THE COMING CONTEST

Public Interest in England Centering in the Fate of Parnell's Measure.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

"A Member of Parliament" Thinks It Will Fail in Passage.

PARNELL STATES THE ISSUE.

Justin McCarthy Reviews the Manifesto of the National Leader.

THE SITUATION IN PARLIAMENT.

What the Coming Winter Has in Store For Ireland-Bismarck Scheming-Russian Persecution of Germans-Other Foreign.

The Week in Commons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY, WEST-MINSTER, Sept. 11 .- [New York Herald Cable - Special to the BEE, |- The public interest in parliament is now centered, not so much on the present proceedings—than which nothing more dull and wearisome could be imagined-but on the probable action regarding Parnell's bill. Mr. Gladstone has been appealed to to return and take part in the discussion, and I understand be has sent a favorable reply. Consequently it is certain that the debate will be animated. The Parnellite cause is practically led by the greatest tactician alive. This imparts conidence in that section and increases their determination to give the new government a foretaste of the trouble in store next session, when the real

TUG OF WAR COMMENCES. Parnell's measure appeals to many who oppose a separate parliament, its avowed object at least being calculated to excite widespread sympathy, namely: To alleviate the inevitable distress and suffering of the approaching winter. It brings leaseholders under the operation of the land act, prohibits ejectments on payment of the proportion of the old reut decided by the courts, and revives judicial rents. Two proposals out of the three are in conflict with the principles formerly solemnly enunciated by Gladstone, but it is thought probable he has changed his opinion. The eviction clause is the only one that can be called urgent. If strong proof is produced of the necessity for action, it is possible the government may consent, though all appearances at present are against it. Hartington returned apparently expressly to consult with the ministry. Rumor says

OPPOSE PARNELL'S PROPOSALS. Most likely he will wait to see what they are before deciding. The reports about the house on such points are worthless, most of the members being as fond of idle gossip as any number of old women. This bill will undoubtedly cause great disturbance among the various parties into which the house is now divided. The larger section of the radicals will support the bill. The liberal-unionists generally, though 1 believe not all, will oppose it. Some few conservatives may hesttate, and if Parnell succeeds in showing a fall in the value of Irish produce so great as to cause distress requiring exceptional treat ment, they may vote for him.

THE CONSERVATIVES IRRITATED. But the fact is now palpable that the bulk of the conservatives are irritated even at Churchill conceding a right for the discussion of the bill. Although that irritation is absurd, yet it must, to a certain extent, embarrass the government. The conservative members and their constituents are generally of the opinion that further yielding to their demands will do more harm than good, hence I have heard bitter complaints of Churchill's so-called weakness. It appears to me to have been the most statesmanlike act yet performed. Stubborn refusal to even listen to Parnell's case could only lead to mischievous results. The moderate wing of the conservatives desire to have Parnell's case judged on its fair intrinsic merits, with the intention of doing it justice. But pray recollect; in the progress of the discussion, how much

THE GOVERNMENT IS HAMPERED by irreconciliables on both sides of the hous rendering it certain beforehand that whatever course is taken will give dire offense. In spite of this unreasonable discontent mod erate men admit that the conciliatory attitude by Churchill adopted thus far was sagacious It is ridiculous to see people complaining of it who a few weeks ago were denouncing him as violent-tempered, hot-headed and deficient in tact. The truth is, he exhibits a power of work, command of temper and readiness of resource that surprise even those who knew him best. Dillon, Sexton and others have admitted, during the discussion of the past week, his fairness and good sense,

BITTER QUARRELS MUST COME. but it is surely wise to defer them to as late a date as possible. The Gladstonians will return for the Parnell bill, but all have fled for the moment and the front opposition bench was ornamented by only one man last night, a subordinate in the late government. Parnell hovered about continually. leading, as I supposed, the "mischief in the air." But his only object in staying was to move the first reading of his bill. This he could not do till the supply was over, between 1 and 2.

WHERE THE IRISH MEET. A committee room upstairs is left constantly open for the special use of Irish members, and lamps are always ready. It is the only room in the building so furnished. To this apartment Parnell and his friends can always repair for consultation. There is seldom a large meeting called. Four or five meet quietly to plan their campaign. One of the ablest of the number is McCarthy, who goes to you and will be much missed here. He has everybody's good will and respect. We expect guns will be brought into action on Monday week if the supply is finished. The government is indisposed to give a night till the money is voted. Perhaps the Parneilites will fight over this. If so, nothing will be accomplished, except that they may drive Churchill into the arms of the opponeuts of all concessions. In any case,

THE BILL CANNOT PASS in its present shape. The Parnellites know it, but hope for a compromise. Until their facis and arguments are fully disclosed, it is impossible to foretell the final decision. A better feeling for the moment prevails be tween the contending armies. No more free fights are threatened, noboby is called a "liar." the speaker is not pulled out of his

chair. Everybody is A LITTLE ASHAMED

of the scenes of the previous week. The work of voting supplies is not calculated to excite strong passions. Few sit throughethe entire night, except the Siamese twins-Labouchere and Bradlaugh. It is a curious fact that Bradlaugh is always so moderate in tone and orthodox in sentiment, but the house respects his opinion more than "Lab-""a," who is dangerously near getting the | warning to France. The North German

reputation of a mere jester and not of the best kind. Nobody supposed Bradlaugh would become the champion of all the orthodox sects and pose as a vigilant guardian of the forms of the house. He sits with the Parnellites-once his bitter foes, now his cor-

We expect liberation on the 25th. Even Biggar says he wants to go away. Parnell openly acknowledges the same desire, and omes down in a tourist dress as if ready to be off at any moment. There is some hope,

WANT TO GO HOME.

therefore, of a speedy release.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

McCarthy Tells of the Position of the Nationalist Leader.

