THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1886. NUMBER 75.

HONORS TO THE REFUGEE.

Loyal Bulgarians Greet Their Retiring Prince With Great Enthusiasm.

MET BY SYMPATHETIC CROWDS.

Separation Scenes That Show the Love of the People—Inquiries in the Commons on the Belfast Situation.

A Sympathizing Populace.

ORSOVA, Sept. 9.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—When Prince Alexander's yacht entered Sofia last year he was greeted by the otherwise generally quiet populace with ovations and acclamations as the conquering hero. But yesterday, at his departure from Sofia, the loud shouts of triumph were changed into utterances of sorrow. As the prince continued his journey through the small villages he was everywhere received by the inhabitants with

SIGNS OF DEEP SYMPATHY

and regret. That the army did not arise to forcibly restrain the prince from departing is to be attributed solely to the decisive and importunate requests of their chief. Sorrowfully, and with tears in their eyes, did the officers listen to the prince as he bade them act obediently to the will of the regency. Were it not for the prince, Sofia would now, perhaps, be the

SCENE OF BLOODY ENCOUNTERS,

for the army was determined to avenge their commander on his foes. A few miles beyond Sofia the prince bade his officers farewell. The scene was very touching. He immediately after set out with the regent—Stambuloff and Karaveloff—and the ministers—Radoslavoff, Stoilow, Grekoff and Nikolayoff. His brother likewise accompanied him. The regents, adjutants and ministers who accompanied the prince say he did not leave his country as a refugee, but as a ruler regretted and mourned by all his subjects. The port of Lom Polanka was gaily decorated with flags.

A SYMPATHIZING CROWD

greeted the prince as he, with his escort, boarded the Danube steamer Szava. The yacht Alexander again escorted the departing prince. No eye remained dry. Soon after breakfast time the steamer approached the fortress of Widdin, where a number of o fGreek and Roumanian steamers, with gay-colored bunting, were waiting in order to welcome his arrival with joyful strains of music and resounding hurrahs. From the walls of Widden thundered

THE SALTO OF CANNON.

The entire garrison was drawn up on the shore under the command of Major Usunoffi who so bravely defended the fortress last year against the attacks of the Servians. As the prince touched land the bands on board the Szava and the yacht commenced to play. The impression received from the mighty hurrahing crowds on the shore is indescribable. The swaying mass, amid continued acclamations, surged forward to meet the prince It seemed as if they wanted to

PRESS HIM TO DEATH.

With difficulty did the prince push his way through the shouting, weeping crowds. At last he gained the prefecture. He ascended the balcony, where he made a short speech thanking his faithful subjects, and especially the beloved town of Widden, for the love and loyalty shown him. He also thanked Bulgaria and implored for its future welfare the blessing of God. As the prince left the prefecture to board the yacht Alexander, the crowding was so great that it appeared for a moment as if the people wanted to keep him back, but his quieting words did not fail to bring about the desired effect, and he was accordingly enabled to reach his yacht.

CHEERS FOR THE PRINCE.

Amid renewed thundering of cannon and shouts of hurrahs by the masses and the soldiers, the yacht was loosened from its moorings. He who has ever witnessed the spectacle of a beloved prince torn from his loyal subjects, from his heart will never be effaced this touching scene of sympathy and love. A number of steamers and six barks escorted the prince a short distance, while from the Roumanian shore, near Kolafat, came thundering greeting from belching cannon. Thus did the prince take his departure from the orients. At night the brilliant illuminations on both shores, and the hurrahs penetrating the darkness, gave lingering evidence of the sympathy which the prince had left behind in the hearts of his subjects.

THE STATEMENT SURPRISES,

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Surprise is expressed at St. Petersburg at the statement of Prince Alexander's proclamation that the czar had promised to respect the independence and liberty of Bulgaria, Such promises, it was declared, were not made by the czar.

WANTS TO BE A SOLDIER.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The minister of war has received from Prince Alexander a dispatch asking that he be allowed to resume the duties of a German soldier.

Manifesto of Abdication.

SOFIA, Sept. 9.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE]—At 9 o'clock in the morning the manifesto of the prince's abdication was posted upon the street corners. A number of groups congregated around the announcement, which was generally read aloud by some individual who was able to read. No reports have yet been received from the provinces regarding the impression made there by the prince's abdication, but the prefectures telegraphed to the provinces for information during the night. Some of the officers have put on mourning.

SEXTON'S INQUIRIES.

