THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1887. NUMBER 283

THE CORONET THE WINNER

Captain Crosby Sails His Yacht Into Queenstown Harbor On Sunday.

NO SIGNS OF THE DAUNTLESS.

Full Account of the Trip Across the Atlantic—Heavy Storms Encountered, But the Schooner Behaves Nobly.

End of the Ocean Race.

QUEENSTOWN, March 27.—The Coronet arrived at 12:41 p. m. The apparent time occupied in the passage is 14 days, 23 hours, 34 minutes, 46 seconds. The whole number of nautical miles sailed is 2,949. The longest day's run is 291.5 miles, made on Saturday, March 26, and the shortest 38.8 miles, made on Tuesday, March 22. The weather was uncommonly stormy for this season of the year. No less than seven heavy gales contrived to keep the sea in a ferment for eleven days of the trip, and for two days the weather was so severe as to make the question of the yacht's living through them somewhat doubtful. She behaved splendidly, however, in all sorts of weather, and proved herself one of the staunchest if not one of the fastest vessels of her size afloat.

LONDON, March 27.—The Coronet passed the winning point at 12:50 o'clock under full press of canvas, the wind at that hour being west northwest and fresh. In passing the given line, Roche's Point, the victorious yacht fired five guns and the time was at once taken by the secretary and members of the Royal Cork Yach club who had been on the lookout for her arrival. The club then hoisted the signal announcing the Coronet's arrival, various stations answering the pennant. The wind was blowing hard and the Coronet entered Cork harbor in spanking style, with all sails set and hugging the western shore. From start to finish the Coronet experienced strong gales, with tremendous seas. On Tuesday and Wednesday last, she hove to for several hours each day and made only ninety miles in forty-eight hours. Her average run during the passage varied from 230 to 250 miles per day.

The number of passengers on board the Coronet was twenty-nine, including sixteen sailors, five officers, steward, cook, mess boy and five guests. The officers were: Captain, C. P. Crosby; navigator, T. B. C. Anderson; mates, W. A. Whittier and Otto Peterson; boatswain, Augustus Bergholm. The advantage gained by the Coronet at the start increased the confidence of those on board in both the boat and the skippers. It was the first time that Captain Crosby had ever participated in a yacht race of any sort. He freely admitted that he feared that Captain Samuels, of the Dauntless, with his past experience, would succeed in crossing the starting line somewhat ahead. How needless these apprehensions were is already known. It is not too much to say that in his manœuvering he displayed more judgment and tact than is usually seen in races near New York. After taking the anchor on board at 11 o'clock on the morning of the start, he beat about the bay off Owlshead, surveying the water and verifying the position of buoys 17 and 19, between which she must pass after the proper signal had been made from the judge's tug. When the preparatory signal was given the Coronet was making a reach up the bay with her head toward the Battery. Crosby held the wheel, and by his side was Captain Anderson, watch in hand, counting the seconds. Seven minutes from the time of the first signal Crosby ordered the helm "Hard a lee" to bring the boat near around. She was under fifty seconds in the stays, and then fairly flew before the strong northerly wind. As it had been arranged that the starting signal would be given ten minutes after the preparatory signal, it seemed probable that the Coronet would reach the line fully a minute before the time for the second signal, when it would be necessary to go about again, thus causing considerable loss of time. Crosby was equal to the emergency, however. When he realized what was imminent he spilled the wind out of the sheets by trimming flat aft, bringing the big schooner almost to a standstill. When the signal was finally given he paid out the sheets fore and aft, ran up the square sail, fore staysail and topsails, and in thirty seconds had the Coronet across the line. The Dauntless, it will be remembered, was off Gowanus, nearly a mile away, with her stern toward the judge's boat. Every possible stitch of canvas was spread to the Coronet as she sped through the Narrows at the rate of thirteen miles an hour, surrounded by tugs, steamers and steam yachts. Once or twice, when under the lee of the high land, it seemed as though her opponent was gaining her lost ground rapidly, but when a wind filled the sails again, she left the Dauntless further astern than at the start. The Dauntless dropped astern rapidly and at 5 o'clock was hull down six miles away. The first Sunday was marked, as were seven of the succeeding days, by a gale which came from the northeast soon after midnight. Although fairly moderate it was accompanied by a strong head sea which made the yacht labor heavily. The waves frequently broke over her bows, but she rode it out well under close reefed fore and main sails and jib, and averaged ten miles per hour on the course throughout. The most terrific storm of the trip occurred on St. Patrick's day. It was not unexpected, for the indications on the barometer, whose tendency had been downward for three days, suddenly dropped from 29.20 to 28.54. The storm first developed soon after midnight in sharp squalls from the southwest, with driving rain. The wind was fitful for a time, coming variously from the south southeast to the southwest and south, but finally settled upon the southwest. At 11 a. m. it began blowing with great velocity, by noon had become a hurricane, and two hours later the wind's speed was estimated at eighty miles an hour. It was a grand battle of the elements, such as is seldom witnessed. The waves were almost mountain high. Their surface was lashed into snow white foam, and as the head of one rose higher than another, the wind carried it off in a dense spray which, when driven into ones face, felt like stabs from scores of needles. The roaring of the wind was like a prolonged peal of thunder, and the resemblance was completed by an occasional vivid flash of lightning. This was a severe test for so small a boat as the Coronet. As she sank in the trough of the sea it seemed as if waves, which were half crest high, would engulf her. Under reefed foretrysail she was plunged along by the wind at the rate of nine knots, and, despite the great volume of water breaking over the deck, weathered the storm wonderfully well. Then, at 5:20 p. m., the fury of the hurricane seemed to increase instead of diminish. Captain Crosby, fearful that the yacht would not hold together much longer if driven through such a sea, and not being willing to jeopardize his own life and the lives of those on board by running at night where it was reasonable to suppose there were ice bergs, decided to lay to until the storm had ceased. A favorable opportunity offering when the crests of the waves were momentarily exceptionally far apart, the vessel's head was brought around toward the wind. Held in this position under only reefed foretrysail, she could make little progress in any direction. At midnight the wind and sea had moderated considerably and the schooner again got under way, running before the wind under reefed foretrysail and forestaysail. The yacht's position Thursday noon was latitude 41.27, longitude 50.03, having traveled 211.3 miles since the previous noon. The theory that storms swing round in a circle was thoroughly proved by the Coronet's experience on the second Sunday, when she ran through a revolving gale which was nearly as terrific as that of the 17th.

