THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9. 1887. NUMBER 21.

LEFT WITH A WILD HURRAH.

General Boulanger Departs From Paris Amid Scenes of Great Confusion.

REMARKABLE EVEN FOR PARIS.

After a Long and Spirited Debate in the Commons the Irish Crimes Bill Passes Its Third Reading.

Vive Boulanger.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS (via Havre), July 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—General Boulanger to-day had a veritable ovation. He passed the afternoon in his room, No. 248 Hotel du Louvre, writing letters and arranging his private affairs before leaving Paris for Clermont Ferrant to take command of the Thirteenth army corps. As early as half past 6 crowds gathered in front of the hotel shouting "Vive Boulanger, Vive Boulanger," and singing the famous air, "En Rivenant de la Revue." At 7:15 the general, accompanied by two staff officers, stepped into an open cab and drove to the Gare de Lyon. The cheering was tremendous. The general, who was dressed in a black cutaway coat, dark brown trousers, white and black checked cravat, a new shiny stovepipe hat, bowed to the crowd every few seconds. As the cab, which was, by the way, a rather shabby one and bore the number 2,198, reached the Hotel de Ville, a young gavroche, in a white blouse, jumped up behind, waved a red paper banner bearing the words, "Il Rev Ill Reviendra," shouted "Vive Boulanger." The crowds at the corners of the streets sang the Marseillaise and a few cries of "A bas Grevy; a bas les Prussiens" were heard. When the cab reached the Gare de Lyons it was accompanied by over a thousand of the general's zealous admirers, half a dozen of whom were perched on the axles and behind the cab like crows. The general himself looked as if bored to death. At 8 o'clock the cab pulled up at the entrance to the station, the general jumped out and, almost mobbed by the populace, managed to get through the passage outside the platform where an ordinary light stoker express train was awaiting him.

But at this moment one of the most remarkable scenes that ever occurred in Paris took place. I stood on the platform of the rear carriage reserved for the general. A strange buzzing and rumbling noise like that of an earthquake was heard. Then came a crash of falling railings, and in an instant a perfect wave of humanity burst into the vast station, wearing red ribbons with the motto "Il Reviendra." A hundred popular prints of the idolized warrior in full war paint moved in and among the crowds. I noticed all sorts of people, from solid banking clerks to the hyena-like faces of anarchists from Belleville. Show keepers and their wives or misstresses were there, as were hundreds of noisy, shrill-voiced students from the Latin quarter. Nearly all wore white straw hats, and as they swarmed into the station through the doors and windows, seemed like the incoming of a flood tide of foam-crested waves.

The 8 o'clock express for Genoa managed to get safely out of the station, but in less than ten minutes 5,000 people had taken complete possession of everything. One of the most dangerous firebrands of Europe, Paul de Roulede, dressed in a long grey coat, stovepipe hat reddish Henri Quatre, had fierce, glittering eyes, made a tiger-like bound from a pile of trunks on the platform and landed on the steps of Boulanger's compartment. Tricolor flags were waved and De Roulede pronounced one of his most impassioned speeches, which was received with deafening cheers. But I must say that although I stood within twelve yards of him, the only words of his oration I could catch were "France," "the French army," "the lost princes," and "Vive Boulanger." The crowd then sang the Marseillaise and shouted "Vive la Ligire." Boulanger drew back into the further corner of his compartment. The sweat rolled down his face and he looked tired out and intensely bored. The air was perfectly stifling. Ten policemen tried to keep the crowd from jamming themselves into the windows of the compartment. Hundreds of youngsters clambered up, heaven only knows how, on top of the train and began dancing the can-can and shouting and shrieking like wild Indians. The people seemed to spring up from the ground. Men and women got jammed between the carriages, and frantic students took possession of the locomotive, decked all out with flags and laurel wreathes, and gummed into its grim iron sides portraits of Boulanger, surmounted by the watch word "Il Reviludra." An eighteen-year-old gaueroche with handsome Gypsy features made tremendous hits by climbing up the smokestack, standing on one leg, then turning a summersault and landing on top of the boiler. Then he jumped up, pulled a huge piece of chalk from his pocket and wrote on the locomotive the following inscription: "Vive Boulanger; a bas Grevy; vivi da guerra; a bas les Prussien, a bas les ministers. a bas Ferron; a bas Ferry; a bas le government." At least two hundred people were wedged on the track in front of the locomotive, that stood puffing away its waste steam and ready to start off. But this would have involved the sacrifice of human life far exceeding anything achieved by the Juggernaut car. It was now half past 9. General Boulanger and his staff were nearly suffocated. The windows of the compartment were chocked up by dozens of pairs of legs dangling from the roof of the carriage. Shouts resounded on all sides, "Don't let him leave Paris," and an attempt was made to tear up the rails in front of the locomotive. The situation seemed desperate. Scores of anarchists cried, "Al Elysee, a bas Grevy." General Boulanger poked his head, streaming with sweat, out of the window, and motioned with his hand for the crowd to remain silent. A happily inspired band of students at this moment turned the ugly threats into laughter by appearing with large glass pitchers of beer, which they, after a frantic charge, managed to bear to the door of Boulanger's compartment. The general smiled and emptied one pitcher of beer at a single draught. His staff officers absorbed the contents of the other pitchers. It was now a quarter to 10 and the train seemed no nearer getting under way than it did an hour and a quarter ago. Suddenly General Boulanger put his head out of the window again and implored the crowd to be silent. Then his staff officer, with a loud, stirring, martial voice, shouted, "In the interests of France and in the interests of the republic, will you let General Boulanger get out of his train and get into a special carriage further forward." The crowds shouted "yes, yes, we will." In an instant the general, followed by his staff, got out of his compartment and was literally carried by the crowds in triumph to another carriage, to which a special locomotive was attached about a hundred yards outside the station and at five minutes before 10 the general's carriage was able to start.