He Wants to Know About Belfast—Hicks-Beach Replies.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Belfast matters occupied much of the time and attention of the commons during question hours this evening, and I give you a summary of the same supplement and explanatory of many items already cabled. Mr. Sexton asked what report had been made by the constabulary authorities at Belfast as to what extent the Catholic working people who lost employment during the recent riots had now been restored, and what measures had been adopted by employers to keep order in their establishments.

HICKS-BEACH REPLY.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said it was impossible for him to give any definite information upon the matter, which is not within the control of the government. So far as he had been able to ascertain all the Catholic workingmen, who left their employ during the disturbances had now returned. He understood also that the employers had threatened with dismissal any person who

ANNOYED THEIR FELLOW WORKMEN.

Mr. Sexton inquired what measures had been resolved upon for the increase and redistribution of the constabulary force at Belfast and who was to command them.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach said that an extra constabulary force of 400 remained at Belfast to aid the local force. A portion of them had been concentrated in the central part of the town and the rest distributed in other parts. Six houses had been taken by the government for provisional barracks for the force at present under command of the assistant inspector general.

Mr. Sexton asked if the government would

CONSIDER THE SUGGESTION

that a police station should be provided in the district where the fatal attack was made on the navies.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that the point would be considered in connection with a permanent arrangement. The arrangements of which he had just spoken were only temporary.

Mr. Sexton asked whether, considering that during the riots 369 patients were received into the Belfast royal hospital, at a cost to the hospital of £800, and that the strained condition of trade allows for no hope that the extra expenditure could be met by additional

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS,

supplementary estimates would be submitted to the house for a grant in aid of the hospital.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that the government had considered this, and while it recognized the benefits that the hospital conferred on the community, they did not feel themselves in a position to make a favorable reply. The only places in Ireland to which grants of this kind were made were in Dublin. It was not desirable to extend the privilege.

Mr. Sexton gave notice that on the civil service estimates debate he would move a

GRANT FOR THE HOSPITAL.

T. P. O'Connor asked if the government did not make a public grant to a doctor who attended upon a landlord injured some time ago. Were the people injured at Belfast less entitled to public assistance than a landlord?

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (amid "oh," "ohs" from the Irish members) said that the hospital was not the same thing as a doctor.

(A voice). Landlord doctor.

The Belfast subject then dropped.

VENTURESOME NORSEMEN.

A Talk With a Sailor Who Tried a Dangerous Voyage.

NEWCASTLE, Sept. 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—To-day I had an interview with H. M. Anderson, one of the rash voyagers recently taken off a small boat named Ocean in trying to make the passage from Norway to America. Anderson had a disappointed look but spoke freely. He said: "Our boat is a common Norwegian sjogto, bow-shaped at both ends. She is fifteen feet in keel, five in beam, two feet four inches deep, and fitted out as a life boat. She behaved well at the outset, We left Christiana on May 25. We sailed eight days across the North sea and came through the canal at Grangemouth to Glasgow. We left the last port on June 26, and called at Malinhead."

"Can you memorize your log?"

"For the first two weeks out from Ireland we had bad weather, all westerly winds. On the 6th and 7th of July we had high seas. On the 11th and 12th we encountered a heavy gale with a high breaking sea, which we cleared finally by using oil. On the 13th we carried away our mast in a strong breeze from the north with squally weather and a high sea. We fitted a mast as we went along. After that it remained fine to July 20, when, in a strong breeze from the north-northeast, with a high sea,

WE WERE CAPSIZED,

the boat being fourteen buckets of water short in her ballast and was carrying too much sail. But, with the exception of losin one square sail and the jib and some cloth, we got away again. From this mishap we got more confidence in the boat than ever. Still, the knocking about and pitching was more romantic than comfortable. We then had some days of very fine weather, after which we commenced to get it contrary and so had almost to lie to nearly all that week. This was when the City of Chicago passed us. But

WE HAD THE WORST

the week after. On August 3 we were alongside the German bark Carl Tank of Dantiz, going to Quebec. Our barometer was damaged by water and we did not know that the glass had been falling for the last twenty-four hours and was falling still. The captain said, 'we have a heavy gale coming; you had better come aboard here and give it up,' but in our success after last week's slow progress we would not listen. We left him, but had not been away four hours before we got the beginning of a gale from the southwest, which the next day hauled round to the west and blew terribly, with a high breaking sea. We managed it well enough up to 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of August, when we got it worse and were again capsized, and this time bang over our stem, or end over end, the boat righting itself again was full of water For thirty hours

THE SEA WASHED OVER US,

constantly. After we got bailed out we found six of the tanks full of water. The only dry one contained our clothes and twelve boxes of matches. All the bread but a few pounds was damaged. We had preserved the meat, potatoes and rice, so that we wouldn't want for eatables for three weeks. However, we found our water tank leaking and the water getting salt. We had lost all our bed clothes and half our other clothes, our books and sextant, so on the 7th we agreed upon giving up the job. Besides, our arms were bad with salt water boils. We were still all right, but after the 24th of July we had begun to think that we were not right in tempting providence. We had been spoken by many steamers and other ships, and finally the bark Mary Graham, from Quebec to Shields, in latitude 49 degrees, 20 minutes north and longitude 45 degrees west,

PICKED US UP.