Mizzenhead, on the southwest coast of Ireland, was sighted at 6:27 in the morning and at 7:40 the Fastnet light bore north northwest nine miles away. The yacht was bowling along under light sales at the rate of twelve knots an hour. The weather was clear and warm and the gradual unfolding of the beautiful scenery along the Irish coast presented a picture which was much admired by those on board. At 8.57 Galleyhead was abeam and then the Cork pilot boat Columbine hove in sight. At 10:08, when the yacht was abreast of Seven Heads, Pilot Robert Welch came on board with the news that the Coronet was the first to arrive. Along the coast and into the harbor scores of vessels of all kinds were passed. All dipped their ensigns to the winner and the crews of all cheered. At 10:30 the Coronet's anchor was dropped off the Cork Yacht Club house.

Will Issue Another Challenge.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Mr. Bush, owner of the Coronet, says he will challenge the Dauntless to race back to this port.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

A Decided Improvement in the Tone of the Market.

NEW YORK, March 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—After a prolonged period of dullness, which extended into the first half of the week, speculation revived and there was a decided improvement in the tone of the market. This change for the better was brought about largely by the subsidence of the fears in regard to tight money, and also by the more pronounced expressions in favor of a high range of values on the part of some of the leaders of the street who have been very reticent for a long time past, and who, if anything, had rather discouraged active operations. Commission houses have also taken a more positive stand and their advice to customers to buy stocks have increased the circle of operators. The advance started in specialties and these continued to lead the upward movement to the close, although in the interim some of the usually prominent stocks developed strength and scored moderate advances. Some of the latter improved to the extent of 2 and 3 points, notably Canada Southern, Lackawanna, Northwestern, and Pacific Mail. But the rise otherwise was less important. A number of the specialties rose 3¼ to 7½ points on more active trading, based chiefly on largely increased earnings. With the improvement in the stock market there came also an advancement in railroad bonds, which exhibited firmness, and in some instances made sharp advances. Governments were firmer, especially toward the close, when fixed date issues recorded slightly higher quotations. The 3s were not affected by the call for $10,000,000 issued by the treasury during the week, and ruled firm throughout. The foreign exchanges, in consequence of the reduced supply of commercial bills and an improved demand from importers, as well as in connection with maturing commercial credits, were strong and higher. The ease of money in London also had its effect, and bankers who advanced their posted rates to $4.86 and $4.88½ showed little disposition to draw freely at the rates current for actual business. The money market, taken altogether, and especially when the near approach of April settlements is considered, was very steady and uniform. The highest rate for call loans was 8 and the lowest 2½ per cent, the bulk of business, however, having been done at 4½@5 per cent.