The scene was perfectly indiscribable. Thousands of voices sang the Marseillais, alternated with "Rivenant de la Revue." Dozens of people were injured by being jammed into trains and iron parts. Hundreds of luckless travelers and distracted females sat on their baggage in utter despair. The crowd held for two hours complete possession of the entire station. At 10 o'clock the mob broke up, and although the leaders waved flags and shouted "Down with the ministry," "Down with Grevy," "To the Elysee palace," it gradually melted away enroute toward the Latin quartier and Belleville.

I afterwards drove past the Elysee palace, President Grevy's residence, which is luckily about four miles distant from Gare de Lyons. I found all quiet, the lights out, but the guards doubled. The same wise precaution was taken in the neighborhood of the German embassy.

PASSED THE THIRD READING.

The Crimes Bill Goes Through By a Big Majority.

LONDON, July 8.—Lord Hartington in the commons this afternoon, continuing the debate on the Irish crimes bill, said he recognized that every portion of the majority supporting the measure must bear its full onus of responsibility for what had been done. So long as the liberal-unionists were supported by the thinking and cultured classes of England they would continue with confidence in their course. "For," said he, "surely the masses cannot have a better knowledge than the educated classes of the relations between England and Ireland."

John Dillon said he was prepared to loyally acknowledge the duty of the Irish member to the empire, but he held their first duty was to the welfare and liberty of the Irish people. His party represented the vast, overwhelming majority of people whose fortune the bill affected, and those who contended that the bill of the majority ought to prevail ought not to assist in passing the measure. The opinion of no civilized country in the world was of more value to intelligent Englishmen than that of America. It was absurd to assert that nine-tenths of the educated people of America were not on the side of Ireland. Unquestionably the whole American press was on their side. He maintained that O'Brien's mission had been a conspicuous success both in the United States and Canada. Sir William Vernon Harcourt criticized the bill at length and in conclusion said that every town and village in the kingdom should understand that the government refused to Irish tenants that protection from an old oppression, against combinations which they granted trades unions.

Goschen then rose to speak, whereupon the Parnellites left the house in a body. Goschen said the government's contention was, not that the bill was justified because others as drastic had been passed, but that it was necessary. Goscher denied that the literature of the civilized world condemned the government's policy. The Americans in their struggle for the maintenance of the Union were not influenced by the opinions of English statesmen, and if the American opinion was against continuance of the union of England and Ireland, which he did not believe the unionists would not be influenced by that opinion in their defenses of so great a clause. Redmond concluded the debate amid signs of impatience.

At the conslusion of the debate the bill passed the third reading—349 to 262. The announcement of the vote was received with cheers and counter cheers.

MR. BLAINE SNUBBED.

The Distinguished American Shut Out of a Reception.

