BITTER FEELING IN BRITAIN.

Party Lines in England Being More Closely Drawn.

EVERYTHING ELSE LAID ASIDE.

Interest Centering in the First Cabinet Meeting to be Held Thursday—The Slanders About Mrs. Mackay.

Party Feeling High.

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LONDON, Nov. 1.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Seldom has party feeling run so high in this country as at the present moment. It enters into all relations of life and is greatly affecting the municipal elections now commencing throughout England. O'Connor, on behalf of the National league, calls upon Irishmen in England to vote only for Gladstonians in local elections. It is a questionable policy for the league to thus dictate how English boroughs shall manage their municipal affairs and may produce more resentment than good will. If the league undertakes to choose English aldermen, town counsellor and mayor, many wild local prejudices will be aroused and some necessarily unfavorable to the Irish party. One parallel to this intense bitterness existed in the United States just before the civil war broke out, and seems approaching a similar state of affairs here. The fierce passions that have been stirred up on both sides by the imprisonment of O'Brien and other members must add fuel to the fire. Gladstonians look upon the proceedings as an outrage, while the conservaties hold that the government is merely acting in self-defense, fighting against open rebellion. Thus households are divided against each other and everything points to the conclusion that the struggle is still only in the first stage. The disruption of the great liberal party can no longer be concealed, although the importance of the fact is denied by the larger section which follows Gladstone. It is useless in pretending that the secession of Hartington, Bright, Chamberlain and James is a matter of little moment. These men have a large following still, as would clearly appear in the event of a general election. They control the balance of parties in the present parliament and can prevent the government being turned out for five years to come. This at least is a fact whose practical importance in English politics every child can perceive.

This burning state of party feeling accounts in a great degree for the attack on Lytton, who is generally regarded both in France and England as likely to make a thoroughly safe and discrete ambassador. His Indian policy may fairly be questioned without affecting his competency to represent England across the channel. He will entertain much more than Lord Lyons and is sure to make himself popular socially. Very unassuming and of agreeable manners, like Disraeli, prouder of a literary reputation than of political standing, he is not likely to do anything to embroil the two countries and will certainly render the English embassy more popular in Paris than it has been for many years. Every man of letters, as well as big politians and leaders of society, will be welcomed. He knows all the ins and outs of diplomatic life, having served in almost every capacity. The older residents of Washington will still remember Bob Lytton, the young attache, who was ever ready to scribble a verse in a lady's album or relate the latest gossip in a quiet corner in the days of Taylor and Fillmore. His wife is a niece of the late Lord Clarendon, formerly foreign secretary, and as he has always lived in an atmosphere of foreign affairs, there will be no two opinions as to his personal fitness for the office. Some people may consider it a fault that he is too much addicted to smoking. A few months ago, I was told, he smoked about fifty cigarettes daily, but the doctor recently cut him down to half a dozen. American residents in Paris will find him ever ready to welcome them. Like his father, he entertains feelings of peculiar cordiality towards Americans. Young ladies will be glad to chat with the author of "Lucile."

Although many disregard the venomous but harmless attacks of the Pall Mall Gazette and other rabid journals, Yates in the World makes a very proper protest against the treatment to which Mrs. Mackay has long been exposed. I am informed that Yates has greatly understated the case or perhaps treats it with the reserve necessary in England. The fact is that Mrs. Mackay has been literally persecuted with anonymous letters of a peculiarly dastardly description. These were followed up by a series of cunning attacks in the newspapers, intended to make her an object of ridicule and contempt in the eyes of all Paris, especially of her compatriots. Her husband tried to track some of these slanderers to their lairs, and recently succeeded in sending one to prison for two years, but still the hateful work is carried on. The disappointed blackmailers, unable to injure Mackay, endeavor to wound him by striking at his wife. When two or three more are laid by their heels in jail this disgraceful system of vilifying an inoffensive lady will doubtless come to an end.

The first cabinet council will be held Thursday. Affairs in Ireland will doubtless occupy much time. The question of the reconstruction of the cabinet must be considered. I may mention that a report reaches me on good authority that Salisbury is at present indisposed to make any changes in the ministry. I have shown you that Harrington has no desire to enter the government, but many thought Churchill would be invited to return. It may be so, but I hear at this moment that Salisbury is most inclined to go on with the same team as last session. Various influences are at work to produce this frame of mind—some not yet possible to discuss. Certain circumstances connected with Churchill's resignation have excited great prejudices against him in quarters which cannot be altogether disregarded, especially by the conservative prime minister. These may not be strong enough to prevail against the pressure of public opinion or the general feeling of the conservative party, but at present seem likely to carry the day, therefore do not look for any important ministerial changes immediately, although rumors will be thick as autumn leaves.