Death of Judge Treat.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—Judge Samuel H. Treat, United States judge of the Southern district of Illinois, died at his home in this city at 2 o'clock. For some years Judge Treat has been suffering from Bright's disease, and his death was the result of a series of complications growing out of the disease. At the time of his death he was seventy-five years of age, having served as judge of the United States district court since 1855. Judge Treat was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1812; studied law and was admitted to practice in his native state. In 1834 he came to Illinois, located in Springfield, where he has since resided. In 1852 he was appointed circuit judge and filled the office until three years later, when he was elected judge of the supreme court and served until appointed to the bench of the United States district court during Pierce's administration, which position he held until his death. He leaves no family. A number of names are mentioned in connection with his successorship, among them being Judge Jessie J. Phillips, judge of the circuit court of the Capitol district; Major Alfred Orendorff, of Springfield; Judge Simon Shope, of the supreme court; James Ewing, of Bloomington; James Mayo Palmer, of this city; Hon. William Brown, of Jacksonville; Attorney Gustavus Van Hoenbeck, of the Southern district; Judge J. Allen, of Springfield; Judge Snyder, of Belleville; Judge James W. Patton, of Springfield, and Judge N. M. Broadwoell, of Springfield.

Whitney Will Not Resign.

NEW YORK, March 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Secretary Whitney and Colonel Lamont, the president's private secretary, have been in the city for two days, and among the reports that have got out among their friends is one to the effect that Secretary Whitney is soon to resign. It is certain that Whitney has privately talked of resigning, but his friends in this city do not believe that he will resign, as the increased appropriation which congress has given him will, they say, enable him to retrieve some of the blunders and mistakes of his first two years' administration of the navy department. To a reporter last night the secretary said: "I have not resigned and have no intention of doing so. To resign would look like running away from duty, wouldn't it?"

There is a story in quiet administration circles that the president has recognized Mr. Whitney by asking him to undertake a great political mission during the coming winter. According to this statement Mr. Whitney is to devote his energies to giving Mr. Cleveland a solid New York delegation at the next democratic national convention, his reward to be the treasury appointment in event of Cleveland's re-election. The story is firmly believed by Cleveland's friends here, and the movements of Mr. Whitney and Colonel Lamont since they have been in New York tend to confirm it.

Canadian Iron Mines.

HALIFAX, March 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The efforts made by an American syndicate to purchase a controlling interest in all Canadian iron mines has driven Canadian capitalists to organize themselves into the Coal and Iron association of Canada. This association is composed of representatives of the Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou and Cape Breton mines, representing $50,000,000 capital. The American syndicate, represented by Senator Payne, wants to export Canadian ore to the United States for manufacture there. They have already spent $2,500,000 in developing the mines at Modoc. The Canadian capitalists are urging the government to increase duties so as to enable smelting works to be established in the Cape Breton and Pictou coal districts. They say that unless this is done Americans will eventually monopolize the whole of Canada's vast mineral deposits.

Heavy Snows in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—A very heavy snow fell last night and to-day in all parts of Wisconsin. In this city it averaged a foot on the level and is correspondingly heavy in the northern counties. Trains are generally delayed owing to drifts, but there are no blockades.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, March 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arrived—The steamers Etruria from Liverpool. Labretagne from Havre. The Buffalo from Hull. The P. Caland from Rotterdam.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather.

For Nebraska: Fair weather, becoming warmer, variable winds.

For Iowa: Fair weather, becoming warmer, winds shifting to southeasterly.

Killed the Fireman.

CAIRO, Ill., March 27.—At 3 o'clock this morning a special train on the Cairo, Vicennes & Chicago ran into a regular freight and killed the fireman.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

Brain Work Not Liable to Kill Off the Great Reformer.

HIS HEART IS WHAT IS WEAK.

Manual Training to Be Inaugurated in Washington Schools—The Coming Whitney Christening—Capatoline News.

What Ails Grover.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Physicians here continue to talk about the growing obesity of President Cleveland and the recent prediction of Dr. Sowers that he will be prostrated one of these days, as was Secretary Manning. While many ridicule the idea there are a majority who think the prediction was wisely made. It has frequently been observed of late that the president has been growing morose in his manners, less pleasant in his conversation and more given to drowsiness—evidences, the physicians say, of sluggishness. "It would not be a surprise at any time to learn that he was stricken down," says a physician, "although there are no immediate indications that the president is working too closely in doors for the good of his health." A number of friends have advised the president to go away for a while and get rest. To-day's Washington Republican, in discussing the president's physical condition, declares that it predicted all that Dr. Sowers recently predicted on January 2 last. It ridicules the idea, however, that Mr. Cleveland will die of cerebral apoplexy, and says: "Grover Cleveland will never die from brain trouble. This sounds like an impertinence, but it is a simple statement of a fact. No man who wears No. 11 shoes and a No. 6 hat is likely to have a dangerous rush of blood to the head. The veto of $8 pensions granted by congress to old soldiers is not the kind of mental overwork likely to bring on cerebral apoplexy. Secretary Manning had to furnish brains for the whole administration, and it is no wonder his own wore out. Cleveland's weak point is his heart, not figuratively, by any manner of means, but literally. That physical organ is probably overtaxed to supply his bulk, while it is growing flabby and feeble for want of proper exercise. Any extra strain thrown upon it, physicians say, as by an attack of rheumatism like the last, will be apt to put an end to its beating. For this reason Washington medical men are not wholly sorry that the great reformer avails himself of the gratis services of an army surgeon, who will have to bear the responsibility of any tragic result."

MANUAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

A new innovation is soon to be instituted in the public schools of Washington—a departure which will attract the attention of the entire country. Manual training is to be a part of the regular course of instruction, beginning with the kindergarten in the primary schools and ending with instruction in forging iron and wood turning and the use of the most delicate tools of all classes. Instruction in wood work is already being given in a limited extent in the high schools under the supervision of Mr. Masson, from the Worcester Polytechnic school. Congress this year appropriated $5,000 for instruction in manual training, and it is proposed to greatly expand the system by the introduction of more simple wood work, such as is now taught in the high school, with seventh and eighth grammer grades, and substituting for it in the high schools instruction in wood and iron turning and forging. For this purpose forges and appropriate lathes will be put in the basement workshop at the high school. In the other school buildings the work benches and wood-working tools will be introduced. It is thought that four teachers will be sufficient to supply all schools at present. Each teacher will have four or more buildings under his charge and will devote a day at each building and the boys will be sent to him in classes of twelve, a new class each hour. In this way every boy in the school will receive one hour's instruction each week. The object of the work is not to teach the boys any particular trade, but to stimulate their inventive faculties and fit them for entering any profession requiring a knowledge of the use of tools.

TO CHRISTEN THE CABINET KID.

Elaborate descriptions of what is to be a great "society church event" are published in the local newspapers to-day. It is of the christening of the cabinet baby on Easter Monday. Every detail has been decided upon. The christening is to take place in St. John's church at 4:30 in the afternoon. The baptism will be by Dr. Leonard, rector of the church. St. John's has been through many administrations. It is a venerable and historical old church, and it is related that Andrew Jackson stood sponsor in it for several infants. The godmothers have not yet been decided upon, but it is likely that the president will figure in the ceremony as a sponsor. The name is to be Dorothy, Mrs. Whitney's selection, because it is a family name, and also because Mrs. Madison, who was always "Dolly" Madison, is a favorite historic personage with Mrs. Whitney. Tea will be served at the secretary's mansion after the christening, and everything will be on a scale of simplicity and elegance for which the host and hostess have a national reputation. Mrs. Whitney intends holding her Wednesday afternoon receptions in the farm home at "Grass Land" in May, to which callers will drive out and have strawberries and cream served in the wide rooms of the hospitable farm house.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S GARDENING.

Mrs. Cleveland has been out to Oak View, where her mother lives, almost every day during the past week, and is taking a personal interest in the gardening and ornamentation of the grounds about the house. She watches the gardener and his assistant closely as they arrange the beds for tulips and other early blooming brilliant colored flowers. Wednesday was quite eventful in the history of her garden. The first crocusses, those, too, she had helped to plant, began to open their modest white petals to the spring like air. The fair young mistress of Oak View was delighted, for they are the first things of her own planting to bloom. Then, too, the poultry yard is beginning to engage her attention—some of the hens are deporting themselves as though they were thinking of setting. The long, even rows of finely pulverized earth in the garden back of the house show that all the vegetables which should be planted this early are in the ground, and beautiful heads of lettuce are now visible ready for the table. An ample supply of spring onions, early York cabbage, peas, beans and other standard vegetables that every good housewife requires have been planted, and eggplants, tomatoes, peppers and others of the more delicate kitchen garden necessities are already growing under glass and will be transplanted when the weather will allow. Mrs. Cleveland is growing just a little tanned from being so much in the sun and air and daily driving.

CLEVELAND AND HARRISON.

The administration people here have been rather pleased with Carter Harrison's outbreak. They look upon it as a sure proof that Harrison is at the end of his rope and it is thought the time has come when the Chicago democracy can be rehabilitated. So far as the mayor claims there has been interference by the president in Chicago local matters, there is the utmost indifference. Mr. Cleveland was once mayor of a city himself and he knows how easy it is for an individual in that position to exaggerate his own importance. As to Mr. Harrison he feels no interest in that person.

PERSONAL MENTION.

C. C. Woolworth, of Omaha, is at the Ebbitt.

Miss Hepburn, daughter of Colonel Hepburn, of Iowa, is in the city visiting her friend, Miss Perry, of 1525 O street.