EDINBURG, July 8.—The freedom of the city was conferred upon Andrew Carnegie to-day in recognition of his gift to the city of $250,000 with which to provide a public library. The ceremony took place in the council chamber. James G. Blaine was invited to be present, and went to the city hall and attempted to make his way into the chamber, but was unable to do so on account of the crowds.

There is a great deal of indignation manifested over the failure of Blaine to obtain admission to the council chamber to-day during the presenattion of the freedom of the city to Carnegie. Now that it is known it appears that the occurrence was brought about by official lack of tact. Blaine and Senator Hale arrived half and hour late. All the approaches to the council chamber were crowded and the vistors had a hard time reaching the chamber door. When they got there they found they were without tickets. The janitor did not know them and would not pass them. Carnegie was at the time delivering his address. Blaine sent a messenger to the provost stating the situation. The provost waited until Carnegie finished his address before sending orders for the admission of the distinguished Americans. By this time both Blaine and Hale became disgusted and retired. Carnegie, when he learned what had happened, became very angry and would scarcely listen to the provost's apologies.

The workmen of this city to-night presented Carnegie with an address welcoming him to Edinburgh and thanking him for his gift of the library to them. Blaine and Mrs. Carnegie were present.

Stanley's Trials.

LONDON, July 7.—The latest news from Stanley, the African explorer, is that on his journey from Leopoldville to Lonkolela he encountered and had overcome serious obstacles. One of the gravest difficulties was to replenish his commissary. The threatened scarcity of provisions greatly excited a number of his men, and it became necessary to punish the malcontents with great severity to reduce them to subjection. On the same expedition Stanley himself became ill from an excess of heat. The expedition left Bolbo on the 11th of May, and it was expected to reach the Congo at it continuanch ance with the Aronheim by the 6th of June.

Points From Paris.

PARIS, July 8.—Minister Spuller tabled the bill in the chamber of deputies yesterday for a credit of 600,000 francs for the temporary establishment of an Opera comique company in a hired theater.

It is reported that General Ferron invited General Boulanger to take a luncheon with him, but Boulanger declined the invitation on the ground of previous engagement.

The country in the vicinity of Paris is suffering from drought.

Rouvier, prime minister and minister of finance, informed the budget committee of the deputies that the superior railway commission opposed the proposed experiment of mobilizing the army, on the ground that the defects in the transportation service are too great. Mobilization will probably be postponed. The extreme left has decided to raise the question of the entire policy of the government. Rouvier has accepted the challenge. The debate will open Monday night.

A Sanitary Congress of Republics.

LIMA, Peru, July 8.—The Peruvian government invited the republics of Central and South America to co-operate in the formation of an American sanitary conference to be held in this city the 1st of next November.

Convicted of Treason.

LEIPSIC, July 8.—Klein and Trebert, two of the men who had been on trial here on the charge of treason, have been sentenced to six and five years in the penitentiary respectively.

A Pardon For Rebels.

BOMBAY, July 8.—The ameer of Afghanistan issued a proclamation offering free pardon and remission of two years' taxes to all rebels who surrender.

Ben Halliday Dead.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 8.—Ben Halliday died at 8:10 this evening, after lingering painlessly for forty-eight hours.

SENSATION IN WASHINGTON.

A Trusted Official In the Treasury Department Goes Wrong.

A DEEP SCHEME TO DEFRAUD.

Oscar J. Harvey Forges Papers to Swindle the Government Out of Thousands of Dollars—Contests For Senatorial Seats.

A Clerk's Crookedness.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Something of a sensation was created in the treasury department this afternoon by the discovery that a trusted official in the department has been guilty of a systematic attempt to defraud the government. The officer was arrested at Wilkesbarre, Pa., yesterday afternoon, as he was obout to take the train for Washington, and his dismissal from the service was ordered by Secretary Fairchild this afternoon. His name is Oscar J. Harvey, and he has been employed in the department since June, 1885, when he was appointed chief of the horse claims division of the third auditor's office. It was while he held this position that he perpetrated the frauds with which he is now charged. On the 2d of June last he was transferred to the head of a division in the second comptroller's office; a division which has charge of claims of the same nature as those in the division which he had just left. Austin H. Brown, of Indianapolis, succeeded Harvey as chief of horse claims, and soon after he took charge he discovered the frauds of which his predecessor had been guilty. These consisted of the passage of forty-three fraudulent claims for horses, aggregating $9,200, and the preparation of money additional cases of a similar nature, which were under consideration in the office. In most cases the claims are for horses lost during the late war and are presented in the name of officers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey regiments. All of these cases appeared to have been prosecuted by "W. W. Wynn," first of Philadelphia, and then of Washington, and the services of "J. C. Manford," notary public, in Philadelphia, were called into requisition in connection with the necessary affidavits. The work involved the stealing of numerous incriminating papers from the files of the department. In thirten claims it was found that the signatures, involving the names of thirty-eight officers, were forgeries. Subsequently it was found that the second auditors name has been forged in the certificates received from that office, and also that none of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey cases in which Wynn was attorney were entered on the records of that office.