PARNELL'S MANIFESTO.

No. 20, CHEYNE GARDENS, THAMES EM-BANKMENT, CHELSEA, LONDON, Sept. 11,-New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-Parnell's speech at the dinner of the Irish parliamentary party on Wednesday, was a political manifesto. It was intended to be such, and it was received by the public as such. It reaffirmed with vigorous precision the line of policy on which the Irish party and the Irish people have determined to act. It explained to all the world, as I have already explained in my dispatches, why it is that the Irish people, at home and abroad, look upon recent events as a

TRIUMPH FOR THE NATIONAL CAUSE. The question at issue, as Mr. Parnell pointed out, is no longer one between the Irish party and the house of commons, or between Ireland and England. It is a question between the combined liberal opinion of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the combined toryism and renegade liberalism of England alone. In a minor way Mr. Parnell's bill has laid down the lines of the only policy which he and his party can consent to act on. In regard to the immediate pressure or the land question, it is only, of course.

A TEMPORARY MEASURE to save the tenantry of Ireland from utter ruin while some abiding reforms are being prepared. It is not likely that the bill will come on for several days yet. The government wants to get on as far as they can with the votes of supply before they undertake a debate on the bill, and Parnell, while not anxious to put unreasonable pressure on, is naturally unwilling to let all the supply slip out of the hands of the house of commons before having his debate. There may, there fore, be some difficulty in arranging for a day on which to bring in the bill, but it is clear enough that the government will have to make their arrangements in some way that will satisfy the Irish party. Of course I speak now merely of arrangements about a day for the debate. I do not mean to suggest that a tory government is at all likely to adopt the main principle of Parnell's bill and allow him to pass it into legislation. The bill

WILL BE FIERCELY OPPOSED by all of the landlord party in the house. It will likewise be opposed by a certain number of the secessionist-liberals. Of this latter body many are out of town and will make it a point not to return for the division on the bill. At some future day, when this land question becomes a question of liberal against tory, these men will be able to say that they never voted against the bill for staying evictions in distressed Ireland.

THE BILL'S PROVISIONS. John Morley has been made acquainted, no doubt, with the provisions of the bill. Indeed they have now become public property, and the measure is sure to have his support, and there is still hope that Gladstone may It may be taken for granted that Hartington will oppose the bill. This will be the

ONLY OTHER GREAT DEBATE of the session. Then grumbling legislators will be released and permitted, so much as is left them, of time consecrated to spoil. Then will come on England and on Ireland THE DREADED WINTER.

Why dreaded? Why is it so much dreaded at this time is especially because there is only too much likelihood that it will be a momentous season for Ireland. Assume that parliament will not pass Parnell's bill, and even if the house of commons were to pass it, the house of lords would infallibly reject We shall have the tenant farmer who cannot pay his rent placed at the mercy of his landlord. I say "placed at his mercy" because the landlord will feel that this time all vinced forces of the crown are to be freely at his disposal to enforce his claim. There will be on the one side a reekless resolve to have his pound of flesh; on the other will be a desperate feeling like that which animates

moment has come when one has to FIGHT FOR ONE'S LIFE OR DIE. Add to all this the unquestionable fact that t would be for the interest of the tory party if outrages did not take place in Ireland and thereby give an apparent excuse for measures of coercion. Many secessionist-liberals, to do them justice, would not, under ordinary circumstances, vote for coercion, but the gov ernment can point to the number of outrages and violent acts done in Ireland. Then they will have an argument with which to work upon the sensitive consciences of

one when one knows that now, at least, the

the secessionists. Then will come another LONG AND BITTER STRUGGLE in the house of commons. No man who has been through a few years of such a struggle wants to go through more of it, but all the same those who resisted coercion before in the house of commons will resist it again. and with the old determination and energy, and will resist it now under very different conditions. While we were carrying on our battle against coercion in those days - we were a small cluster of men against, I may almost litterly say, a whole house of commons. Now we have eighty-five, shall be, I hope, eighty-six of our own band, and shall have the support of a great number of English radicals. Therefore, if we have the work put upon us, we shall do it chearfully and with a good heart, and the tory government will find they have undertaken a task at mos as difficult as the upheaving of Atlas.

HUMORS OF THE STRUGGLE. I remember, oddly enough just now, one of what I may call the humors of the old coercion struggle. Some dozen or so of us used to walk, when division bell rang, into one lobby, while the whole mass of the members streamed into the other. We had with us a pleasant comrade-he is not with as now-who, as the mass met us poor fellows wandering through the vast space of the halls of the lobby, to call out to those behind it, in tones of one fearing to be crushed to death, "Keep back, boys; don't come crowding in that way. There will be room enough for us all if you will only be quiet and not try to rush through JUSTIN MCCABTHY.

BISMARCK BOTHERED.