We were most kindly treated, the captain being a man interested in our attempt. Alas, we brought him ill luck, for the bark soon shipped a sea over her stern, the wreckage striking the captain and killing him instantly. Then the second mate and a sailor were washed over and lost the same sea also disabling the first mate and another sailor, leaving only two sailors, the carpenter, a steward, myself and my mate to work a ship of seven hundred tons. The boats were lost and part of the deck cargo of timber was washed away, the remainder lying about in all directions. There were nine feet of water in the hold, and had the bark not been a very good ship we must have gone down. We, however, reached this place last Saturday night to take ship for Norway again."

SORRY TO GIVE IT UP.

"Was I sorry to give it up? Yes, indeed. But I would not use our boat again. There is just as much risk in sailing 270 miles across the North sea as there was at any time on our voyage."

I found that Captain Anderson had been a chief officer in vessels in American waters and had commanded others in European seas. He is quite a lion here and at Shields, all giving him the credit of physical courage and coolness, but more for moral courage in abandoning the attempt when food and water gave out.

Catholic Bishops for Home Rule.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9.—The conference of Catholic bishops at Maynooth adopted resolutions to-day declaring that the Irish people appreciated Gladstone's efforts in behalf of Ireland. They still adhere to their demand for home rule, and indignantly deny the tory assertions that if the Irish people should govern themselves in domestic affairs the Catholic majority would abuse the power conferred on the Irish parliament, and harrass the Protestants of the country. The resolutions assert that trouble and disorder in both Ireland and Great Britain will not cease until Ireland's right to administer her own laws is recognized. Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, Archbishop Croker, of Cashel Macevilly, the archbishop of Tuam, and twenty-three other bishops were present at the conference when the resolutions were adopted.

Big Forgery in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—The steamer Rio Janeiro arrived this morning with Hong Kong news to August 10, and Yokohoma to August 21. A daring forgery was committed at Hong Kong August 20 by P. R. Beltram, clerk in the Spanish consulate. He forged the name of Mencanrini, the Spanish consul to a bill of exchange for $30,000 on the Bank of India, Australia and China, drawn in favor of the Manilla government, and immediately disappeared. Nothing has been heard of him since, though it is believed he departed for British Columbia on the Chinese bark Kwong Tong.

Alexander Homeward Bound.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A Turnseverin special says: Alexander, Stambuloff, Karaveloff and nearly all Bulgarian ministers arrived this morning in a yacht. The Roumanian troops received the prince at the landing, and lined the route along which he passed to the railroad station. Alexander took leave of the ministers and officers here. The farewell was very affectionate. He will leave Turnseverin this afternoon and proceed direct to his parental home at Damstadt.

Frightful Cholera Devastation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—A letter to the Bulletin from Seoul, Corea, dated August 2, states that the deaths from Asiatic cholera from July 15 to 25 numbered 3,140. Since then from 267 to 497 persons have died daily. Coffins could not be obtained and the bodies were wrapped in sacking. In many places dogs and vultures have scratched away the light covering of earth and devoured the bodies.

Aid For Charleston.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—At the meeting of aldermen to-day Luck read a telegram from the mayor of Charleston, in which the latter said the earthquake had left 5,000 people in urgent need of assistance. From the mayor's house Luck, on behalf of the lord mayor, issued an appeal to a benefit public for aid for Charleston.

YOUTHFUL INCENDIARIES.

Small Boys the Authors of the Fires at East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—During the past two months repeated attempts have been made to burn down the National stock yards in East St. Louis, and two of the fires started by the incendiaries caused considerable damage to the pens and sheds, but were extinguished before the flames had communicated to any of the large packing houses. The perpetrators of the outrages remained unknown until last Tuesday night, when John Colly, night watchman at Whittaker's pork packing house, discovered several boys attempting to set the house on fire. The incendiaries fled at his aproach, but he pursued and caught one of them, who proved to be his own son, John, fourteen years of age. Yesterday the father took his boy to President Knox and made him confess. The boy acknowledged that he and two other boys named Reed and Hopkins had kindled the fires of June 7 and August 2 and 6 which resulted in the loss of $60,000. The boys said they made their attempts to burn down the yards because they were refused work.

