THE NEW YORK MONEY BAR'LS.

Department Clerks Called Upon For Funds to Fill Them.

GROVER GAVE A THOUSAND.

Government Employes Are Asked to Come Down Liberally—A Nebraska Land Case—Sensational Divorce Suit—Washington.

Democratic Campaign Contributions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Contributions for the democratic campaign in New York are being openly solicited by officers at the government printing office. It is stated that a clerk in the public printer's room has gone through the establishment and insisted upon liberal contributions and that they have very generally been made. The action of the president in contributing $1,000 is pointed to as an example, and the money is handed over without any effort to make a secret of it. Ohio's campaign is attracting universal interest in official circles here, and is also the subject of considerable solicitude among the employes in the departments. Contributions have been made with liberal hands and arrangements perfected whereby all voters will be permitted to go home and vote. A number of republicans who were removed from federal positions for offensive partisanship are also going to Ohio to vote and work.

A Nebraska Land Case Decided.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Secretary Lamar to-day confirmed the decision of Commissioner Sparks in the case of Callahan vs. Tremmell, from the North Platte district. The secretary, in his decision, says to the commissioner: "Gay P. Callahan filed a declaratory statement October 22, 1883, alleging settlement on the same day upon the s. w. ¼ of sec. 1, tp. 17 n. r. 26 w., North Platte, Neb. July 1, 1885, Charles A. Tremmell filed a declaratory statement for the same tract, alleging settlement thereon May 16, 1884. Tremmell submitted his final proof December 2, 1884. Callahan protested and submitted testimony. The local officers sustained Tremmell's claim and your decision of January 26, 1886, affirmed the action below. The appeal of Callahan brings the case here. The material facts, as shown by the testimony at the hearing, are sufficiently stated in your office letter, and I concur in the conclusions therein reached. The supplemental affidavits, tending to show that Tremmell abandoned the land after the final proof, have not been considered. Your decision is affirmed and the papers in the case are returned herewith.

Army News.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Colonel Henry L. Abbott, corps of engineers, has been ordered to proceed from New York to Newport, R. I., on public business and on its completion to return to his proper station. Post Chaplain O. Nave has been relieved from duty in the department of Washington and ordered to the Department of the Platte. Second Lieutenant William D. Wright, signal corps, has been ordered to proceed from Woodhall, Mass., to Lynn, Mass., to inspect certain unserviceable signal service property. Leave of absence for four months has been granted Colonel William P. Carlin, Fourth infantry. First Lieutenant Carver Howland, Fourth infantry, has been ordered from Fort Spokane, Wyo., to Fort Sherman, Wyo. Extensions of leave: Captain G. A. Goodale, Twenty-third infantry fifteen days; Colonel John C. Tidball, First artillery, five days.

There are 1,322 commissioned officers in active service in the United Stated navy. The list includes one admiral, one vice admiral, six rear admirals, ten commodores, forty-five captains, eighty-five commanders, seventy-four lieutenant commanders, 250 lieutenants and seventy-five junior lieutenants, besides 183 ensigns and sixty-nine naval cadets performing two years sea service. Of the eighty-four serviceable vessels, nineteen are armored and twelve are sailing vessels.

At the war department a denial is entered that the order for two companies of soldiers to proceed at once to Chicago, has any reference to the approaching execution of the anarchists.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Pensions were granted Nebraskans to-day as follows: Mexican war—Augustus Frederick, Chambers; Enoch McCarty, Gilman. Original issues: Joseph H. Rishan, Omaha; Sylvester Gordon, Elison. Increase: James Burrows, Platte Center; George T. Delogger, Nebraska City; Denny Turner, Pierce.

Iowa pensions—Original: Thomas P. Shaw, Lenox; James Speakman, Sioux City; George H. Clements, Millersburgh; Frank M. Davis, Corning. Increase: Cornelius M. Comegys, Crocker; Pierson Mills, Paris; Denton Tedron, Birmingham; Arthur Jornwell, New London; Albert Bennett, Nashua; Joseph Mayberry, Clarinda; James D. Sherman, Washington; Hosea W. Welch, Elliott; James Sage, Grand River.