Russian Persecutions.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.-|Special Cablegram to the BER.]-The meeting of the reichstag is awaited with much anxiety. Nobody believes that the business of the session will be limited to the discussion of the Spanish treaty. It is reported that Prince Bismarck, in explanation of the European situation, will seize the occasion to convey a frank

Gazette and other official papers comment unceasingly on what they term the "bellicose manifestations of France," and they denounce General Boulanger's projects for organizing the French army as an immediate menace to Germany. Further reasons are also given why Bismarek should direct the attention of France. It is asserted that he will adopt this course in order to divert the minds of the people from

HIS UNPOPULAR POLICY regarding Russia, and to obtain a renewal of the military septennate and Increased war charges, among which is the cost of reproduction of the new repeating rifles. The factories in which these rifles are made have been working night and day and have accumulated a stock of rifles sufficient to arm 1,500,000 men, the number that will be included in the next mobilization, and there is a large surplus besides.

Herr Von Winthorst will endeavor to raise a question concerning the Poles In the eastern provinces. It is thought improbable that the government will succeed in limiting the session to three days, in the face of the prevailing excitement. The political and religious and Russian sentiment is increased by reports of the

PERSECTTION OF GERMANS in the Baltle provinces, under the energetic carrying out of a scheme to "Russify" those provinces. The judiciaries in Livonia and Kourland have been changed, and the judges, nominated through the German bourgers. have been dismissed or placed under Russian udges. The German schools are supervised by Russian Inspectors, who insist that conversation and correspondence shall be carried on in the Russian language. Poles have been appointed to administer German rural schools, while Lutheran pastors are excluded. These measures are resulting in the stagnation of business and the emigration of Germans homeward. Many of these emigrants are ruined financially and all enter-

DITTEREST HATE TOWARD BUSSIA Prince Bismarck has ordered Baron von Schlager, Prussian representative at the vatican, to curtait his leave of absence and return to Rome. The baron is instructed to ask that the pope's influence be exercised to prevent a resurgence of the Kutterhampf upon the demands for the readmission into Prussia of religious orders. The Catholic press claims the approval of the pope for the programme of the Breslau congress. The papal brief on the 12th of July.

IN PAVOR OF THE JESUITS is cited as having prepared the way for the decisions made by the conference of bishops at Fulda, and for the resolutions adopted by the Bresleau congress.

Prince Bismarck's ready acceptance of M. Herbette, the newly appointed French minis ter to Germany, as a personal grata, is be-lieved to arise from the chancellor's knowledge of M. Herbette's character, his want of subtlety and his inability to conduct delicate negotiations, the absence of which qualities will render him a mere cipher among the skilled diplomats. Prince Bismarck will receive M. Herbette at once, and afterwards consign him to Count Herbert Bismarck, under secretary of state.

PENDLETON'S RETURN. Mr. Pendleton, the United States minister, who has been traveling in Switzerland, returned to Berlin to-day and resumed the duties of his office.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S MISSION. Prince William's mission to the czar at Litowsk is connected with the maintenance of friendly relations between Austria and Russia, He is charged to ask the czar to abstain for the present from sending a military envoy to Bulgaria in deference to the repornance of Austria to permit special governing by a Russian representative at Sona.

Count Herbert Bismarck, who is in delicate health, will go to Torquay where he will reside for several weeks, returning to Berlinabout the end of October.

TAKING A VACATION.

CHEERING THE EMPEROR. Emperor William and Empress Augusta were present to-day at the grand parade at Strasburg of the fifteenth army corps. They were heartily cheered along the route to and from the parade grounds. The French populace do not take part in the fetes. Emperor William will leave Strasburg on the 19th inst. He will go to Metz, where reviews and festivities are to be held, and then return to Baden to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Empress Augusta, which occurs on the 13th inst.

VISITING AN ACTRESS. The Empress of Austria, accompanied by Arch Duchess Valerie, has visited Charlotte Walter, the tragedienne of the Burg theater. at her summer residence in Wassenbach on the Attersee.

A bachelor's club has been formed in Berlin. Neither married men nor ladies will be admitted to the premises. The minimum age for membership is thirty years. Political and religious discussions will be tabooed.

DEATH OF THEOLOGUES. The death is announced of Herr Vielhoff, rector of the Real schule at Trier, and Dr. Indreas Mensel, Catholic theological professor at Bonn.

BOUND FOR AMERICA.

Herr Barth, editor of the Nation and mem ber of the reichstag and leading free trader, has sailed from Bremen for New York, Heri Liebknecht, the socialist deputy, who will deliver a series of lectures in the United States, has sailed from Hamburg. He expects to give his first lecture in New York on the 19th instant. His tour will not extend further west than Chicago.

The Day in Sofia.

SOFA, Sept. 11 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.-To-day being Alexander day in the calendar of the Greek church the city is decorated with bunting, yet care has been taken to avoid hanging banners from the consulate building in order to avoid the appearance of celebrating the name day of the ezar. The projected review of troops has been given up at the last moment, yet at noon the ceremony took place of presenting the colors to the East Roumelian regiments. It is stated that the sebranje will open its sessions on Mon-

Now for the Turkeys. BOUDINTOWN, N. J., Sept. 11.-The cran berry harvest is now at its height in this state, men, women and children being engaged in gathering the fruit. The crop is very promising, exceeding that of last year. A heavy draw on New Jersey from the west is expected, as the Wisconsin crop is an almost total feiture.