Marriage in Monetary Circles.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—T. B. Hicks, president of the First National bank fo Cheyenne, and Mrs. C. W. Converse, widow of the late banker millionaire, A. R. Converse, were married this morning and left for the east immediately.

Death of a Chaplain.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Rev. E. W. Brady, post chaplain at Fort D. A. Russell, died suddenly this evening. Chaplain Brady served through the war in an Iowa regiment, and is somewhat famous as a lecturer on "Life in Libby," having been a prisoner many months.

Death Almost Certain.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This evening while switching, night yardmaster, O. Masher caught his foot in a frog and was run over. His right leg and right arm were badly mangled, and the chances of surviving his injuries are very slight.

A Bank's Existence Extended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The corporate existence of the Ridgely National bank of Springfield has been extended to September 11, 1906.

SEDGWICK DENIES.

He Says He Only Went to an All-Night Ball.

NEW YORK, Sept 9.—The Evening Post prints a card from O. G. Sedgwick, special United States agent to Mexico, dated City of Mexico, September 3, in which he says: "A week ago I went to a ball and stayed to the end, and went home and to my bed early the next morning. My friend Guirands called upon me and found me dressing, and he went out. All the officers and members of the Jockey club, who are the principal people of the city, have signed a letter exonerating me from all improper behavior at any time during the ball. Gentlemen who saw me return from the ball have signed a card that they observed nothing, but that I went towards my room. I have Guirand's statement in writing as to his call in the morning, besides a statement of the hotel manager that no scene or row of any kind took place at the hotel, and also that I went to my room after the ball. No eye witness has ever been produced, and I only know from hearsay what stories are circulated in the United States. Bayard has telegraphed me that my personal denial of the scandal is wanted."

The Colored Citizens' Mass Meeting.

Pursuant to a call for a mass meeting, about thirty colored citizens met at the city hall last night to select a man to be recommended to the republican convention as a candidate for the legislature. The meeting was called to order by A. H. Willis. After considerable preliminary skirmishing C. W. Hubbard was made permanent chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Barnett chosen as secretary. Mr. Hubbard addressed the meeting at some length, urging the meeting to select a good man, and then demand that the republicans give him a place on the ticket.

At the close of Mr. Hubbard's address Mr. Burke got the floor and stated that the meeting was not a representative one, and moved an adjournment for one week. This called out a free-for-all discussion that lasted for an hour and a half. It was finally decided to adjourn for one week. The following were appointed a committee to properly advertise the meeting and secure a full representation of the colored voters of the city: Hammett and Gamble of the First ward, Frank Green and Jones of the Second, A. H. Willis and C. E. Burke of the Third, C. H. Graham and Solomon Brown of the Fourth, Dr. Ricketts and W. H. Butler of the Fifth, and Simpson and Vinegar of the Sixth.

A Narrow Escape.

Engine No. 822 brought in the evening overland train yesterday, and as usual the veteran Union Pacific engineer, Joe Hayes, took it across the river. While switching near the transfer the crank pins on the drive wheels on both sides of the engine broke, letting the rods fall down. The engine came across the river with only one rod working. Had this occurred when the train was going at a lively rate there is no telling how frightful the result might have been.

FOG STOPS THE YACHT RACE.

The Second Contest for the International Cup Starts Out Lively,

BUT ENDS IN A DISMAL FAILURE.

The Mayflower in the Lead When the Contest Stops—The One-Mile Bicycle Record Broken—Other Sports.

The Yacht Race Postponed.

The Second Yacht Race.

SANDY HOOK, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Shortly after day break there was unusual activity on board of yachts and sailing craft. The main sails were set while a thick black smoke that rolled from the stacks of the steam yachts, showed that they were preparing for the day's sport. All of the great throng of people that had filled the stands of the hotels along the Narrows, on the occasion of the first race, those who had stationed themselves along Long Island, close to the shores, or perched upon the rocks and breastworks of the two big forts at the entrance of the upper bay, appeared to have been lifted in one great mass and set down upon the beach at Sandy Hook, or the Jersey hills. The beach between Ocean Grove and Neversink highlands, as far as the eye could reach, was black with people. Not only from seaside resorts did they come, but from inland towns where the contest has awakened intense interest. The piazzas of all the hotels near the sea were occupied by spectators who came down on the early trains and boats.