A MILITARY CHANGE.

The promotion of Major L. L. Livingston, Fourth artillery, to the lieutenant colonelcy of the Third artillery, vice Scott, deceased, takes that officer to Fort McHenry, Maryland, and brings the commandant of the latter station, Major Richard Lodor, Third artillery, to Washington barracks as second in command. Major Lodor's family comprise a wife, son and daughter, Miss Florence, a charming and vivacious girl of literary and artistic tastes, who will prove an acquisition to the barracks and to Washington society. Mrs. Lodor is somewhat of an invalid and rarely goes out. The son is in Omaha.

THEY WERE STARVED.

Famished Passengers of the Wrecked Scotia Fed at Castle Garden.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Five hundred and nineteen of the Italian passengers of the wrecked steamer Scotia arrived on the sea barge Haggerty at Castle Garden late this afternoon. The scene that followed beggared description. They rushed into the rotunda pell mell, shrieking and howling for food like ravenous wolves. They crowded around the lunch tables, climbing over each other and trampling on helpless women and children. Pandemonium reigned supreme for fully an hour. It is customary to register all immigrants before they enter the rotunda, but red tape was broken on this occasion by Superintendent Jackson. The force of the mass of people was so great that the officers who were stationed to keep order were swept away like straws. The seething mass could not be restrained. Superintendent Jackson gave orders to give them all the food they needed and charge it to the commissioners of emigration. Then the distribution of food began. It was impossible to regulate the distribution. Strong men crowded to the front with uplifted arms and their eyes starting from their sockets, crying in Italian "bread, bread." The surging mob was utterly uncontrollable. The officers of the Garden aided in the distribution by throwing loaves over the heads of the nearest to the outskirts of the crowd. Every time a loaf was fired into the crowd twenty or more scrambled, and in some cases, fought to get it. Dry bread was a luxury. In a short time all the food was gone. The women and children were cared for and milk and beer was added to their portion. The complaints of the unfortunate immigrants were most unfavorable to the company, and especially to the captain of the Scotia. Seventy additional passengers who came by rail from Patchogue arrived about 9 o'clock to-night. They were transferred from Long Island City on the steamboat John F. Moores. They were even more ravenous than the others. They were fed at the Garden, a fresh supply of provisions having been obtained. Many of the Italians were sick from eating after their long fast. Several writhed in agony on the floor of the rostrum. To some of their countrymen who met them here the women, who composed with their children the largest part of the number, complained loudly of the bad treatment, and said they could not get food or water enough during the voyage.

THE CLEARANCES.

A Record of Financial Transactions the Past Week.

BOSTON, March 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following table shows the gross exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States for the week ending March 19, 1887, together with the percentages for the corresponding week in 1886:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$ 541,735,395	....	20.8
Boston	79,347,691	8.2	....
Philadelphia	58,541,248	9.0	....
Chicago	50,300,000	19.2	....
St. Louis	16,038,800	22.9	....
San Francisco	13,381,631	27.5	....
Baltimore	12,465,215	15.9	....
Cincinnati	10,[illegible]	37.1	....
New Orleans	10,696,417	32.5	....
Pittsburg	8,879,615	26.9	....
Milwaukee	7,445,000	124.3	....
Kansas City	7,136,955	76.9	....
Louisville	4,543,956	25.1	....
Providence	4,285,200	14.4	....
St. Paul	3,482,482	54.1	....
Detroit	3,041,185	9.4	....
Omaha	**2,773,757**	**129.8**	....
Minneapolis	2,671,155	....	2.4
Cleveland	2,669,172	46.9	....
Denver	2,308,238	39.3	....
Memphis	2,019,340	35.1	....
Columbus	1,970,156	10.8	....
*Wichita	1,579,585	....	....
St. Joseph	1,543,140	111.1	....
Hartford	1,439,861	....	0.3
Indianapolis	1,410,068	37.9	....
Galveston	1,077,902	....	8.9
Peoria	1,068,741	71.1	....
New Haven	1,040,700	18.5	....
Worcester	866,852	17.1	....
Portland	775,000	2.1	....
Springfield	772,389	9.1	....
Norfolk	590,706	....	14.5
Lowell	519,650	21.9	....
Grand Rapids	510,903	45.9	....
Syracuse	475,569	2.5	....
Total	$ 858,646,899	....	9.4
Outside New York	316,911,493	18.6	....

*Not included in totals.

Testing Dynamite Guns.