Fifty Persons Fall.
NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—During the progress of a show in Jersey City to-night the grand stand collapsed, and fifty persons fell through the debris to the ground. There were no fatalities, but a dozen were taken to the hos-pital badly brulsed, with broken arms, legs, etc. There was great excitement for a time.

Dead-lock Unbroken. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11 .- After nearly two weeks balloting, the Second Congressional District Democratic convention to-day aciourned until Monday, the dead-lock remaining unbroken. The 163rd ballot stood: A. K. Delany 14, Patrick O'Meara 14.

"BEAUTY OF BOSTON," BRAVO.

A Victorious Race Began in a Breeze and Determined in a Drift.

MAYFLOWER HOLDS THE CUP.

Big Purse in Chicago for a Trot Between Harry Wilkes, Oliver K. and Belle F .- Saturday's Sports.

Victory For the Mayflower. NEW YORK, Sept. II. Today's race has decided upon which side of the Atlantic America's cup shall stay for at least another year. It resulted in a glorious victory for the sloop Mayflower, when she finished this evening at 6 o'clock, 11 m., 40 sec. The Galatea was nearly two miles astern. The course was twenty miles to the leeward and return from Scotland light ship. The race was sailed in a breeze that blew fresh from the northwest for three hours, then canting two points to the westward it fell light, the last hours of the contest being little better than a drift. The Mayflower only had 8 m., 20 sec. to spare when she crossed the finish line, as the time-limit of the race was seven hours. The Galatea was defeated on every point of sailing by the Mayflower. In the run to the outer mark with spinnakers set she was beaten 13 m. 45 sec., and in the windward work over half an hour. There is great re-joicing among yachtsmen here to-night, while the Bostonians are fairly wild with de-

Off the whistle bony at 10:15 the Galatea was east off and her crew soon made sail, while the Mayflower crew did the same, both setting their club top sails. When the judges' boat ran alongside the Galatea, Lloyd Phoenix, representing the New York Yacht club, told the regatta committee that Lieutenant Henn was very sick in the cabin, and that he wished the course to be made fifteen

club, told the regatta committee that Lieutenant Henn was very sick in the cabin, and that he wished the course to be made fifteen miles instead of twenty so as to be sure and mish within a reasonable time. In case it should fall calm he wished Luckenbach to tow the entter back, if the race was not completed, so that he could see a doctor early. Secretary Robinson said he would consult with General Paine as to the length of the course. That gentleman, when seen, said he would leave the matter entirely in the hands of the committee. They decided that the course should be southeast twenty miles, and steaming back to the Galatea that course was given them.

Captain Webb was sailing the cutter, Beavor Webb looked after the sails, while Mrs. Henu peeped out of the companion way with an anxious look in her eyes, for her busband's condition alarmed her considerably. A fleet of steam and sailing crafts, nearly as large as that of Thursday, had assembled near the starting point, Scotland light ship. The mammoth flag-bedecked steamers, Grand Republic and Columbia, and the iron steamers, Sirius, Copheus and Taurus, were black with their human freight of yachting enthusiasts. The breeze was freshening every moment, and as it was the first time the yachts had come together where the first half of the contest was to be sailed to the leeward, there was much discussion as to the probable result.

When the starting signal was given at 11:20 the Mayflower was in an excellent position—square to—the northwest of an imaginary line drawn between the Scotland light ship and Luckenbach', lying a cable's length to the northward of \$\epsilon\$. Her spinnaker boom was down to port, att. thirty seconds after the signal the great sau blossomed out amid wild cheers from the thousands on the Grand Republic. With the main boom broad off to the Starboard, her pyramid of snowy duck gleaning in the sunlight and a smother of form at her sides, the Boston beauty dashed across the line well in the lead. The cutter was full a quarter of a mile to the

a smother of form at her sides, the boston beauty dashed across the line well in the lead. The cutter was full a quarter of a mile to the eastward when the whistle blew. She came along with the wind abeam until she erossed the bow of the lightship close aboard; then squaring away, her spinnaker was sheeted out exactly on a line, and the third day's battle had begun.

The official time of the start was: Mayflower, 11 o'clock, 32 m, 40 sec.; Galatea, 11 o'clock, 24 m, 10 sec.

With a twenty mile run before them there was an excellent opportunity to test their speed in a steady breeze, and with very little sea to impede their progress. That a "stern chase" is a long one was never better illustrated than in that twenty mile run. For about twenty minutes the Galatea held her own with the sloop, but after that she was practically out of the race, for the Mayflower was leading her nearly a mile when the half was leading her nearly a mile when the in distance to the "outer mark" was covered. The steamboat captains regarded p The steamboat captains regarded past warnings and kept well away from the contestants. At 12:30 the "outer mark" hove in sight and in half an hour the fleet of steamers, numbering thirty-one in all, had gathered around it to await the coming of the yachts. The wind had fallen light and had canted a point to the westward. Down came the trio, like white winged birds, before the wind. The Mayflower's balloon jib topsail came in at 10 clock, 41 m., 30 sec. Four minates later in came her spinnaker and minates later in came her spinnaker and at 1 o'clock 53 m. she gybed to port and came for the mark, close-hauled on the starboard track, Luffing grandly round it a few moments later, amid a screinade of steam whis-ties, the pride of Boston, under three lower salls and club topsail, began her windward work with a lead of nearly a mile. The Gaiatea gybed at 1 o'clock 52 m, 30 sec., having "doused" her spinnaker three minutes be-fore

The time of rounding the "outer mark" was: The time of rounding the "outer mark" was:
Mayflower 1 o'clock 55 m. 05 sec.; Galatea 2
o'clock 10 m. 20 sec.