The claims which had been allowed were then overhauled, and in almost every instance it was found that the second auditors certificate as to the signatures had been abstracted together with other papers. The stamp of the mail room, in the third auditor's office, and the stamp of the horse claims division had been forged and the dates arranged so as to bring them within the limitation fixed for the filing of these claims. The stamp of the quartermaster general's office was also forged. Drafts were regularly issued, and an examination of such as had been returned as paid shows that Harvey and Wynn are one and the same person, and that although the drafts were drawn in favor of the claimants, the money, with one or two exceptions, went directly to Harvey or some of his relatives. He had secured their payment by forging the signature of the payee and then endorsing the draft with his own name. Monfort, the Philadelphia notary public, like Wynn, the attorney, was found to be a myth. Most of the notaries and persons named in the claims are unknown to the department. In addition to the forty-three cases passed there have been 150 similar cases adjusted aggregating $30,000, and there are still pending and unadjusted sixty-eight cases amounting to $16,600, making a total of 161 fraudulent cases which might eventually have been paid but for this discovery. Harvey was brought to this city by officers of the secret service who had kept him under surveilance since he was first suspected. He asked to see the secretary, and when he was informed of the evidence against him, broke down completely and made a full confession of his guilt.

Sensational Contests.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The reports that Senator Hearst, of California, is not to be allowed to take his seat without a contest, together with the fact that there will be a struggle also before the West Virginia and Indiana senatorships are settled, causes uneasiness among the democratic politicians, who had counted on getting Riddleberger, of Virginia, to abandon the rebublican side of the chamber. With Riddleberger voting with them the democrats would tie the republicans, and the latter would have trouble in retaining control of the senate, but if two or three seats remain vacant for a season, or until everything is under way for the session, there will be no hope for any gain for the democrats with or without Riddleberger. The opinion has been expressed that the senators holding the certificates will, as is the custom in the house of representatives, be allowed to take their respective seats pending a decision of the contest, but such is not the case. The senators are not allowed to take any part in the proceeding if their credentials are questioned until the matter has been examined into by the committee on privileges and elections, and the senate comes to a decision touching the recommendations of the committee's report. Democratic politicians are doing their best to patch up a truce with the opponents of the different senators whose seats, it is understood, will be contested. The affidavits which it is alleged have been filed affecting the election of Senator Hearst, are said to come from an unexpected quarter, and are based upon the conversation which he was reported to have been a party to at Chamberline's in this city, wherein the senator has been quoted as saying that while his election did cost him a pile of money, he was determined to "scratch his name as senator." In the West Virginia case the fight is wholly among the democrats, and members of that party are afraid the fight will be continued in the next legislature, which is to elect a successor to Senator Kenna. Lucas still claims to be senator-elect by virtue of his appointment by the governor of his state, the certificate of which he holds, while Faulkner has no certificate, though chosen by the legislature. The questions involved in the case as to whether or not the legislature had a right to choose him when it did is a new one in the history of senatorial contests, and it is not known how it will be settled. Though Faulkner's friends are confident, Lucas has been here and demanding of the public printer the removal of certain employes alleged to have been given places on the recommendation of Faulkner. From present appearances the breach within the ranks of the West Virginia democrats cannot hold, and there is a good chance for the election of a republican in place of Kenna by the next legislature to be elected. The charges against Hearst are said to emanate from his own party, which, if true, leaves the Indiana case the only one were a contest is made by the republicans for the seat. It is fair to presume that all three states will lack their full representation in the senate during the earlier part at least of the coming session.

Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Nebraskans were granted pensions to-day as follows: Viola, widow of Levi Stover, Sidney; Simon H. Clayton, Brownville; William Cotes, Brownville; Thomas Sorreis, Lerton; Henry Tobey, Ulysses; Henry Williams, St. Helena; Casper G. Thames, York; Charles H. Kinney, Lincoln; George W. Neil, Nemaha City; Horace V. Gould, Inman; William A. McMullen, Overton; Zacharias Diedine, Minden; Levi Stover, Sidney; James W. Beymer, Grand Island.

Iowa pensions: Elizabeth, widow of Thomas O. West, Clarinda; George W., father of Oliver H. Miller, Mt. Zion; Jane, mother of Elijah Knight, Creston; John Knox, Gourney; Frank Kisner, Fort Madison; James Hutchinson, Exline; James McCollum, Magnolia; B. Spinkharner, Cherokee; John Spidle, Bartlett; Charles S. Kelion, Postville; John W. Lavman, Ottumwa; Thomas S. Webb, Roefe; George M. Scott, Oskaloosa; Gilbert Mark, Kellerton; William Furry, Runnells; Joseph Cunningham, Newton; Abraham Palmer, Iowa Falls; Alvin K. Rogers, Iowa City; Charles F. Judd, Mechanicsville; Aaron Tindawood, Astor; Morgan Smith, Woodard; William G. Long, Bedford; Henry Lamb, Norsman; H. Keneke, East Des Moines; Jefferson Hunt, Gosport; Samuel Thompson, Washington; Lewis R. Foor, Wapello; Joseph A. Latimer, Shenandoah; James Kennedy, Big Mound; W. W. Hawk, Mingo.

"EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES."

Attorney Usher Explains Certain Items to the U. P. Commission.

KANSAS CITY, July 8.—The Pacific railway commission to-day examined at great length Judge J. P. Usher, the attorney of the Kansas Pacific railway, and now one of the attorneys of the Union Pacific, and the man who drew up the mortgage consolidating the Union and Kansas Pacifics. Judge Usher narrated the story of the Kansas Pacific from its inception. Commissioner Anderson interrogated the witness with regard to the certificates of stock of the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western road, which General Stone had said had been distributed in large quantities to persons supposed to have influence with members of congress. Judge Usher denied positively that the certificate attributed to him had ever been in fact delivered to him. He characterized the certificates as spurious and said he had not learned of their existence till after the passage of the act of July 1, 1862. He had no knowledge of any attempt to influence members of congress. The witness described at great length the progress of the Kansas Pacific up to 1878, when vigorous efforts were made by the company to acquire by legislation the right of through freight over the line of the Union Pacific by compelling the latter company to accept and deliver through freight at Cheyenne. Witness and others went to Washington in the winter of '78. There he met Jay Gould who suggested that Kansas Pacific stockholders sell their stock to him (Gould). All the Kansas Pacific stockholders agreed to sell at 12½ per cent and the bargain was concluded in the spring of '79. A peculiar feature of the mortgage was a special provision by which the securities of Jay Gould and Russell Sage were exempted from commutation rates and were entitled to be retired at a specified sum, $3,400,000 in bonds. The amount in bonds to which their securities would have been entitled at commutation rates provided for other holders was $2,250,000. Judge Usher could not remember why this provision had been inserted. The only instructions he had received were from Jay Gould personally. The witness was then examined with regard to a number of items found on the Kansas Pacific books showing payments for "legal expenses." Among them were $7,500 to William E. Chandler in '74 in assisting to get a pro-rate bill passed by congress. An item of $5,000 for "extraordinary expenses" at Topeka by Attorney Dennis, $4,749 to John B. Henderson, of St. Louis, $745 paid Horace White, $2,000 to R. M. Shoemaker, $11,000 paid to R. G. Ingersoll, of Washington, for assisting in the passage of bills. Judge Usher said he had never had anything to do with such bills. The Dennis item had no doubt been expended in entertaining members of the legislature at Topeka. William E. Chandler's bill he considered for "soliciting business," explaining to members of congress the necessity for bills becoming laws, etc. John B. Henderson's bill was for legal argument. Horace White's was for preparing and delivering a speech before a congressional committee on a pro rate bill and other bills he knew nothing of. Judge Usher criticised the officials of the war and postoffice departments for not giving the Union Pacific a larger share of the government transportation business. As to the debt, the witness thought if the government would take its securities and cut the interest in two—making it 2½ per cent, and first mortgage bondholders would do likewise the road would pay its debt and that plan would enable the Kansas and western states to take an immense stride forward as they could then have cheaper freight rates. The principal office of the company should be removed to the west where its interests are located.