NEW YORK, March 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A large party of army and navy officers, with a sprinkling of civilians, went down the bay to witness Zalensky experiment with the pneumatic dynamite gun yesterday. The gun is about eight inches in diameter and able to carry 100 pounds of dynamite and nitro-gelatine. It is the same style as the guns which will be furnished for the new dynamite cruisers, only the new guns will have a capacity of 400 pounds of explosives. Four shots were fired. The first went into the bay over a mile, exploding in the mud at the bottom and raising a column of dirty water. The second shot was dropped in the same place, but was so arranged that it would explode when it struck the water, and this time a column was thrown into the air similar to the one made by the explosion at Hell Gate. The third cartridge broke, but the fourth and last shot was a success as to distance but did not explode, and it is supposed to have buried itself in the sand near Coney Island at a point nearly three miles away.

Railroad Consolidation.

BOSTON, March 27.—At a meeting of the Beacon society last night Charles Francis Adams, president of the Union Pacific railroad, said: "I look forward to the time when the consolidation in Massachusetts will be far greater than at present. It this is to be you must not try to legislate and act as though you knew more than the Almighty. I look forward to the time when you will see the New York & New England, New York, New Haven & Hartford, and many other Massachusetts roads all consolidated. I look forward to the time when 40,000 miles of railroad will be managed under one head. I say without any hesitation, we never had any difficulty in controlling the large roads. It was the little ones we were always bothered with.

The Hopkins Divorce Suit.

NEW YORK, March 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There was a rumor current that the Hopkins divorce suit was to be compromised, Mr. Hopkins paying his wife $200,000 and all further proceedings to be dropped. General Swayne and Mr. H. E. Dickson, Mr. Hopkins' attorneys, stated most emphatically that there was not a word of truth in the story. The case is on the calendar and will be tried when reached, and no concessions whatever will be made.

A Bulldog and Wildcat Fight.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There was a novel contest at Nuttall, Fayette county, yesterday, witnessed by a very large crowd. It was a bloody fight between a vicious mountain wild cat and an English bull dog. After a hot fight of an hour the dog won by killing the cat. This is the third fight of its kind in the United States, all three having taken place in this section of the state.

Bulgarian Rebels Sentenced.

SOFIA, March 27.—The trial at Dubnitzer of the personr charged with being implicated in the late uprising is ended. Of the prisoners five were sentenced to death and sixty-one to imprisonment and eight were acquitted.

FITZGERALD WILL NOT RUN

He Withdraws From the Contest For the Mayoralty of Lincoln.

A BAD BLOW TO THE JOURNAL.

Rowe Selected as Manager of the Capital City Base Ball Club—Make-Up of the Nine—Nebraska News.

A Candidate Declines.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mr. John Fitzgerald has come to the conclusion that he will not accept the nomination for the mayoralty which the citizens' committee had decided to tender him. He declines in the following letter:

LINCOLN, Neb., March 26.—Gentlemen of the Citizens' Committee: Having seen my name mentioned in the public press as your candidate for the mayoralty, although I have not yet received your official notification to that effect, but as I am on the eve of leaving town, I beg to notify you that I cannot accept the honor you would confer upon me. I am deeply grateful for so great testimony of your confidence in me, but in justice to myself and the best interests of the city I am compelled to decline the proffered honor. The interests of Lincoln during the coming two years will require the closest attention from its mayor, owing to the rapid and unprecedented growth of our city. It would be impossible for me to give the attention to its affairs that would be necessary to warrant a good administration. My private business is of a nature to absorb much of any time and will necessitate my absence for prolonged periods during the approaching summer. After a careful consideration I am therefore compelled, for the above reason, to request that you will withdraw my name as a candidate for the mayoralty. Thanking you once more, gentlemen, for the expression of your esteem and confidence, I have the honor to be yours faithfully,

JOHN FITZGERALD.

This is a sad blow to the hopes of the Journal, which will now be compelled to take water, support the republican nominee, or bolster up the prohibitionists. Its treatment of Mr. Fitzgerald by attempting to advise the republicans with regard to their primaries, when it had already made up its mind in advance to not support the republican nominee, is in keeping with the subserviency and trucling disposition which has always characterized it when its own prejudices and pecuniary advancement were weighed in opposition to the wishes of the people. Mr. Fitzgerald, however, certainly had other reasons than those advanced for declining. They were doubtless those of the failure of the prohibitionists to ratify his nomination, thus compelling him in the main to rely upon a democratic endorsement and a division of the republican vote, and both of these would have made his election doubtful.

BASE BALL.