The Priscilla luffed around the work only
three minutes after the Mayflower. The
Galatea made a very pretty picture as she
laid down to her scuppers, and began her
chase to the windward after the sloop. Both thad about all the wind they wanted to carry the club topsails in. Captain Stone put the Mayflower about at 1:55 and stood to the northward. Beavor Webb was saling the Galatea. He refused to tack to. At 2:23 Captain Stone brought the Boston stoop accound again. She was then over a mile or Captain Stone brought the Boston stoop around again. She was then over a mile on the cutter's weather beam. Two minutes before going about the Mayflower took in her club topsail. She carried her working topsail for an hour, when the wind having lightened considerably, she set her club top sail again also her "baby" jib top sail, the Galatea having set hers shortly before. Both yachts went about at 4:20 and stood to the northward.

ing set hers shortly before. Both yachts went about at 4:20 and stood to the northward.

They were off Deal beach at this time and the wind was growing lighter at every moment. The Mayflower was macky enough to hold the light air under the land, while the Galatca lay almost becamed for almost twenty minutes. The cutter tacked at 4:37 and made a short broad "inshore," going about again at 4:45. From here the sail up the New Jersey beach was little better than a drift. As the Mayflower slowly approached the inish the excitement became intense on board the steamers. There was no longer any fear that the Mayflower would be defeated, but the time—seven hours—had almost expired, and there was great fear that after being so near the goal, the Boston sloop might not be able to finish. Just as all hope was dying out the breeze freshened, and with only 8 m. 20 sec, to spare the Mayflower shot across the finish-line, close-hauled on the port tack, just as the sun sank to rest in the horison's crimson hato behind Sandy Hook. The cheering and whistling and waving of handkerchiefs lasted for fully ten minutes, fhe crew of the victorious sloop waving and cheering themselves until the yacht was long past the finish. The Galatea finished 3fm. Iss after the Mayflower's crew gave her three rousing cheers, which the Englishmen answered.

The following shows the record of the race: men answered.

The following shows the record of the race:
Elaps'd Correct'd
Time.
Start. Finish. Time. Mayflower. .11:23-40 6:11-40 6:49-00 6:49-00 Galatea. . . 11:34-10 6:43-58 7:18-48 7:18-03

A Great Trotting Purse CHICAGO, Sept. 11 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The Washington Park club has offered special sweepstakes of \$500 each for

the sensational trotters. Oliver K, Harry Wilkes and Belle F, for a race of mile heats, three in five, to be trotted September 29, the club to add \$3,000. Fifty per cent of the stakes and the added money goes to first horse, 85 per cent to second and 15 per cent to third. For two years past Harry Wilkes has easily defeated all rivals, but recent performances of Oliver K and Belle F in the great \$11,000 race at Hartford, where one made a record of 2:15% and the other 2:16% justifies the belief that either is the equal of Harry Wilkes.

The Base Ball Record.

AT WASHINGTON—
Philadelphia....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 3
Washington....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 *- 4
First base hits—Philadelphia 7, Washington 6, Errors—Philadelphia 3, Washington 6.
Umpire—Grace Pieres. Piteners—Gilmore and Daily

At Chicago 4 0 0 0 1 3 0 6-14
Detroit 10 0 1 2 0 0 0 4
Game called at end of eighth inving on account of rain. Pitchers-Clarkson and
Baldwin. Base hits-Chicago 19, Detroit 5.
Errors-Chicago 3, Detroit 8. UmpireOnest.

Walsh.
At New York—
Boston.......0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 3
New York.....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 *-10
First base hits—Boston 5, New York 18,
Errors—Boston 6, New York 2, Umpire—

Sheepshead Bay Races.

New York, Sept. 11.—There was a very large attendance at Sheepshead Bay race track to-day. The weather was delightful and the track fast so that the record was virtually beaten in the third race by King Fox winning in 1:27%, carrying 110 pounds, while Joe Cotton, who won it in 1:27%, only carried 103, and Rico, who made 10 same time, only carried 90 pounds. In the fourth race the record was broken by Exile, who did one and five-eighths miles in 2:48%, beating Ben d'Or's time of 2:43.

Mile: Harefoot won, Alf. Estell second. Estrelia third. Time—1:43.

One and one-fourth miles: Blue Wing won, Mollie McCarthy's Last second, Peckskill third. Time—2:08.

Seven-eighths mile: King Fox won, Kingston second, Lizzie Krepps third. Time—1:27%.

One and five-eighths miles—Exile won, Barnum second, Rubert third. Time—2:48%.

For-three-year olds and upwards, mile: Burch won, Endurer second, Markland third. Time—1:41.

Seven furlongs, on turf: Pegasus won, Prima Donna second, Miss Daiy third. Time—1:29%. Fox winning in 1:27%, earrying 110 pounds,

Point Breeze Races. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 .- Seven-eighths mile: Peacock won, Fanatic second, Mollie

Walson third. Time-1:2914. Mile: General Prvor won. Bothwell third. Time—1:4834.

Mile: Lord Lorne won, Kensington second, Sister third. Time—1:5834.