The commission will make a personal examination of the Kansas Central road next and then go to Denver.

Labor Troubles.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 8.—Although quiet reigns at West Leisenring this morning, there is a fear prevailing that trouble will occur. The excitement of last night occasioned by the report that four men had been killed and others wounded subsided, but the most bitter feeling is growing every day against the officers on duty and the operators at large.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—The report comes from Scottdale by a Chronicle-Telegraph special, that the strike in the coke regions has been declared off by a convention representing 8,000 of the striking cokers, and that work will be resumed Monday. The report has not yet been confirmed.

Later—A Uniontwon, Pa., special says: The cokers' strike has not yet been declared off but a general resumption is now regarded as a question of only a few days. The Miners' association, representing nearly 8,000 strikers, held a meeting at Everson, Pa., to-day and decided to return to work at the old wages, if the operators would agree to a sliding scale. The reply of the operators to this was for the men to return to work first and the sliding scale would be considered afterwards. Notices were posted throughout the coke regions ordering the men to return to work or vacate the companies' houses.

Field and His Friends.

NEW YORK, July 8.—In a letter to the agent of the Associated Press from Cyrus W. Field, the writer says himself and associates did sell 78,000 thousand shares of Manhattan stock to Jay Gould unconditionally at $120 per share, and he stated that Gould had acted throughout the transaction in a perfectly straightforward manner, and that the most friendly feeling existed between them. Field also says he has no idea of resigning as director of the Manhattan railway company.

Denies the Drought.

STERLING, Colo., July 8.—The reports wired from Washinzton a couple of days ago that eastern Colorado is suffering from drought and that homesteaders were compelled to leave their claims in search of food are without foundation. This section of country has lately had two and sometimes three heavy rains each week, and crops and stock are doing well.

Russia Thinks It Illegal.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—It is semi-officially stated that the government attaches no serious importance to the decisions of the sobranje and will not modify its attitude towards Bulgaria. The recent action of the sobranje is regarded as not only insufficient to secure a prince for Bulgaria, but in the opinion of the Russian government entirely illegal until such action has received the sanction of the powers.

No Help For Maxwell.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—P. M. Fountleory, one of the attorneys for Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, now under sentence to be hanged August 28 for the murder of C. Arthur Preller, stated to-night that he would make no further effort to save his client. He has concluded not to carry the case to the federal supreme court.

Too Much Rubber.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 8.—The National rubber works at Bristol, on account of the large amount of manufactured goods on hand, has suspended work for an indefinite period. Twelve hundred operatives are thrown out of work.

The Hebrew Convention.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—The annual convention of the union of American Hebrew congregations will be held in this city next week, commencing Tuesday, the 12th, instead of to-day as previously stated.

IN THE FIELD OF SPORT.

Omaha Again Suffers a Defeat at the Hands of Lincoln.

A CLOSE AND EXCITING GAME.

Hastings Wins Another Game From the Denvers—The Leavenworth Team Sold Bodily to Hastings.

Not Such a Bad Defeat.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—To-day's game between the Lincoln and Omaha teams was the most closely contested of any since the home team dropped a game two weeks ago. Both sides played ball and at times the outcome was problematical. The home club was victorious, however, by a score of 7 to 4. The following is

THE SCORE:

LINCOLNS.	POS.	AB.	R.	1B.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Hall	cf	5	2	2	2	1	0	0
Beckley	1b	5	0	2	3	11	1	0
Lang	3b	5	1	2	2	2	3	0
Schaffer	rf	5	0	1	1	3	1	0
Dolan	2b	5	1	2	4	3	4	0
Hoover	c	5	1	2	2	6	1	0
Herr	ss	4	0	1	1	1	5	1
Toohey	lf	4	1	2	2	0	0	2
Swartzel	p	4	1	3	5	0	7	0
Totals		42	7	17	22	27	22	3

OMAHA.	POS.	AB.	R.	1B.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Walsh	ss	4	0	1	1	1	5	1
Dwyer	1b	4	0	1	1	10	3	1
Krehmeyer	c	4	0	2	2	4	1	1
Messitt	3b	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
Bandle	2b	4	0	0	0	4	2	0
McLaughlin	rf	4	2	3	3	2	0	0
Bader	lf	4	2	2	2	3	0	0
Genins	cf	4	0	1	1	1	1	1
Bartson	p	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
Total		35	4	11	11	27	18	4