I learn that a body of merchants here are about to form an association to work up the market in China with more enterprise and assiduity than ever before. New concessions are anticipated from the emperor, owing to the influence exercised by the late Chinese ambassador, who left a warm friend of England. The new movement is stimulated by the recent reports of the activity of Americans in Chinese markets. Manufacturers and merchants here begin to feel that they must be up and doing to hold their own. Every department of trade is being depressed or showing the narrowest possible margin of profits in spite of all the rosy articles put forward by board of trade officials. In these days English merchants seem satisfied to follow the lead instead of taking it.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

A Mining Scheme Exposed.

[*Copyright, 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, Nov. 1.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—This being All Saints day, the stock exchange as usual is closed. The Financial News is obliged to turn its fiscal attention across the Atlantic and editorially says: "The New York Herald has done a genuine service to honest mining by exposing the Tortilla mining frauds in Arizona. Our contemporary sent a mining expert out at its own expense to examine the property just as we sent out to Dakota to get the truth about the Harney Peak scheme, and the result of its investigations has been that the shares become wholly unsaleable and the New York mining exchange will refuse to allow further dealings in them. But for this action of the New York Herald we might in a few months have had the Tortilla scheme brought over here and under the auspices of a few titled guinea pigs foisted upon the British public at fancy prices. The Herald asserts that this particular fraud was actually puffed in the reading columns of several New York papers at $1 per line, so that it is easy to judge the value of American newspaper opinion on American mining propositions."

Grevy Will Resign.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Standard's correspondent at Paris asserts that President Grevy has decided to retire to private life when the Wilson affair blows over.

The Wild West Closes.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Wild West show closed last night. An enormous audience was present. During their stay in this city the orderly conduct of the Indians and of the whole company has been favorably commented upon.

Foundered in Bristol Channel.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—It is reported that the British bark Temple Bar, bound for Rio Janeiro, has foundered in the Bristol channel and the crew, numbering eighteen, were lost.

A WILD WOMAN CAPTURED.

Remarkable Story of an Escaped Insane Asylum Patient.

A special dispatch to the Globe-Democrat from New Haven, Conn., October 28, says: A young woman, apparently about twenty-five years of age, hatless, barefooted, and with the remnants of a tattered gown clinging to her almost nude form, has been seen for the past two years wandering about the swamps and woods in the neighborhood of the town of Branford. Who she was, where she came from, how she lived, or where she slept nobody seemed to know, but the mystery was fathomed to-day, and a remarkable story it is. She has been seen chiefly by hunting parties. As soon as any one would attempt to approach her she would run away as fleet as a deer, leaping over fences and underbrush as deftly as an antelope and mysteriously disappearing from view among the intricacies of the swamps, where none could follow.

The authorities of Branford finally decided to investigate, upon being urged by some christian women. Several parties have been sent to Towner's Swamp, which was known as the girl's principal retreat, but they always returned empty-handed. They reported that they had met the wild woman but once, and that she had talked with them from a distance, appearing less fearful of their presence. They said she talked to them in a wild and silly fashion, interjecting every word with a loud laugh, making what she said unintelligible. To-day another party went out with the determination that they would capture the woman before returning, and they did. They came upon her secretly, as she was sitting on the ground in a field near the swamp eating some nuts. The party surrounded her and, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in quieting her. She fought like a wild cat, tearing every one who came near her with her long claw-like fingers. Her strength was something remarkable. She drew blood from two of the party, and, when she saw the blood from the injured members would laugh in a wild manner and clap her hands in delight. She was bound hand and foot and taken to Branford by force where she is temporarily cared for at the town house. She was seen by the Globe-Democrat correspondent tonight. She would make no sound, and would make wild attempts to break from the room. She had been given clothing by some charitable women, but after they were put on in the room she tore them to shreds. Several physicians have been to see her, and they say she is incurably insane. Selectman Thompson, of Branford, told your correspondent to-night the history of the girl, and a remarkable one it is. It has been verified by several others. She is Kitty Clark! She was born in the town of Branford about twenty-four years ago. She grew up to be a pretty black-eyed, rosy-cheeked young country lass, much admired by all the young men of the village, and the petted darling of a fond mother and indulgent father. The story of her life from the age of sixteen reads like a romance. She became the young belle of the town. Her father was possessed of enough of the world's earthly goods to satisfy her every girlish whim. When Kitty was about eighteen years of age the family moved to New York city, where shortly after both her parents died. The young orphan then went to live with an uncle, who was absorbed in his business and paid but little attention to the interests of his charge. The fortune of the family enabled Kitty to receive a good education. She was a good conversationalist and could speak French fluently. As Kitty was pretty and of a lively disposition she became a great favorite among her many metropolitan admirers.