Mile: Reckless won, Miller second, Font third. third. Time-1:43%. One and one-quarter miles: Pink Cottage won, Nettle second, General Pryor third.

Time-2:11. 1 DASTARDLY WRECKERS.

Dynamitards Working on the Lake Shore Road.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 .- A few minutes before 12 last night James Calvin, night operator, while sitting in the signal tower of the Lake while sitting in the signal tower of the Lake Shore company at the intersection of the main and the stock yards tracks, was blinded by an explosion. The tower is thirty feet high. Calvin had noticed nothing unusual when he was suddenly startled by seeing a column of smoke arise at one side of the structure, followed by a deafening explosion. A twenty-inch piece of gas pipe was found, showing it was dynamite which caused the explosion. Of 100 batteries in the building thirty-four were broken, along with the pneumatic tubes, which will cost thousands of dollars to repair.

What makes the attempt more dastardly is

cost thousands of dollars to repair.

What makes the attempt more dastardly is the fact that the outbound passenger train was due a few minutes arter the explosion occurred. The theory of the police is that the wreckers hoped to blow up the tower, and when the passenger train came along to throw the switch and thus the train would have planged into a mass of freight cars lining the tracks.

Another attempt to wreck a train took place last night about 8, when the Lake Shore road was receiving from the Illinois Central

road was receiving from the Illinois Central a train of twenty-eight cars. A switch was turned while the train was crossing Root street, and fifteen cars derailed. About 12 o'clock John Fagan, a switchman of the Lake Shore road, was arrested and locked up in the Harrison street station charged with throwing the switch. Lake Shore officials knew nothing of the explosion but what they had heard, and were much exercised. The chief of the detective force of the company says he can locate the parties who committed the outrage, and said he would have all of them under arrest within forty-eight hours.

ENDED HARMONIOUSLY. The Pool Makers Finish Their Work Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 .- After the session of the western railway general managers lasting until late this evening the informal compromise of yesterday, reviving the Western Freight association, was made binding. The principal obstacle to-day was a refusal by the Wabash to pool its St. Louis business at Chi-cago rates. This was finally removed by the adoption of proviso that all similar business on other roads should be pooled on the same basis. The agreement was then voted upon section by section, and each section was adopted separately. When the agreement as a whole was put to a vote, there was a slight litch, representatives of two roads being without authority to act. They finally gave their assent, subject to the approval of their directors. The truce between the roads, which was to expire by limitation September 15, was then extended to October 1, and the nanagers adjourned uptil Tuesday of

Mexican Revolutionists Defeated. Sr. Louis, Sept. 11.-The Matamoras, Mexico, correspondent of the Globe-Demoerat telegraphs to-night that advices received there to-day state that the revolutionists, 150 strong, under Mouricia Cruz, were over-taken by troops under Colonels Hernandez and Bovazes near El Torro, about 150 miles up the country, and signally defeated with a loss in killed and wounded and thirty pris-oners. The loss of the troops was light,

She Says She Assaulted Her. Belle Miller, a dizzy blonde, made complaint to Marshal Cummings last night, that she had been assaulted by her former landlady, Mollie Wright, as the result of a quarrel over the payment of : small bill. She was not seriously hurt but promises to swear out a warrant for the Wright woman on the assault with intent to kill her.

IOWA NEWS.

Examining the Burglars.

DURIQUE, Ia., Sept. 11.- Special Telegram to the BEE. Sullivan and Wyman, the posteffice burglars, were arraigned this morning before United States Commissioner Hobbs on the charge of conspiracy to burglar ize the postoffice at Cedar Rapids, Cedar Falls and elsewhere. Sullivan claimed the diagram of safes, etc., and powder found in his pos-session was to be used in experimenting with inventions. He was given till aweek from The sday next to procure witnesses, to prove the drills had been in his possession a long time and that he had offered them for sale. Meanwhile he remains in jail. Wyman was time and that he had offered them for sale. Meanwhile he remains in jail. Wyman was excluded from court during Sullivan's examination. Sullivan conducted his own defense ably. He whispered with Wyman in the jail corridor whilst the marshal was consulting with the jailer, and being detected was placed in a remote part of the jail. Wyman was assigned to a distant quarter and Glenn, the alleged accomplice, will probably be tried at St. Paul.

A Forger Arrested.

Stoux City, Ia., Sept.11.- | Special Telegram to the Bee.]-A forger named Dick Bisklingville was arrested here to-day, being klingville was arrested here to-day, being wanted at Sioux Falls, Dalk, for forging a check for SSI and selling mortgaged property. With the money obtained by the forgery he bought a learn, giving a mortgage for the balance. Soon after he left, having sold the team. The officers have been after this man for some time. Since selling the team Biskingville has been sporting around St. Paul and Chicago.

Railroad Work Commenced.

Sioux, City, Ia., Sept. 11 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-To-day was rather an eventful one, not only to railroad men here, but our citizens in general. It has witnessed the commencement of track laying on the Defiance line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The Northwestern road is building towards this city very rapidly, and soon two railroad enterprises, started this year, will become a reality. become a reality.

Teachers and Alcohol.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 11.-[Special Telegram to the BEE. |- County Superintendent of Schools Bays held a consultation with the city teachers this morning regarding the law requiring applicants for teachers, certificates to pass an examination on the effects of alco-holic liquors, and promised to undertake to secure leave to defer the examination of Dubuque teachers until next June.