Before nine o'clock the clouds broke away in the east, and a clearing up wind began and continued from east to northeast. At nine the signal service gave the velocity of the wind at twelve miles per hour. The fog horn was hushed and the mist began to move. It was wet work on board of the sailing vessels, and heavy sails were in scant demand. Vessels coming in from seaward carried light sails aloft. With the wind in the present direction the yachts will probably run down to eastward. At 9:50 the wind blew 20 miles, with light rains.

General Paine called on Lieutenant Henn, of the Galatea, yesterday morning. He proposed, after the international races, to keep the Mayflower in commission in Marblehead bay until there came up a gale of wind. Then in this gale he proposed to race the Galatea from Marblehead to Cape Cod. Henn was somewhat taken back at this bold challenge and asked time to consider the matter. The news of Paine's challenge got abroad yesterday and divided in yachting circles the discussion of the prospects for to-day's race. It was the general opinion that a race across Massachusetts bay in a gale of wind would be a much better test of the weatherly qualities of the American an English boats than a championship race around Bermuda. One yacht man said: "The English papers have been saying that the Galatea is the fastest boat in England and is unrivalled among racing yachts for its good qualities. I don't believe that any one believes that. Even the boasted Irex could sail with her in a gale, and now here is a chance of a race of heroic kind, worthy of two great maritime nations. I hope Henn will accept the challenge."

SANDY HOOK, Sept 9, 1:20 p. m.—The yachts got away shortly after 11 a. m., but the fog completely shut out the view of Scotland lightship. The log boat captain just came from off shore reports that when he left the yachts the Mayflower was about eight miles ahead, both on their starboard tack, standing towards Rockaway Beach. The Galatea started ahead in the race from Scotland lightship.

1:40 p. m.—The velocity of the wind is twenty miles per hour, and still heads from the eastward. In windward work the cutter is at her best, but the Boston boat does not allow the Englishman to get away from her, and if she hugs closely will have the advantage in the run home with free sheets. The sea is covered with white caps and is very heavy. The surf is pounding on the beach and there are no signs of a let up in the storm. The fog has not lifted.

2:20 p. m.—The fog is clearing away off shore. Several yachts are cruising outside the bar waiting for the return of the racers. The wind is east and blowing fourteen miles per hour.

NEW YORK, 7:30 p. m.—Incoming boats report that the yacht race is off to-day on account of failure to make the distance in the required time.

There are plenty of disappointed yachtsmen in New York to-night, for the second race of the international series has been postponed till Saturday. After sailing in a fresh breeze from the eastward for four hours, and in a light breeze from the same quarter for two hours more, the Mayflower and the Galatea, with the accompanying fleet of nearly a hundred vessels, were enveloped in a thick fog ten miles east of Sandy Hook light ship, and were compelled to abandon the race. When the Mayflower rounded the "outer mark," twenty miles east of Scotland light ship, at 4h, 26m, 22s, the Galatea was not in sight from that point. The Mayflower had outsailed her on every tack from the start, both carrying the same sail in a breeze that was steady from about east, with occasional rain squalls and a moderately heavy swell from that quarter. The Mayflower could not have finished the race in the allotted time of seven hours even if the weather had remained clear.

The Base Ball Record.

AT CHICAGO—Morning game.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Detroit	2	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	—8

Pitchers—Clarkson and Baldwin. Base hits—Chicago 5, Detroit 13. Errors—Chicago 6, Detroit 6. Umpire—Quest. Game called at the end of eighth inning on account of darkness.

AT BALTIMORE—

Baltimore	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	—7
Metropolitans	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Pitchers—Kilroy and Mays. First base hits—Baltimore 7, Metropolitans 9. Errors—Baltimore 4, Metropolitans 3. Umpire—Walsh.

AT PITTSBURG—

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

Pitchers—Galvin and Caruthers. Base hits—Pittsburg 9, St. Louis 12. Errors—Pittsburg 3, St. Louis 5. Umpire—Pratt.

AT KANSAS CITY—

Kansas City	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	
St. Louis	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	

Game called at sixth inning on account of rain. Pitchers—McKeon and Kirby. Base hits—Kansas City 6, St. Louis 3. Errors—Kansas City 3, St. Louis 5. Umpire—A. L. Campbell.

AT PHILADELPHIA—

Athletics	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	—11
Brooklyn	2	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	—12

Eleven innings. Pitchers—Atkinson and Henderson. First base hits—Athletics 10, Brooklyn 16. Errors—Athletics 3, Brooklyn 3. Umpire—Carlin.