It is the same old story of misplaced affections and confidence. When once the fatal step was taken, her ruin was quick and complete. She sought seclusion for awhile, but in the meantime became completely changed. In a few short months after having been deserted she lost her reason. Her uncle had her placed in the Middletown insane asylum of this state, she having been born here. She was one of the most violent patients in the asylum. One day in August, 1883, she effected her escape, and all search for her proven unavailing. It was not known until to-day that the young girl who had escaped from the insane retreat, was the "wild woman of Turner's swamps." She will be taken back to the insane retreat. How she subsisted during her four years of life in the swamps is something that puzzles every one. She lived on herbs and nuts and whatever she could pilfer from the habitations on the outskirts of the town. It is related that she appeared at a husking party one night at a house where in her youth she had often been to like affairs. It is thought she had some sort of a hut in the middle of the swamp, the path to which none knew but herself. Further investigation will be made of the swamp.

A Newark inventor has perfected an electrical apparatus by means of which he claims that a man may be made to "think a hole through a half-inch board."

There are 181 medical colleges in the United States, with an aggregate attendance of 15,000 students.

As a lawyer in Sunbury, Pa., was looking over old and musty records in the protho-notory's office he discovered a package containing $194 in Continental money, which had been assigned by an insolvent debtor confined in the Sunbury jail during the year 1787.

PREPARING FOR THE SOLONS.

A General Rejuvination of the Halls of Congress.

NATIONAL BANKS ARRAIGNED.

They Are Charged With Conspiracy to Squeeze the Money Market—A Restauranteur's Complaint—News From Washington.

National House Cleaning.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Quite a number of representatives and senators from various parts of the country arrived to-day and are busying themselves hunting quarters for the session and looking up data for bills which they will early introduce. Congress convenes on Monday, December 5, which is scarcely five weeks away. Housekeeping is becoming more popular than usual and many of the statesmen will rent furnished residences or will buy homes. Most of the old ones will own their homes. A great deal of rejuvenation has taken place at the capitol during the vacation of congress and much more is going on. Dust that has been accumulating during the summer months is being swept away. Carpets are being put down and paints and furniture are being touched up. New elevators in the house and senate wings are nearly completed. A new carpet is down on the floor of the hall of the house and the desks, at which the legislators will sit, are in place, but the cloth pads on the tops of the desks are not yet on. The new carpet for the house is a bright moss-green plush with a small red figure scattered through it. It gives a cheerful look to the hall. The desks are shining with varnish. A new carpet has been put down in the file room of the house and several of the committee rooms have been so treated, but there is much dust and dirt about the place to be cleared out yet, against the coming of congress. Senator Manderson, who is in the city, has not yet located for the winter, but will likely stop at the Portland. He was with Senator Palmer, of Michigan, at the latter's palatial residence last winter while Mrs. Palmer was in Italy. None of the Nebraska members or any of the Iowa delegation have yet reported their addresses for the session. There will not be many changes in the forces of officers or employes of either houses. Those of the senate will remain, in nearly every instance, as they are. It is stated that the only change in the sour principle officers of the house will be the doorkeeper. J. B. Hurt, of Mississippi, is a candidate against Donelson, the present incumbent, and it is reported that he has enough pledges to elect him. Donelson is not popular among the old members and has not received much encouragement from the new ones, on account of his published financial complications and official promises.

Army News.