Fusion at Des Moines. DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 11.- Special Tele-

gram to the BEE |- The democrats and greenbackers of this city and county fused to-day and nominated a full tleket, including the following district judges: W. L. Reed, J. M. St. John and Crom Bowen. No enthusiasm is manifested, as the republican majority in this district is about lifteen hundred. lowa's Successful Fair.

DES MOINES, Sept. 11.-The state fair closed to-day with a small attendance. Despite the rainy weather that has prevailed the total receipts amounted to about \$38,000, which pays all running expenses this year, and with other funds on hand nearly pays all of the floating debt, including the cost of the grounds and permanent buildings. BLAINE'S ROUND-UP.

James Closes the Last Great Meeting of the Maine Campaign. GARDINER, Me., Sept. 11 .- The last rally of the republican campaign in this state was held in the spacious coliseum in this city to-night. In the course of his remarks Mr. Blaine said:

It is worth while in this last hour for dis-cussion, standing, as we are, on the eve of an election, to recall the peculiarities of the campaign, for certainly the general argu-ment submitted to the people has been, the side of the opposition, filled with cor tradictions, not to say absurdities. The democrats have apparently been unable to define their position on any question. On the leading national issue of protection they have been timid and irresolute to the last degree, occasionally putting forward a rank free trade argument, through some one of They argue in Maine for the Morrison tariff bill as a whole, and yet are afraid to touch any one of the many features of that bill, in which the commercial and agricultural and manufacturing interests of Maine are injured or destroyed. The most learned doc-tor of Salamanca would be unable to find any thread of consistency, any line of logic, any dash of common sense in the mode in which the democratic party has conducted its campaign on that great issue. They seem, indeed, to have kept up a mere show of fight on behalf of their own party, while depending in reality for any possible chance of victory upon the diversion and distraction caused by a third party, and that third party in turn has exhibited as striking peculiarities as the democrats themselves in their mode of con-ducting the campaign. General Neal Dow, who has, for the last quarter of a century, stood for two continents as the great witness of the value and effectiveness of prohibition, now declares that for thirty years it has not done a bit of good in the suppression of the liquor traffic in Maine. (Laughter.) General Dow has thus, apparently, been willing to set at naught his own testimony throughout this long period in order to achieve victory against the repub-licans. If there be consistency in political action, if there be honor and fair dealing among men, the republican party and its candidates exhibit both in their campaign, which so far as I had a word to say, is now closed. I bid you a cordial good night, Tremendous applause.

ANOTHER TRUNK MYSTERY. The Body of a Woman Found in a Saratoga.

Tolebo, Sept. 11.—This afternoon a trunk arrived by the Wheeling & Lake Eric road from Bellevue which exhaled so horrible an odor as to drive the bag cageman from his post. It was placed on the platform and the police authorities notified. Soon after their arrival E. Wilson, who had come from Bellevue on the Lake Shore rail road, arrived with a dray and presented a check for the trank. He was immediately arrested and the trank opened, when it was found to contain the body of a woman, packed in hay. Wilson and the trank were taken to the police station, where the coroner examined the body. It was that of a woman of about twenty, much emagiated, partly dressed in underclothing of the finest quality. Wilson is a school teacher of Ithaca, Ohio, and last winter was a student of the Toledo Menical college, He is held on the charge of grave robbery. He refuses to talk. post. It was placed on the platform and the

INDIANS FOR FLORIDA. Gen. Miles Takes All the Credit to

Himself. DENVER, Col., Sept. 11 .- A special from

Albuquerque, N. M., to the Associated press says: Gen. Miles arrived here this evening to meet 400 Chirichaua and Warm Spring Indians which will pass through here to-morrow from San Carlos reservation by way of
St. Louis to Fort Marion, Fla. They are the
war element of the Apaches, and their removal rids the southwest of all indian troubles. Gen. Miles states that,
regardless of what the army and
Navy Journal states, as reported in vester
day's dispatches, the Chirichaua and Warm
Springs Indians were never disarmed and
were not prisoners of war. They were placed
on the Apache reservation against the protest of the interior department and the people of Arizona, and it is well known here
that their removal, when accomplished, will
be all the work of General Miles, who has
been arranging the matter for months grain-t dians which will pass through here to-morbeen arranging the matter for months egainst much opposition.

Several People Injured. MILWAUKEE, Sept. #11.- A collision occurred this morning on the Burlington & Northern railroad at Potesi, Ill. Two engines and several cars were wreeked. Train Dispatcher Hyde, of LaCrosse, and several passengers were injured.

A PICNIC FOR SMUGGLERS.

Our Unprotected Frontiers and How They Are Taken Advantage Of.

CUSTOMS' FORCE INADEQUATE.

Excitement in Washington Over the False Report That Cleveland Was Shot-The President's Body Guard.