The score by innings is as follows:

Lincoln	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	—7
Omaha	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	—4

Runs earned—Lincoln 5, Omaha 4.
Bases stolen—Omaha 3, Lincoln 1.
Bases on balls—By Bartson 8.
Double plays—Lang to Dolan to Beckley, Walsh to Bandle.
Three-base hits—Dolan, Swartzel.
Two-base hits—Beckley.
Struck out—By Bartson 2.
Passed balls—Krehmeyer 3.
Wild pitches—Swartzel 1.
Left on bases—Lincoln 6, Omaha 4.
Umpire—Deagle.
Time of game—Two hours.

The Leavenworth Club Sold.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—It was a bad day for Leavenworth to-day, the home club being defeated by a score of 21 to 1. Score by innings:

Leavenworth	0	1	0	0	0	—	1			
Topeka	2	12	5	1	1	—21				

The game was called and stopped at the end of the fifth inning by agreement. The Leavenworth club has been sold and transferred, nearly unbroken, to Hastings. This will probably be the last game played, as a league game, this season. The team here now is entirely too weak to cope with the Topeka nine and did not furnish them occupation. The hot season has come and base ball languished.

Another Victory For Hastings.

HASTINGS, Neb., July 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The home club scored a victory to-day over Denver by the following score:

Hastings	1	0	3	0	8	2	0	6	2	—17
Denver	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	5	—11

Runs earned—Hastings 10, Denver 5. Bases on balls—By Daniels 4, by Sproat 3. Struck out—Sproat 1. Two-base hits—Hughes, McSorley, Briggs, Reising. Three-base hits—Whitehead, Phillips. Home runs—Lauman, Phillips. Passed balls—O'Neil 3. Batteries—Daniels and Ebright, Sproat and O'Neil. Umpire—Pengle.

The American Association.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The game between the Cincinnatis and Metropolitans to-day was postponed on account of rain.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The game between the St. Louis and Baltimore teams to-day resulted as follows:

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

Pitchers—Caruthers and Kilroy. Base hits—St. Louis 15, Baltomore 10. Errors—St. Louis 2, Baltimore 1. Umpire—Ferguson.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—The game between the Cleveland and Athletics to-day resulted as follows:

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3
Athletics	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	*	—8

Pitchers—Morrison and Seward. Base hits—Cleveland 8, Athletics 17. Errors—Cleveand 4, Athletics 2. Umpire—Barker.

National League Games.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The game between the Washington and Indianapolis teams to-day resulted as follows:

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	2	—10

Pitchers—Whitney and Healey. Base hits—Washington 8, Indianapolis 13. Errors—Washington 8, Indianapolis 3. Umpire—Valentine.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The game between the New York and Detroit teams to-day resulted as follows:

New York	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	—6
Detroit	1	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	*	—8

Pitchers—Baldwin and George. Base hits—New York 15, Detroit 17. Errors—New York 3, Detroit 4. Umpire—Doescher.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The game between Philadelphia and Chicago to-day resulted as follows:

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3

Pitchers—Baldwin and Buffinton. Base hits—Chicago 12, Philadelphia 13. Errors—Chicago 4, Philadelphia 2. Umpire—Connell.

BOSTON, July 8.—The game between the Boston and Pittsburg teams to-day resulted as follows:

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	*	—4

Pitchers—Conway and Galvin. Base hits—Boston 9, Pittsburg 8. Errors—Boston 4, Pittsburg 2. Umpire—Powers.

Washington Park Races.

WASHINGTON PARK, July 8.—The weather was warm, the track fast and the attendance large. The following is the summary:

Two-year-olds, five furlongs: Jack Cocks won, Flutter second, Wheeler T third. Time—1:03.

All ages, one mile: Lucy Johnson won, Carus second, Volatile third. Time—1:42¾.

Four-year-olds and upwards, seven furlongs: Emma Johnson won, Revoke second, Wanderoo third. Time—1:29¾.

All ages, one and one-sixteenth miles: Woodcraft won, Paragon second, Nick Finzer third. Time—1:50.

All ages, one and one-sixteenth miles: Grey Cloud won, Insolence second, Lisland third. Time—1:49.