WASHINGTON, Nov 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—General A. F. Greely has returned to Washington from his European tour and resumed charge at the signal service headquarters, relieving L. A. Dunwoody, Fourth artillery, who has been acting as chief signal officer. Captain S. L. Woodward, Tenth cavalry, has been ordered to act as chief quartermaster for the district of New Mexico, until the arrival of Captain W. Pullman. The retirement of First Lieutenant William H. McMinn, Eighth infantry, promotes Second Lieutenant Edgar Hubert, Eighth infantry, to be first lieutenant. First Lieutenant N. S. Jarvis, assistant surgeon, is ordered to Fort Lewis, Col., for duty under command of First Lieutenant E. W. Casey, Twenty-second infantry. Second Lieutenant Francis G. Irwin, Second cavalry, has been appointed recruiting officer at Fort Bidwell, Col., retiring First Lieutenant Henry C. Lapoint, Second cavalry. The corps of judge advocates of the army consists of eight officers. Four of these are in Washington and one each in San Francisco, West Point, Chicago and Governor's Island. Leaves of absence have been granted as follows: Captain John B. Guthrie, Thirteenth infantry, two months; Second Lieutenant John A. Perry, Tenth infantry, two months; Captain Matt Hooton, Twenty-second infantry, fourteen days. A general court-martial met at Fort Bayard, N. M., yesterday, for the trial of First Lieutenant Charles G. Ayres, Tenth cavalry. Lieutenant Ayres is a son of Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres, Second artillery. Major William L. Haskin, First artillery, has been relieved from Fort Canby, Wyo., and ordered to the command of the post at Alcatraz Island, Cala., relieving Major John I. Rodgers, First artillery, who is ordered to the Presidio at San Francisco. Captain Allen Smith, Fourth cavalry, has been granted ten days' extension of leave. The retirement of First Lieutenant William H. McMinn, Eighth cavalry, has been announced. First Lieutenant Williston Fish, Fourth artillery, has resigned, his resignation to take effect December 31. Major George K. Brady, Eighteenth infantry, assumed command at Denver October 29. Extensions of leave have been granted as follows: Captain Joseph Hale, Third infantry, three months; First Lieutenant Oscar J. Harvey, Third cavalry, ten days. Captain Curtis E. Mann, assistant surgeon, has been relieved from duty at Fort Canby, Wyo., and ordered to Fort Klamath, Ore.

Alaska's Governor Reports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Governor Swineford, of Alaska, in his annual report says the white population is principally confined to the southeastern section, embracing the so-called "thirty-mile trip" of main land, which includes less than one-twentieth of the whole territory. The governor says $10,000,000 is a conservative estimate of the valuable taxable property in the territory, exclusive of the Alaska Commercial company's establishments on the seal islands. The increase, he says, will be rapid as soon as congress, by necessary legislation, gives encouragement to the settlement of public lands. The report says very little will be accomplished or indeed attempted in the way of agricultural development. This notwithstanding there is a very considerable acreage of tillable land in southeastern Alaska, with a soil that produces the most luxurious vegetation, the fact being that no one comes into the territory with the belief that either the soil or climate is adopted to agricultural or horticultural pursuits, but the few experiments which have been made leave no room for doubt that all cereals except corn can be grown to perfection in many sections. Nothing has yet been done in the way of stock raising, although the winters of southeastern Alaska are much milder than those of Montana, Wyoming and Dakota and seasons altogether quite well adapted to this industry. The governor says that wonderful results are being achieved in mining, showing the territory to be rich in precious metals. The salmon, cod and whale fisheries, he says, yielded about $3,000,000 during the year. Considerable space in the report is devoted to the doings of the Alaska Commercial company, which holds a lease from the government for the fur privileges of the seal islands. The governor declares that the company does not confine its operations to these islands, but holds most of the Aleutian chain and a greater part of the main land as its undisputed principality, that it oppresses the unsupervised natives and has reduced them to practical slavery by paying such small sums for peltries that the poor seal hunters are always in their debt; that it has marked the coin of the country passing through its hands and will accept no unmarked coin from the natives; that it has boycotted and driven away honest government officers who refused to do its bidding; in short, that it is a grinding monopoly, that it discourages the development of the country and violates the law by selling breech-loading firearms to the natives. The governor says if the contract with this company cannot be rescinded it should not be renewed.

Nebraska and Iowa Patents.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Patents were issued to Nebraska and Iowa inventors as follows to-day: George M. Hennett, Burlington, Ia., folding ironing-board and stand; Louis G. Bostedo, Atlantic, Ia., cask and package carrier; Robert J. Carson, assignor to Union Hydraulic Drain Tile company, Omaha, tile machine; Robert S. Chalmers, Council Bluffs, hot air stove; Andrew Baxter Engel, assignor of one-half to J. Callanan, Des Moines, Ia., arrangement for burning and utilizing wet and offensive substances; Lawrence B. Foy, Audubon, Ia., feed trough; William A. Loughrey, Odessa, Neb., fumigator; Orlando M. Pond, Independence, Ia., wire hoop for barrels; Revillo Rice, Council Bluffs, Ia., truss; William F. Rice, Plum Creek, Neb., double loop and buckle for harness saddles; William H. Russell, Woolworth, Neb., wash boiler; William F. Shaffer, Cedar Rapids, Ia., oil cake molding machine; Thomas G. Tasker, Onslow, Ia., cultivator.