A Bad State of Affairs. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—[Special Telegram to the Bre.]—A grave question which the

treasury department must meet at an early day, and over which it has nuzzled for several years past, is the matter of the protection of our northern and southern frontiers against smuggling. The infringement upon our tariff laws has grown from year to year to enormous proportions, until it is now totally beyond the control of the forces of the custom house. An ex-treasury official stated today that while the whole force of the government had been turned out to prevent smuggling at a few great points like New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and San Francisco, our northern and southern frontiers are neglected and are open gateways for uous and enormous frauds upon the customs revenue. He said: "While our officers at New York are snatching a half dozen bottles from the cabin of some foreign sailing vessel, or taking a few yards of cheap silk off some poor sailor, or lugging a few reels of eigarettes, or a half dozen eigars from the state room of officers or some ocean 'tramp,' the whole frontier is at the mercy of rich and powerful combinations engaged in this business. Congratulations on the reduction of smuggling at the great scaports may be in order, but it means, not that those combinations and syndicates have been driven out of business, but that they have simply transferred their operations to Canada. Our tariff imposes heavy duties upon many articles that are consumed in this country. These things are all free or captred by a low rate under the Canadian schoole, and they are imported in large quantities into the Dominion. To bring them thence across the border is the easiest thing in the world, for our custom houses on the border are few and far between, and the meagre supply of officials furnished by our government is barely sufficient to carry on the routine duties of the custom house, saying nothing of watching hundreds of miles of frontier. We have on the St. Lawrence and New England frontier a stretch of nearly 1,200 miles to be covered by some hundred or two inspectors and special officers. The result is that through the logging roads of the Aroastook, down the line of the Dead river into lower Maine and Vermont, and along the whole St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Ontario, a systematic system of smuggling is being carried on.

system of smuggling is being earried on. Brandy, cigars and woolen goods are constantly coming in in large quantities, and the officers find it impossible to check it.

"Our northwestern frontier is becoming another source of trouble. For nearly 2,000 miles this whole border lies unprotected, and skins, Turs and the products of that region are brought by the wagon load into the United States. The collector at St. Vincent has a large part of this border under his charge and is given a half dozen officers all told. He was recently given an inspector at \$1.50 per day, to reside at Bismarck and to look after a frontier of over 500 miles in length.

The Mexican frontier, of over 1.500 miles, has always been a source of serious trouble to

has always been a source of serious trouble to custom officers, and of late years they have given up the attempt to protect it in despair. Add to this the petty smuggling done on our extensive coast line at both sides of the continent, and you see how utterly inefficient and inadequate is our present system. Twenty-eight special agents of the customs service, with a little inefficient aid from what is known as 'fraud roll appointments,' are trying to stay this tide, but the task is one altogether too great for them.

trying to stay this tide, but the task is one altogether too zreat for them.

"You can gain some idea of the extensive business that is done through Canada when it is known that one single Maiden Lane firm of diamond importers are suspected of having smuggled in one year over \$200,000 worth of diamonds through Canada by way of Detroit and Chicago, thus defrauding the government of \$20,000 in duties. This is but one of hundreds of like cases. It is a matter that must be met either by treaty or force in that must be met either by treaty or force in a very short time." A STARTLING RUMOR.

The rumor that the president had been shot caused a great deal of excitement here last night and to-day, and a large number of dispatches were sent from this city to the retreat batches were sent from this city to the retreat in the woods, asking for a denial or confirmation of the story. The denial caused great relief. Such a rumor recalls the fact that only by an accident could the president be shot. It is hardly possible for an assassin to get near him, for besides his guides, he has with him his faithful detective, Dwyer. This is an old Albany man who has traveled with Cleveland since last year. Dwyer made his appearance at the white house on New Year's day. He was thought to be the chief of the Pinkerton detectives, "Imported" for that occasion, He, however, remains about the executive mansion, and whenever the president went away he was with him and became known as his body guard. Dwyer is a good-looking, jolly fellow and makes friends easily. The president likes to have him around. The other day when in New York I met Dwyer in Union Square. He had run into town for a short visit and New York I met Dwyer in Union Square. He had run into town for a short visit and reported that the president was in excellent bealth and enjoying his stay in the mountains exceedingly. There is very little use for a detective in the woods, and so Dwyer was off for a vacation. He will not return here, however, until the president comes home and will join the party in the Adriondacks beforethey leave there. The president, somehow, always likes to have a detective or a guard about him when he travels,

POSTAL CHANGES.
Frank Lancamp was to-day appointed postmaster at Munn, Cedar county, Ia., vice L. T. Munn, removed. Herbert Bat onberg has been commissioned postmastert at Hay Springs, Neb.: Mary J. McGraw at Lett, Neb.

Work of the Labor Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, to-day submitted to the secretary of the interior his report of the operations of the labor bureau for the year ending June 30, 1886. The commissioner says: 'Special agents of the bureau are now actively employed in the field of work connected with convict labor, strikes and women workers in large cities. The Investigation relating to labor, wares, etc., of railway employes in the United States I have delayed until some portion of the force of special agents can be relieved from work on which it is now engaged. From the fact of the late organization of the bureau in 1885 you will at once see it is impossible to submit at this time matter constituting the second annual report of this bureau. report of this bureau. I am in hopes, how-ever, by vigorous service to be able to submit the results of the investigations relating to convict labor and perhaps to strikes before the expiration of the present calendar year, and those relating to other investigations authorized at the proper time in 1887."

Work For American Shipwrights. Washington, Sept. 11 .- By this evening's mail advertisements are sent to the press by the navy department inviting proposals for a variety of work and material in connection with the new navy. American ship builders are invited to submit proposals for the con-struction of one cruiser of about 4.000 tons, one of about 3.700 tons, one heavily armed gun-bont of about 1,700 tons, and one cruiser of about 4,400 tons.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather. For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair weathers nearly amuonary temperature.