The Bicycle Record Broken.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 9.—At the bicycle tournament to-day the one-mile handicap professional race was won by F. Wood, of England, in 2:33 beating Hendee's record of 2:34, and beating the best time ever made in a race.

Sheepshead Bay Races.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—At Sheepshead Bay—For two-year-olds, three-quarters mile: Freedom won, Hypatia second, Graciosa third. Time—1:17¼.

All ages, mile and furlong: Endurer won, Irish Pat second, Treasurer third. Time—2:00¾.

Mile and half: Jim Gray won, Queen second, O'Fallon third. Time—2:39¾.

All ages, mile and quarter: Brown Duke won, Punka second, Lizzie Dwyer third. Time—2:13.

Three-year-olds and upwards, three-quarters mile: Battledore won, Pegasus second, Holmdel third. Time—1:17.

Seven-eighths mile: Edgefield won, Lucas second, Lizzie Mack third. Time—1:31.

Point Breeze Races.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—At Point Breeze—For two-year olds, three-fourths mile: Magyr won, Nina B. second, Belle Brackett third. Time—1:19.

Three-fourths mile: Miller won, Eva K. second, Barbara third. Time—1:15¼.

Mile and one-sixteenth: Kensington won, Molonia second, Restless third. Time—1:51¼.

Mile: Font won, Sister second, Woodflower third. Time—1:45.

For all ages, mile and one-fourth: Olivette won, Tunis second, Mollie Walton third. Time—2:12¾.

They Bagged No Game.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Late last night it was decided that a deer hunt should take place to-day, and by daylight half a dozen guides and as many dogs were in readiness for the chase. The chase lasted until nearly noon and the hunters returned empty handed. The president will probably remain in the wilderness at least a week longer.

ASHORE IN A FOG.

Eight Hundred Passengers Grounded on Sandy Hook Beach.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 9.—The excursion steamer Empire State, with about eight hundred passengers, went ashore during the dense fog at 7:30 o'clock this evening on Sandy Hook beach, about half way between life saving stations Nos. 1 and 2. The crews of the stations, together with the steamer's boats, landed all the passengers on the beach in safety. Assistance was at once sent for to get the steamer off. A steamer has also been sent to convey the passengers to the city, many of whom live out of town. The steamer lies in an easy position.

It is rumored here that another steamer is ashore at Sea Bright. In all six guns have been heard this morning since 7 o'clock which were taken for signals of distress, but nothing definite can be learned.

Collision at Sandy Hook.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Captain Morrison of the tug boat Robert Robinson, reports the collision of the steamer City of Alexandria with the steam dredge at the Hook at 4:25 during the dense fog. The City of Alexandria struck the dredge, which immediately sank. The crew were picked up by the Robinson, two of them slightly injured. The damage to the steamer is unknown. It could not be ascertained whether the steamer proceeded on her course to Havana, owing to the fog. The dredge is in a very dangerous position, for a large number of steam and sailing craft are bound in from the yacht race.

ORGANIZED FOR WORK.

The Republican State Central Committee of Illinois Elect Officers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—When the republican state central committee was called to order to-day the following members of the committee were present: Abner Taylor, T. C. McMillan, S. B. Raymond, C. A. Murray, A. M. Jones, Charles Beat, Henry May, R. D. Sherman, William B. Lynn, J. R. Messer, Richard T. Higgins, Dr. W. H. Haskell, and John J. S. Martin. B. F. Marsh, David T. Littler, Jason Rogers, B. J. Longneeker, Edward Mitchell and Howard Knowles held proxies for Committeemen Roberts, Branson, Clark, Callahan, Chapman and Hitchcock. The committee proceeded at once to the election of a chairman. Three gentlemen—A. M. Jones, John A. Martin, and James H. Clark—were placed in nomination. On an informal ballot the vote stood: Jones 10, Martin 5, Clark 5. The first formal ballot resulted, Jones 10, Martin 6, Clark 4. On the ninth ballot Jones was declared elected, the ballot standing: Jones 11, Martin 2, Clark 7.

By a vote of 14 to 6 Daniel Shepard was chosen secretary over P. Bird Price. Dave Littler nominated Cal Abner Taylor for treasurer. Taylor declined and nominated Sam B. Raymond. Raymond declined. Cal Taylor insisted that Raymond should accept. He said that Raymond was the very best man for the place on the committee, having ability to raise a bigger campaign fund than any other man who could be named. Raymond absolutely refused to serve. On motion of Cal Taylor the coice of treasurer was left to the chairman acting with the advice of the executive committee. The chairman was also empowered to name an executive committee of seven and submit the names to the committee for approval. On motion of Committeeman Bent Chicago was chosen by unanimous consent as headquarters of the committee.