Decision Against the Northern Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The inter-state commerce commission rendered a decision in the case of W. H. Smith against the Northern Pacific railroad company, in which complaint was made that the company had been accustomed to sell tickets to land seekers or explorers at about half rates and to settlers at low rates. The commission decides that the inter-state law does not permit the sale of tickets to any class of people at rates different from those established for the general public. The claim that the settlement of western territories should be promoted by special facilities of transportation is proper to be addressed to a legislative body, but not for consideration in interpreting the present statute. The company is able, by excursion rates open to all and by making an allowance upon the price of its land, to accomplish the desire of its objects without the violation of the law. The Northern Pacific company is notified to desist from selling special classes of tickets at lower than the regular rates charged to the public.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued: Interest bearing debt, principal, $1,041,770,742; interest, $7,762,243; total, $1,049,532,985; debt on which interest has ceased since maturing, $3,641,570; debt bearing no interest, $621,295,767; total debt, $1,666,536,614; interest, $8,550,100; total, $1,675,076,715; total debt, less available cash items, $1,295,451,406; net cash in treasury, $56,758,704; debt, less cash in treasury November 1, $1,238,692,701; debt, less cash in treasury October 1, $1,255,526,996; decrease of debt during month, $16,834,695; decrease of debt since June 30, 1887, $40,786,035; cash in treasury available for reduction of public debt, $279,625,308; reserve fund, $100,000,000; unavailable for reduction of debt, $24,519,535; certificates held as cash, $36,479,652; net cash balance on hand, $56,758,704; total cash in treasury as shown by treasurer's general account, $497,383,201.

Mail Matters and Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Since the recent publication of the revised rules and regulations of the post office department the postmaster general has received a large number of complaints from prominent business men in large cities protesting against the enforcement of the rule prohibiting the use of wrappers on second, third and fourth class mail matter as an advertising medium. The postmaster replies that he can afford no relief, but he will urge congress to repeal the law.

The secretary of the interior yesterday received from the committee appointed for the purpose by the synod of Minnesota of the Presbyterian church, an earnest protest against the recent order of the commissioner of Indian affairs forbidding instruction in Indian schools on the reservations to be in any other than the English language. The committe ask that the order be revoked.

Pensions Issued.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following Nebraska pensions were granted to-day: Alfred Jones, Dorchester; James T. Conklin, Niobrara; Emmett Moore, Bertrand; John Hamilton, Stromsburg; Jeptha Pierson, Aurora.

Iowa: Agnes M., widow of Otto S. Knox, Waterloo; George Gelsebach, Bassett; Christian Glanz, Kiota; Frederick E. Scoville, Carlisle; Francis M. Addison, Colmar; Aaron Plum, Muscatine; Paul Matson, Kossuth; David P. Monroe, Riverton; John Cramblit, Dudley's; Amos Wymore, Rose Hill; Patrick Sullivan, Muscatine; Sullivan S. Cross, Mount Pleasant; John Mitchell, Leon.

National Banks Arraigned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—National bankers are charged, in a card published here to-day, with having maintained a conspiracy during the past five years for the contraction of national bank circulation with a view to decreasing values and increasing discounts. It is asserted that the conspirators have reduced the circulating medium at the rate of $50,000,000 a year, or from $400,000,000 to $167,000,000 since the conspiracy began.

No Money in Crackers and Milk.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Congressmen as feeders have been given a very bad reputation to-day. George D. Shields, who has run a restaurant in the house of representatives, says he lost $2,800 at it during the last congress and wants no more catering to statesmen. Most of the members, he declares, eat 15 cent lunches of crackers and milk. No rent is charged for the restaurant and all the utensils, linen, tableware, gas, heat and water are furnished free to the restaurant, yet the economy of customers makes the business a losing one.

Randall and Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—It has just become known that Mr. Randall has devoted considerable time to a study of the evidence in the Thobe-Carlisle contest and that he has expressed the opinion that Thobe has a strong case. This means a good deal in view of the fact that a speakership contest is likely and that war has been declared on Randall by the tariff reformers. Randall does not propose to let the large wing of his party have things their own way and he is studying the methods by which he can bother his opponents most.

Omaha Reserve Banks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Omaha National bank has been appointed as a reserve agent for the First National bank of Butte, M. T., and the Southern National bank of Los Angeles, Cal. The United States National of Omaha has been approved as a reserve agent for the Central Nebraska National bank of David City, Neb.

Personal Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—General Sheridan's family is back in town. Miss Tucker was in charge of the little one's during their parents' absence in the west.