The managers of the Lincoln base ball club have acted in a commendable manner in regard to the management of their nine for the coming seasons, by the selection of Mr. David Rowe as manager. This gentleman is well known in the circles of athletics all over the country. He is not only a good player but a most ambitious and competent manager. His many qualifications will be called upon while connected with the Lincoln club, and these will be the management of the same, together with the captaincy and playing in the field. He has already managed a club in the National league, and it is stated that the club of Kansas City, which aspired to admission to the Western league, was defeated admission thereto because of the prospect of its being managed by Mr. Rowe. It will afford this gentleman an excellent opportunity of becoming avenged if he should succeed in enabling Lincoln to fly the championship on her grounds at the close of the season. The BEE has already spoken of the grounds of the club, which are admirably arranged in every particular. The management of the club has made arrangements to provide the members with two suits, one of which, for practice, will be made of grey, with blue sash trimmings. Some of the players are already here and are quartered at the Lindell. The others will be here before the end of the week. The club comprises J. Reinagle, N. S. Falls, R. J. Glenalvy, S. Williams, E. Williams, C. W. Chester, H. Lawrence, N. C. Robinson, Harry Smith, William Nelson, Thomas Naleby. Of these Reinagle and Nelson are retained from the club of last season. They were the leaders of that nine and will doubtless give as much satisfaction this season as they did last. The first game for the season will be with Omaha on the 21st of next month. Parties desiring cushions at the games will be able to secure them in the grand stand for 5 cents per game. The meetings of the club with the visiting clubs will be enlivened with music from a brass band which has been engaged for the season.

SAFEGUARDS NEEDED.

Now that there is good prospect of a great deal of building being carried on during the next two seasons, it is well that the attention of the authorities should be directed to the necessity of erecting such safeguards around the premises improved as will save people from danger both by night and day. In the early part of last week the throwing of a great deal of earth on P street in front of the Ledwith building was the means of almost depriving one of the best known citizens of his life. The night was dark and the gentleman was in a carriage riding to the Opelt from the theater. The driver was a night man. There was no light displayed to warn him of the pile, and while driving at a rapid gait ran upon the dump. The hack was nearly upset, the driver thrown from his seat, and the horses impelled into a runaway gait. With rare presence of mind the passenger lowered the window in one of the doors, opened the latter and jumped into the darkness. He was struck by the door and thrown violently and stunned and bruised in a horrible manner. If the light mentioned had been in place the accident would have been averted. There are a number of those dangerous places in town now and the more erection of buildings progresses the more attention ought to be paid to this matter of safety.

COMING AMUSEMENTS.

On next Wednesday evening James O'Neill will appear in "Monte Cristo" at Funke's opera house. His rendition of this character is one of the most finished potraitures on the stage.

Maud Howe and the Buchanan Comedy company appear at the People's theater all this week.

The adjourned citizens' meeting will be held in Temple hall to-morrow night.

Blazes at Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., March 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—C. N. Emery's livery barn on Fifth street burned at 9 o'clock to-night. The building was owned by Emery and the contents owned by George Day, lessee. Nearly all the horses were got out. Three horses, two or three buggies, harness and hay were burned. The loss is about $1,500, fully covered by insurance. The fire department did good work and prevented the fire from spreading to adjoining buildings. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have started in the haymow.

His Body Recovered.

FAIRMONT, Neb., March 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The body of George Musselman, a former Fairmont citizen, arrived here to-day from Yuma, Colorado. During the big storm of February 25 George left the house or his brother Charles, intending to visit a neighbor only a few rods distant. Ever since then and up to last Friday he could not be found. A reward was offered and last Friday he was found eighteen miles south of where he started. The deceased is a cousin of Chris and Henry Musselman, of this place. The remains will be taken to Pennsylvania.

Levin W. Shephard's Funeral.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—The funeral of Levin W. Shepard of this city, late secretary and treasurer of the Soldiers Home at Quincy, was largely attended to-day. Two hundred old soldiers, thirty Sons of Veterans, 100 United Workmen, and 100 of the Masonic fraternity were in line. Grand Master Alexander T. Darragh, of Bloomington, conducted the obsequies.

BEECHER INCIDENTS.

Why the Dead Divine's Sister Did Not Attend the Funeral.

NEW YORK, March 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The youngest of the Beecher family is Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, a handsome woman of fifty-five years. During the week of Mr. Beecher's illness she was a guest of a friend quite near her brother's home. In fact, she was but a few doors away, but she was not permitted to enter the house, though she made earnest appeals to do so. Mrs. Hooker all her life has been a great admirer of her brother and was a great favorite of his up to the time of the Beecher-Tilton scandal. So far as Mr. Beecher was personally concerned, he was never heard to condemn Mrs. Hooker for the course she took in regard to the letters she wrote him, and which fell into the hands of Mr. Moulton, "the mutual friend," and were by him published to the world. Mrs. Hooker, when she heard of her brother's illness, hastened to Brooklyn and begged to be permitted to see him. She sent several notes to the house but received no answer. Finally she wrote to her brother Edward, "the peacemaker" between the Beechers, and he told her it would be impossible, that the family would never consent. So she had to abandon the longing to look upon his face in life. For some reason Mrs. Beecher and others of the family feared Mrs. Hooker would make a disturbance at the church, and "Brother Edward" was commissioned to go and see her, and ask her to leave the city. The aged man, bound with grief, saw his sister. They had a quiet talk and Mrs. Hooker, greatly distressed that she should be looked upon as an enemy at such a time, assured her brother that she was wrongly suspected, adding: "How could any one think so meanly of me as to believe it possible that I would do such a thing." Edward Beecher soothed her and told her to give up any thought of attending the funeral—that would be best for all concerned. The weeping woman consented and remained at her friend's house, while all Brooklyn was crowded to different places to pay tribute to the brother's memory.