They'll Stay at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 9.—Hon. Alfred Orendorf, chairman of the democratic state central committee returned from Chicago today. He stated in an interview with the State Register reporter that there was no truth in the statements that the headquarters of the committee had been established at Chicago, and setting forth the plan of the democratic campaign, that the subject of changing the headquarters was not mentioned at the meeting of the committee and they would remain at Springfield, where they were located at the meeting of the committee June last.

DEMANDS OF MINERS.

What the Delvers in the Earth are Working to Accomplish.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 9.—The national federation of miners considered a number of important matters to-day, which came before the convention to-day in the shape of resolutions. After considerable debate the following were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that no officer or member should organize or encourage any of our craftsmen to connect themselves with any organization whose methods are antagonistic to the aims and objects of national federation.

Resolutions expressing sympathy with the Grape Creek strikers were adopted, and the convention denounced free turn systems. Resolutions were passed pledging the members not to vote for candidates who will not agree to support a law prohibiting operators from working their mines more than eight hours a day, and a law compelling the payment of wages every two weeks in lawful money. The conspiracy laws were denounced and their repeal demanded. Christ Evans was chosed executive secretary and Daniel McLaughlin secretary. Patrick McAdams, of Indiana; N. R. Hissell, of Ohio; Thomas R. Armstrong, of Illinois, with the secretary and treasurer (ex-officio), constitute the executive board. The convention adjourned.

NUTMEG REPUBLICANS.

They Make a State Ticket and Adopt a Platform.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 9.—The republican state convention assembled this morning with a full attendance. United States Senator O. H. Platt was chosen presiding officer and made the opening speech. Phineas C. Lowther was nominated for governor on the first ballot. Thomas Clark was nominated for comptroller. The committee on resolutions then reported the platform. It favors a tariff upon imported productions of foreign labor, fairly and justly adjusted to protect the interests of American workers, without adding to their burdens. It condemns the democratic party for its persistent effort to overthrow the protectective system, thereby paralyzing trade. It declares that the republican party is the friend of the laboring classes, opposes the importatation of cheap labor from foreign countries under contract of employment, convict labor in competition with free labor, the granting of any more land to any railroad or other corporations and the selling of lands to a syndicate or others. It denounces the present national administration for its indefensible vetoes of meritorious pension bills and condemns the undignified language in which said vetoes are expressed, and protests against the removal from official places of worthy and disabled union soldiers to make room for partisan civilians and ex-confederates.

Kankakee Democrats.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Sept. 9.—The Kankakee county democrats nominated to-day for judge, H. Loring; clerk, P. J. Cleary; sheriff, Phil Karcher, and for treasurer, Lawrence Bobst.

HIGH, LO, JACK AND THE GAME

Who Has Been Keeping Count in the "Old Sledge" Rations for Indians?

WANTED—BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

Stay-at-Washington Senators—Treasurers From Old Dixie—Army Autumnal Leaves—Postal Paragraphs—Capitoline News.

Recounting the Red Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE]—Despite the failure of congress to grant him a sum sufficient to secure a proper census of the Indians, Commissioner Atkins is determined to use what means are within his grasp to find out the actual number of Indians, who are on some of the larger reservations, and see if the rations, which the government is now obliged to furnish, is not actually greater in amount than the number warrants. Yesterday he signed letters addressed to the agents at the Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Lower Brule, Pine Ridge, Standing Rock and Rosebud agencies, all on the great Sioux reservation, to issue invitations to the various bands to attend grand feasts to be held at those agencies September 23. It is intended to count these bands at each place and thus arrive at some approximate idea of the number on the reservation. According to the census of 1880 there are in the neighborood of thirty thousand Indians on the great Sioux reservation, but Major Bell's last count at Pine ridge shows some twenty-three hundred less than has yearly been provided for there, and the commissioner is of the opinion that the same state of affairs exists at the other agencies. The trouble has been that heretofore the Indians have gone to one agency to draw supplies, and then hastened off to others to secure rations. As a result many Indians have been counted twice, and by giving these feasts simultaneously the commissioners hopes to get these Indians counted all at once. The commissioner has already cut down the rations at Pine Ridge, and hopes to be able to make some saving by the above plan.

THAT LIVELY YOUNG BEECHER.