All ages, six furlongs: Bannail won, White Mose second, Queen Bess third. Time—1:15½.

All ages, six furlongs: Spalding won, Blue-eyed Belle second, Font third. Time—1:15.

Brighton Beach Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 8.—The weather was very hot, the track fast and the attendance good. The following is the summary:

Three-fourths mile: Racquet won, False Note second, Elsa Rosalind third. Time—1:18.

Seven furlongs: Annie Martin won, Amber second, Lizzie Walton third. Time—1:30¾.

Seven furlongs: Blackjack won, Craftie second, Calera third. Time—1:30¼.

Three-fourths mile: Battledore won, Petersburg second, Effie Hardy third. Time—1:16¾.

Mile and one-fourth: Topsawyer won, Winddall and Lute Arnold ran a dead heat for second place. Time—2:12¼.

Mile and one-eighth: Susie Forbes won, Compensation second, Ray Boy third. Time—1:58¼.

Trotting at Fleetwood.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The second days' trotting at Fleetwood was very well attended. Perplexed took the seventh and last heat of the unfinished 2:29 class, winning the race. Time—2:32.

In the 2:25 class Vernette was given the first heat, Colwood, who came in first being set back for running. Calwood took the next two heats. Lowland Mary won the fourth heat, Lady Kinsette won the fifth and sixth heats. Best time—2:22. The race will be finished to-morrow.

In the three minute class Company won in three straight heats. Best time—2:26¾.

Result of the Newmarket.

LONDON, July 8.—At the Newmarket meeting to-day General Owen Williams' colt Senanus had a walk-over for the Prince of Wales' private post stakes for two-year-olds.

One of Foxhall's Sons.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, July 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—American sportsmen who remember the successes of Keene's Foxhall here may be interested to learn that to-day the first of his sons, Sweet Mart, owned by Mr. Faucett, and starting 5 to 1 against Wanstanton, in a plate of 1,000 guineas at Worcester, won by two lengths. He was entered to be sold for £50. He was bought by Mr. Lapidus for 100 guineas.

American Athletes in England.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, July 8.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—On account of the severe illness of Mr. Gus Sacks, whose recovery from spiking his foot has not been favorable, Messrs. Lange and Young of the Manhattan athletic team, have cancelled their engagements in England and return to New York to-morrow per the Etruria. M. S. Page, at the request of Mr. Sacks, remains to attempt to break the world's record at a running high jump, at the Stone Bridge Athletic club sports, August 15. The English athletic team, consisting of six of the most prominent athletes of all England, who have accepted Mr. Sacks' invitation to participate at the annual champion championship in America, September 17, will sail for New York about August 20, and will be the guests of the Manhattan Athletic club during the stay.

A Theatrical Game.

Sunday afternoon a base ball nine from the Olympic theater will contest with a nine from the Fashion theater for the theatrical championship. It is expected a lively time will be had. Anyone kicking on a decision of the umpire is to be promptly killed.

A Banquet to Aberdeen.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 8.—Two hundred Irish-Americans and other citizens last night sat down to a banquet tendered to the Earl of Aberdeen, late lord lieutenant of Ireland, now on his way east from the Pacific coast. In an address of welcome Bishop Ireland described the guest as the first Englishman who ruled Ireland for the Irish and declared that the name of Gladstone would take its place with those of O'Connell and Parnell. The earl, replying, declared such demonstrations had a peculiar significance at the present juncture in promoting the success of the cause of home rule. We must recognize the fact that the speedy passage of home rule depends on the votes of British electors. I do not speak of whether home rule is coming, but when, and it will be when the British public is disabused of its misapprehension as to the operations of advocates of home rule."

Freight Rates Fixed.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Representatives of lines interested in Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota transfer traffic met here to-day to consider their proposed agreement for the maintenance of rates. The day wasspent in canvassing the document section by section, and it was finally adopted to take effect on a date to be fixed by chairman Faithorn and be subject to ninety days' notice of withdrawal. It is understood that the agreement makes penalties for an infraction of the tariff rates.

A Terrible Scourge.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—The Evening Wisconsin special from Cheboygan, Mich., says Captain Hallock, of the fishing tug Messenger, arrived at that place yesterday and reports that a terrible scourge is raging on Cockburn island, Lake Huron. The disease broke out last week and from Friday to Tues