1.

OTHER GAMES.

AT CHICAGO—

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	*	— 7
Kansas City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1

Pitchers—Clarkson and Conway. Base hits—Chicago 7, Kansas City 2. Errors—Chicago 5, Kansas City 6. Umpire—Pierce.

AT PHILADELPHIA—

Boston	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	— 7
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	*	— 8

First base hits—Boston 13, Philadelphia 12. Errors—Boston 9, Philadelphia 4. Umpire—Gaffney.

AT DETROIT—

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	—	7
Detroit	2	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	—	8

Game called at the end of eighth inning on account of darkness. Base hits—Detroit 9, St. Louis 8. Errors—Detroit 7, St. Louis 8. Umpire—Powers.

AT CINCINNATI—

Louisville	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 4
Cincinnati	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	2	*	— 9

Base hits—Cincinnati 7, Louisville 8. Errors—Cincinnati 3, Louisville 7. Umpire—Kelly.

AT PITTSBURG—

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0
Metropolitans	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	— 7

First base hits—Pittsburg 3, Mets 5. Errors—Pittsburg 3, Mets 0. Umpire—Valentine.

Brighton Beach Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y., August 18.—Three-year-olds, three-quarters mile: Fawn won, Ballerina second, Lida third. Time—1:16¼.

Three-quarters mile: Frank Ward won, Lucy H. second, Toboggan third. Time—1:16¼.

Seven-eighths mile: Col. Morris won, John B. second, Baltazar third. Time—1:31¼.

Seven-eighths mile: Master Harry won, Charm second, Nettie Watkins third. Time—1:32¾.

Mile: Malaria won, Brunswick second, Montauk third. Time—1:45.

One and one-half miles: Windsail won, Trafalgar second, King B. third. Time—2:40¼.

Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 18.—Two-year-olds, three-quarters mile: Nellie B won, Alecade second, Brae Burn third. Time—1:19¼.

One and one-eighth mile: Harefoot won, Barnum second, Ultimatum third. Time—2:00¾.

Three-quarters mile: Fletch Taylor won, Lucas second, Little Minnie third. Time—1:19.

One mile and seventy yards: Falconer won, Chickahominy second, Clay Pate third. Time—1:52¼.

One and three-sixteenths miles, over five hurdles: Burr Oak won, Bassanio second, Harry Mann third. Time—2:16.

His Appeal Didn't Work.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—[Special to the BEE.]—The constitution of the United States guarantees every man the right of appeal. Believing that the constitution was still in force, Major Clarke, recorder of the general land office, whose crutches appeal eloquently to consideration, even by a democratic administration, refused to step down and out simply because Commissioner Sparks said so, when Sparks was not the appointing power. Major Clarke appealed to the president for a hearing and asked that his services be considered. The president, who likes to pass as such a just and impartial man in all respects, answered the appeal by directing that Major Clarke be dropped from the rolls without even giving him a hearing. In view of the fact that the president's veto messages on private pension bills were of a character to amuse the southern wing of the democratic party, and of the further fact that he took great delight in sneering at the services of men whose claims he vetoed, it is not surprising that President Cleveland dismisses an old soldier from the service of the United States simply because he has had the temerity to appeal from the decision of Commissioner Sparks, who seems to have greater rights in the matter of dismissals than the president and senate combined in the matter of appointments.

And the World Moves!

PROSPECT HOUSE, (Upper Saranac Lake), N. Y., August 18.—President Cleveland caught his first fish this afternoon, two speckled trout weighing three-quarters of a pound each, an unusual weight for brook trout at this season, for these fish have not yet begun to emerge from their summer hiding place in the deep waters of the lake. The fish found its way to the president's table two hours later.

Postoffice Changes.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following Nebraska postoffices were established to-day: Shickley, Fillmore county, Robert B. Campbell appointed postmaster; Van Wyck, Lincoln county, Henry C. Williams appointed postmaster.

IOWA—Postoffices discontinued; America, Jackson county, and Parmia, Woodbury county.

The following Iowa postmasters were appointed: John Strubee, Blaine, Buena Vista county, vice C. W. McCord, resigned; George M. Young, Linden, Dallas county, vice Lewis Moore, resigned.

Mexico Preparing.

LAREDO, Tex., August 18.—The commander of the Mexican post at New Laredo yesterday purchased a large amount of ammunition from various firms in Laredo, and also about all the Winchesters that were for sale. The commander is said to have expressed the opinion that Cutting would never be released until he served sentence.

ST. LOUIS, August 18.—General Sedgwick passed through this city en route to El Paso. He remained in his room and refused to receive callers. He is traveling as an ordinary passenger to avoid attention.

Blazing Train of Oil.

EASTON, Pa., August 18.—An oil train, consisting of twenty-four cars, descending a grade on the Jersey Central railroad below White House station, N. J., this morning, parted by breaking a coupling, and a few minutes later the separated parts collided. The concussion caused one of the tanks to explode, and immediately afterwards 10,000 gallons of oil was on fire. Eleven cars were scattered about the tracks and all were soon ablaze. One explosion followed another until all the oil in the lower cars, estimated at 100,000 gallons, was burning. Loss, $50,000.

A Defaulter Suicides.

BOSTON, August 18.—It has been definitely learned that Gray, the defaulting treasurer of the Atlantic and Indian Orchard mills, has committed suicide. His body was found this morning at Blue Hills.

Sequel to the Suicide.

BOSTON, August 18.—Samuel R. Payson to-day made an assignment to Samuel Johnson, of Hovey & Co. The announcement of this assignment caused great surprise, as Payson was considered as one of the wealthiest men in Boston. His financial difficulty is stated to have been caused by the endorsement of paper of the Indian Orchard mills, which are virtually owned by himself and family. William Gray