This evening's Critic says: "The wife and daughter of ex-Treasurer A. U. Wyman will leave Omaha on December 10 for this city, where they will spend the winter with Mrs. Wyman's sisters, the Misses Sanderson, at 1,308 Corcoran street."

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following Iowa postmasters were appointed to-day. Thomas D. Ewart, Ewart, Poweshiek county, vice T. J. White, resigned; H. Slikkerveer, Orange City, Sioux county, vice W. H. Cassidy, resigned.

The postoffice at Steuben, Frontier county, Neb., was discontinued to-day.

Civil Service Examination.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—John T. Doyle, secretary of the civil service commission, left to-night for a tour in the west. He will conduct examinations at Dubuque, Ia., November 15; Yankton, Dak., November 18; Omaha, Neb., November 21.

A Town Wiped Out.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Advices from Warsaw say that the town of Klusin, in the province Minsk, was totally destroyed by fire. Three hundred and fifty houses and a number of stores were burned. Many lives were lost.

The Thistle at Home.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Scotch yacht Thistle, which left New York October 14, arrived at Greenock to-day.

King Williams' Condition.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Emperor William passed a tolerably good night last night.

OMAHA WILL HAVE OSHKOSH.

The Prospects For Securing the Crack Team Exceedingly Good.

ACTION OF THE DIRECTORS.

A List of the Players Who Have Signed With the New Western Association Clubs—Other Sporting News.

Made a Move At Last.

The directors of the Omaha base ball association held a meeting at the office of John Doherty yesterday. After somediscussion the secretary, per motion, was authorized to telegraph Manager Hank Selee, of the Oshkosh team, to hold the proposition made the local management to transfer the Oshkosh club to Omaha for $3,000 per month, open to them for three days, and it would probably be accepted. The secretary was also instructed to telegraph to President Sam Morton, of the new western association, at Chicago, that the Omaha franchise must be issued to the Omaha base ball associon exclusively. It is questionable, however, whether President Morton has the authority to take such action, and it is quite probable that a meeting of the association will be necessary to accomplish this. If this is the case some delay must be occasioned before it can be positively known whether the Oshkosh proposition will be accepted or not. It will be, though, to a certainty if the franchise imbroglio is satisfactorily adjusted. As it now stands it is in the hands of Joseph Garneau, jr., and the Omaha baseball association and if it must stand in this way it is hard to tell what will be done. At all events the prospect of Omaha getting the crack Oshkosh team is good, which news will be hailed with delight by all lovers of the national game throughout the city.

New Western League Men.

The new men that have signed and whose contracts have been officially promulgated with the new Western Base Ball association, so far, are as follows:

St. Paul—John Corbett, Fred Jevene, Taylor Shafer, Charles Riley and Joe Inest.

Milwaukee—E. L. Mills, William Shinkle, William Fuller, Alex Fersom, F. E. Pettee, Joe Strauss, R. L. Lowe and D. J. Davin.

Des Moines—Harry Sage, Joe Quinn, Dan Stearns, W. J. Vandyke, W. C. Alvord and William Traffley.

Chicago—Fred Lang, D. E. Dongdale, E. M. Hingle, John Crogan, J. E. Dunns, George Rooks and H. C. Long.

Oskosh—J. O. Connell, W. B. Burdick and Joe Miller.

Kansas City—Ralph Johnson, Jim Manning, Jim Lillie, Charles Swartzel and Charles Reynolds.

St. Louis—Bill Gleason and Nat Hudson.

Minneapolis—None.

Omaha—Jack Messitt.

Departure of the Hunters.

Among the hunting parties who went out last evening on the grand Omaha Club hunt, were William H. H. Hughes, John Petty and S. Y. V. Griswold, to Ogallala for geese; A. H. Penrose and John Field, Grady's Island, geese; T. H. Cotter, George Kay, John Thompson and Will Brewer, the rice marshes, Iowa, ducks, and Charles H. Fitchett and George Kitchum, the Black Hills, grizzlies and black-tail deer.

A Foot Race.

The 100-yard dash between Court Horine and Fred Smith (colored) at South Omaha yesterday afternoon was won by the latter in 11¼ seconds. Nearly $1,000 changed hands on the result.

National Jockey Club Races.

WASAINGTON, Nov. 1.—The weather at Ivy City was bright and windy and the track muddy.

One mile: Young Duke won, Glenmound second, Barnum third. Time—1:46.

One and an eighth miles: Nettie won, The Bourbon second, Orlando third. Time—2:03¼.

One and three-sixteenths miles: Lelogos won, Argo second, Florence M. third. Time—2:05.