An apparent shortage in his accounts has rendered the treasury officials somewhat anxious to hear from ex-Collector Henry F. Beecher, son of the Brooklyn preacher, who, since his rejection by the senate, has not been heard from. While he was collector at Port Townsend, W. T., a quantity of opium was seized there, aggregating about $18,300 in value. When Beecher came down here to look after his confirmation before the senate, he left his office in the hands of his deputy. When he turned over his office, August 5, he had only deposited to the credit of the treasury department the sum of $25,000, thus leaving an apparent discrepancy of $5,300. It was ascertained that the deputy while in charge had used that amount in paying the legitimate expenses of the collection of the revenue, but as he had given no bond he had no right to handle this money. The settlement, consequently should be made with Mr. Beecher. Repeated letters and telegrams, sent to Port Townsend and all along the Pacific coast, failed to reach him. His accounts have been held up, and as a collection bond never expires, he is still responsible for it. Mr. Beecher was appointed a year ago last June and held the office until the senate rejected him the day before it adjourned.

JORDAN AND FAIRCHILD.

The absured statement that Treasurer Jordan was at variance with the little Charley Fairchild about the bond calls turns out to be all nonsense, as might have been expected. Mr. Jordan is a banker and he is in sympathy with Wall street as much as Fairchild, although he has not said it very plainly. Jordan is in favor of calling in the bonds which buttress up national bank circulation, if at the same time silver coinage can be suspended. It has been the scheme of the administration to stop the coinage of silver, cut off all retreat towards cheap money in that direction, and then wipe out as much as possible of the national bank circulation and so make money dear. The offset in the high price of money would a good deal more than make up for the multiplied capital secured by depositing interest bearing bonds as a hypothesis for bank circulation.

LINGERING SENATORS.

There have been a half a dozen senators lingering about Washington ever since the adjournment endeavoring to make hay while their colleagues were at home. Most of them can be seen any day in the various department buildings going about from room to room, seeing their friends, attending to small trifles of business and oftener than not visiting the appointment clerks to see what they can get in the way of patronage. As Washington has been unnaturally cool this summer they have had rather a pleasant time staying here. It is noticeable that most of them are senators who will in a few months be thrown into the orgies of a campaign for re-election.

CONFISCATED CONFEDERATE TREASURES.

A great deal has been said about the boxes of valuables taken from southerners during the war and deposited in the treasury department for the past twenty years. The treasury clerks recently found an inventory of these things and it shows that there is very little jewelry in the lot. They are all packed in two large wooden boxes, one of which contains about five hundred watches, some knives and pocketbooks and two drafts. These are not worth much, most of them being silver and having been taken from prisoners of war who died in hospitals. The greater part of the other box, and probably nine-tenths of the value of the whole collection consists of a number of exceedingly beautiful pieces of jewerly bearing the name of W. Y. McRa, to whom they were a Christmas present in 1859. Some of them are exquisitely cut cameos, surrounded by pearls and set in pure native gold. The McRa family can claim nearly all of these valuables. Among them is an old-fashioned English bull's-eye gold watch with a crytsal about a quarter of an inch thick. There are many diamonds in the jewelry and various other precious stones, among them a large, yellow topaz. Steps will be taken at once by the secretary of the treasury to find the owner and restore the property.

ARMY AUTUMNAL LEAVES.

Army leaves have been granted as follows: Lieutenant Colonel James S. Brisbin, Ninth cavalry, Fort Niobrara, Neb., fourteen days; Lieutenant Edward E. Hatch, Eighteenth infantry, Fort Riley, Kansas, two month's extension of sick time; Captain Samuel W. Swigert, Second cavalry, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., two months; Elon Swift, adjutant, Fifth cavalry, Fort Riley, Kan., fifteen days from September 15.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day: Kansas—Badger Creek, Lyon county, Miss Sarah M. Williamson vice Fred A. Williamson resigned; Eden, Atchison county, Frank Mittosh vice Anton Liester resigned; Garrison, Pottowatamie county, E. F. Mark vice James Barr resigned; Mullinville, Kiowa county, John W. Moyle vice A. A. Mullin removed.

POSTMASTERS COMMISSIONED.

Commissions were granted the following postmasters to-day:

Presidential—Lewis C. Martin, Garden City, Kan.; Patrick H. McKanna, Stockton, Kan.

Fourth-class—Henry Gosden, Hazel, Kan.; John Wagner, Rossia, Kan.; Stephen Roach, Gallagher, Kan.; John A. Brothers, Lyle, Kan.; Henry Hopper, Nance, Kan.; Edward Reynolds, Spring Valley, Kan.

POSTOFFICE CHANGES.

The following postoffice names and sites have been changed:

Kansas—Guilford, Wilson county, to Benedict, three miles northwest on railroad route 33,380 (August 17, 1886.)

Nebraska—Delight, Custer county,