In connection with this and other episodes of Beecher's death, there is a story told by Irving Brown, of Albany, a life-long friend of the late William A. Beach, who was Tilton's chief in the celebrated trial. He says Beach went into the case firmly believing in Beecher's guilt, but the trial was not half over when he changed his mind. Brown says Beach remarked to him when the trial was over: "We were a pack of hounds trying to run a lion down. Beecher's own testimony convinced me that he was innocent of the charge which Tilton had made. That is not saying that Tilton did not believe his own accusations. On the contrary, he did, but we were all mistaken.

Canadian Irregularities.

TORONTO, Ont., March 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A proposition has been made here, owing to the degredation of representative government in Canada by the corruption of the electorate and gerrymandering constituencies, to petition the queen to appoint a royal commission, consisting of six conservatives and six liberals, all prominent Englishmen, to inquire into the iniquities and infamous doings of the present Dominion government in regard to the gerrymander, the franchise, the fishery question, the government in the northwest, and many other matters complained of by the people of Canada. This proposition, which is published by a prominent liberal, points out that owing to the scandalous government of Sir John McDonald representative government in Canada has become a byword and farce, and that Canada has under Sir John's administration, become a stink-hole of scalawags and shysters from all parts of the world, and especially from the United States, which, he says, has now become a very heaven of purity as compared with this country.

Lord Landsdowne Denounced.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Lord Landsdowne is seldom seen in the streets of the capital nowadays. Since the reports of his treatment of his Irish tenants reached Canada he has been much abused. The Montreal Post of yesterday made him the subject of a bitter attack, charging him with having concentrated within himself all the worst qualities of an ancestry that it would be gross flattery to dignify with the bar sinister. He is accused with living in luxurious idleness at a cost of $100,000 a year paid by the mass of toiling fools who go by the name of Canadian people, while a system of wholesale evictions is carried on against his tenants on his Queens county estates. Much indignation has been aroused by this attack on the governor general and it is understood the matter has been placed in the hands of the minister of justice.

The Crop Outlook.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The Farmers' Review prints for their crop review this week the following summary: Dry weather continues to prevail in Kansas and in portions of Missouri, which has caused some injury to winter wheat, though very few serious reports of damage are made except in the former state. In Sedgwick and some of the other southern counties of Kansas, there has been very little rain since last August. The tenor of the reports from Missouri is still favorable for the crop. Illinois reports continue to be favorable and the outlook is still regarded as very favorable for a full average crop. Some injury is reported from Pope and Jefferson counties, of Illinois. Some of the northwestern and southern counties of Michigan report damage and the average of the state is below that of the preceding two years for this month. Reports from Wisconsin are nearly all of a favorable tenor, though injury is reported in Columbia and a few other interior counties. In Noble, Seneca and Trumbull counties, the prospects for wheat are poor, but throughout the state the outlook is good.

A Pleasure Trip's Sad End.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—A peculiarly sad accident occurred to-day off the South Pacific Coast wharf on the Alameda side of the bay. J. G. Haggett, owner of mining property in Arizona, was paying a visit to his family in Alameda, and took four of his children—three boys and one girl—out in a row boat fishing. Just as he was about to return he stood up in the boat to put on his overcoat. The boat began to rock and the motion increased until the frail vessel capsized, throwing all the occupants into the water. Other boats in the vicinity quickly pulled to their aid, but only the two boys were drawn from the water. One of these died a short time after, and thus what began as a pleasure trip ended in the death of the father, two sons and a daughter.

Indicted For Bribery.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Irish circles are much excited over the indictment for personal bribery found by the grand jury of Victoria county against John Costigan, minister of inland revenue. This is the first time in Canadian history that a cabinet minister has been indicted for personal bribery. At the recent election Costigan was the recognized leader of the Irish-Canadians, but has recently lost a great deal of influence by his handling of the home rule question in the Canadian parliament. If the charges are proved Costigan must not only be unseated and disqualified but