For two-year-olds, three-quarters mile: King Crab won, Salvini second, Theora third. Time—1:17.

Three-quarters mile: Frank Ward won, Theodosius second, Maria third. Time—1:18¼.

A Bull Terrier Battle.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A hard fought battle occurred near here to-night between two bull terriers—Paddy, owned by James S. Smith, of this city, and "Modoc," owned by M. Maher, of Leavenworth—for $500 a side. The fight resulted in Paddy's favor, Modoc being stopped in 1 hour and 21 minutes. Both dogs were in prime condition, each weighing thirty-three pounds. The betting was heavy.

WANTS TO BUY THE "HERALD."

An Illinois Man Negotiating to Purchase the Paper.

Yesterday afternoon a literary-appearing gentleman stepped up to the register of the Paxton and inscribed his name as R. L. Merritt, Springfield, Ill. The gentleman strolled leisurely about the streets, and later was seen in consultation with Hon. John A. McShane, the owner of the Omaha Herald. This gave rise to a rumor that the interview between the two gentlemen had bearings on a sale of the paper to Mr. Merritt, or possibly a syndicate represented by that person. Mr. Merritt is a well known journalist in Illinois, having but a few years ago withdrawn from several years' management of the Springfield Register.

Last evening a BEE reporter sought out Mr. Merrit in his room at the hotel, and was cordially received by that gentleman.

"There is a rumor afloat," cautiously proceeded the reporter, "that you are about to become identified with Omaha journalism. Is there any truth in the story, Mr. Merritt?"

Promptly, and without hesitation, Mr. Merritt said: "Yes, I have been thinking something of it. I came here to look the field over."

"Is it true that you are negotiating for the purchase of the Herald?"

"I would rather not be quoted."

"You have met Mr. McShane, have you not?"

"I saw Mr. McShane for not more than five minutes to-day."

"Was there anything said at that interview about newspapers, or the sale of the Herald in particular?"

"Nothing, absolutely nothing. I talked with Mr. McShane on newspapers and politics. To tell you the truth, I do not believe he wants to sell the paper."

"Then there is nothing to the story that you have been negotiating for the paper?"

"That's the truth. If such a story is in vogue I have been misrepresented. However, if a sale of the paper should be consummated the BEE will learn of it as soon as anyone. I wish to say no more."

Mr. Merritt has relatives living in the state whom he will visit after remaining as he styles it, "a few days with Omaha's rustling people."

FIGHTING BRICKLAYERS.

Lively Times at a Union Meeting Last Night.

Last evening there were some lively scenes at the meeting of the bricklayers' union in their hall on the corner of Fourteenth and Douglas streets, and twice the police had to be called into the ante room. The trouble was all kicked up by some recent members of the Chicago union. The union at Chicago is a deserter from the international union, and as a consequence members of the two organizations do not affiliate. Some three or four weeks ago a number of Chicago union men came here and were highly incensed because their cards were not recognized. However, they were given an opportunity to join the Omaha union. This they did, and ever since it is said that they have endeavored to run things with a high hand. The climax was finally reached last night, when one of the Chicago men named McGinnis, who passes as a prize fighter when off duty, pulled his coat and threatened to thrash any man who differed with him on a certain point. A bold young fellow, who claimed to have a right to his own opinion, took up the gauntlet, and a free fight ensued. The police were called, but as it was some time before they appeared on the scene, the belligerents had it out. Order was finally restored, but inside of fifteen minutes another Chicago man became defiant and a second fight ensued. By the time the police were on the scene again the two combatants were parted. The excitement by this time had run high, when at the suggestion of one of the men all of the Chicago members were fired bodily from the hall and measures commenced for their expulsion from the union. At a late hour the meeting broke up.

A HEARTLESS WRETCH.

The Cruel Words He Spoke to a Beggar and the Answer They Elicited.

New York Times: He was a handsome man, as men go—a giant in frame and as straight as and Indian, but slightly disfigured by a prominent foreground that suggested high living. His hat was of the shiniest silk, his clothing fashionable and elegant, and his umbrella gold-handled, while a blazing brilliant nestled in the knot of his four-in-hand tie. With a firm tread and haughty carriage he issued from the Twenty-fourth street to the Hoffman house last evening and halted for a moment on the granite steps. As he was about to move away a small withered hand and bony wrist were thrust before him in a mute appeal for assistance. The hand belonged to a woman, or rather the wreck of what had once been a woman. She was bent and aged, haggard and thin, and her nakedness was barely hidden beneath her tattered garments. He gray straggling hair hung loosely about her scawny neck, for she had not even a ragged hat. The bones of her face showed painfully through the tightly drawn skin, and her eyes, faded and lustreless, were sunken deeply in their sockets. The picture of misery touched not the heart or sympathies of the man of wealth. Raising his umbrella with a threatening gesture, he exclaimed:

"Be off, beggar; I've nothing for you. You ought to be at work earning an honest living instead of hanging around here importuning everybody you meet for money. Be off, or I'll turn you over to an officer."

These words were magical in their effect. The poor, shattered form of the suppliant woman straightened up to its full height, the lustreless eyes gleamed brightly once more with the light of an unutterable scorn, but the thin lips quivered with the pain that the cruel words had inflicted. There was no need of more. Her very attitude, the expression upon her face, should have been rebuke enough, but she finally burst forth into burning, passionate speech, and this is what she said:

"Git out, yez dirthy blaygard. Spake anither word til me an' Oi'll klce the red nose off yez face."

OLD COINS.

One of the Finest Collections in the Country Hidden Away.

The venerable Thomas Cleneay, who was buried Monday, was in many respects a remarkable man, says the Cincinnati Telegram. Muny years ago he was one of the most active business men of the old school in Cincinnati, and amassed a large fortune, when he retired to the ease and elegance of his splendid home, where he surrounded himself with all the comforts that could be desired. He was seventy-nine years of age at his death, but had never married. His brother's widow and her family were his household.

Mr. Cleneay had a passion for the collection of rare coins, and had at the time of his death one of the most valuable and extensive assortments in this country. It was intimated a number of years ago that it was worth between $25,000 and $30,000, and since then much has been added to it. Mr. James A. Hughes sold him a full set of silver American coins for $1,100, and later Mr. Cleneay is known to have paid $175 for a 1 cent copper piece of 1793. Mr. Mercer, the collector of curiosities of Central avenue, has also sold him a number of expensive pieces.

But strange as it may seem no one appears who ever saw his collection. He made it for himself and seems to have kept it entirely for his own amusement. He was a secretive man, and none of his own household were ever taken into his confidence. It was not known at the house whether he had a will or not. Some time since he presented several large cabinets of curiosities to the art museum, and it is believed that it was his intention to leave his coins to the same institution. They are now in the vaults of the Safe Deposit company. Persons who ought to know, say that it is one of the finest, if not the very finest in the country.

An odd pair of twins was born at the Lummit county (Ohio) infirmary, one of the babies being black and the other white.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 159 Bank Street, New York City.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

WILL NOT UNHOOK WHILE BEING WORN. Every lady who wears them should wear them. Manufactured only by the WORCESTER CORSET COMPANY, Worcester, Mass., and 215 Market street, Chicago.

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS

of the body enlarged and strengthened. Full particulars (sealed) free. ERIE MED. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK TO CALIFORNIA.

Through Omaha When Grass Was Growing on the Streets.

The Travels of Mr. B. F. Brown, of Council Bluffs—Omaha Twelve Years Ago—The High Altitude of Colorado, &c., &c.

"Yes," said Mr. B. F. Brown to our reporter, yesterday, at his cosy home in Council Bluffs, "I am a New Yorker, but left that state about twelve years ago. I took Horace Greeley's advice and went west. I passed through Omaha, then only a village, with grass growing on the streets; I went to California, worked there a long time, then started east as far as Colorado; I settled at Leadville and was making plenty of money, but I had to leave there. You see, the high altitude of Colorado makes it anything but a paradise for anyone afflicted with a throat disease, and that was the cause of my leaving there. My son, Frankie, was suffering terribly with that awful disease, catarrh, and had it in the throat and head very bad; he would have an awful pain over his eyes. At night, while asleep, the pain would be so bad as to drive the little fellow almost crazy; he would wake up and cry out, 'Take that horse off my head'; he suffered terribly; he would have a trickling from his nose into the back of his throat continually, as he described it, 'just like a stream of water.' I had him treated by some of the best physicians in Colorado, but they could do nothing for him. At last, one of them told me I would have to take him to another climate or it would soon lead to consumption. I took his advice and left Colorado, although I was making plenty of money there. I came east as far as Council Bluffs and settled here about one year ago. Some time since I noticed the advertisements of Drs. McCoy and Henry, and told my wife she had better take Frankie over and see them. She took him to their office in the Ramge Block and had him placed on treatment about one month ago, and to-day he is almost as well as ever. He has no more pains in his head, and sleeps all night. He has no more trickling in the back of his throat, and goes to school every day."