Her Temper Was Bad.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—To-day Judge Merrick, in the equity court, made a decree of divorce in the case of Abraham Kroon against Sarah Kroon. Both parties are well known in Iowa. They were married in Washington county Maryland, Christmas day, 1856, and the charge is that she is possessed of an ungovernable temper which has made his life with her a hell on earth; that she threatened him with a loaded pistol, compelling him to leave his home. He states further that he came home in May, 1884, and engaged in the restaurant business in West Washington, and at his solicitations she joined him here but showed that she had not improved in temper and November 9 she deserted and abandoned him carrying off some of his effects from the city and also from Washington county, Maryland, and taking them with her to Iowa.

Interceding For the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—A delegation headed by ex-Justice Strong, representing the American Bible society at the Mohawk conference, and several religious and missionary societies, called upon the president to-day to urge upon him a modification of the order of the interior department prohibiting the use of the Indian language in Indian schools. The president's reply was entirely satisfactory to the delegation. He said it was not intended that the order should be so literally construed as to forbid religious instruction in the Indian language and that the recent annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs has made this clear.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The name of the postoffice at Vick, Merrick county, Neb., was changed to-day to Palmer and Lawrence Brennan appointed postmaster, vice Henry M. Cox, superseded.

The following Iowa postmasters were appointed to-day: Philip Berggren, Sheldahl, Polk county, vice D. Hatfield, resigned; Albert F. Howard, Wilsonville, Van Burea county, vice F. M. Harlan, resigned.

Export Rates Settled.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The executive committee of the trunk lines decided the matter of export rates at its meeting to-day. The Grand Trunk acquiesced in the decision of the committee. By the rule adopted, the average through rate to Liverpool from Chicago was adopted as the rate for all routes to the other side of the Atlantic. By this arrangement it will cost the same by whichever seaboard outlet export stuff may be forwarded.

Steamship Arrivals.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arrived—The Werra, from Bremen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Arrived—The England, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Arrived—The Milanese, from Boston.

GLASGOW, Nov. 2.—Arrived—The Scandinavian, from Boston.

STORY OF A FORTUNE.

A Fight for the Wealth of a Brooklyn Miser.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Nelson J. Waterbury, jr., is counsel for plaintiff in an action to recover something like half a million dollars which was left unclaimed in Brooklyn twenty years ago, and which has been accumulating at compound interest in the treasury of New York ever since. In 1819 the colonel of an English regiment was ordered from Great Britain to Canada, and he took with him his two motherless boys, Edwin and William, and when his regiment was ordered back to England a few years later he placed the boys in charge of a French Catholic priest at Amherstburg, Ontario. The children were to remain with the priest and to be educated by him. After that they were to return to England. They remained in school for two or three years, then ran away and were never heard of afterward by their father, who exhausted every means to discover what had become of them. He died soon after his loss. In after years it was learned that Edwin went to Michigan, where all trace of him was lost. William, however, came to Brooklyn, lived alone, and was known to his neighbors as a half mad miser. He was supposed to be a Frenchman because he spoke English with French accent and also slightly altered the spelling of his name. In 1867 William died without issue, so far as known. He left an estate valued at $300,000 and willed $20,000 of it to his brother Edwin, whose name he spelled correctly, and whom he had not seen since their escape from Amherstburg. Nearly as much more money was bequeathed to friends and servants. The remainder was left to found an orphan asylum. Because of some technical formalities in the execution of the will, the court set it aside and the money was locked up by the authorities. Recently, Kenealy, of the Herald, hearing of this money and finding that the name of the wealthy Brooklynite was the same as his own, wrote home to England for information and received in reply what he considered to be incontrovertible proof of relationship to the dead man. He placed the matter in the hands of Waterbury and hopes to secure the money. There are two other brothers of Kenealy, who will share the money if the suit is successful. They are Alexander, a Philadelphia newspaper man, and Maurice, who is a journalist and is now somewhere in the west. A. J. Kenealy is the son of the famous Dr. Kenealy who defended the Tichborne claimant.

JEFF'S LAST DAYS.

The Leader of the Lost Cause Approaching the Stix.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There are considerable doubts as to whether Jefferson Davis will return to his isolated home at Beauvoir, Miss., alive. His condition, to say the least, is extremely precarious. For several years he has been troubled with a serious affection of the heart. The excitement of the last week served only to aggravate his ailment. Since last Saturday he has been confined to his bed and physicians have been in daily attendance. His faithful wife has been at his bedside continually, and every attention has been accorded to the sufferer. The wound which he received in the Mexican war is troubling him considerably, and he is scarcely able to walk. He is in a very enfeebled condition, and his family are fearful that he will not recover from the exhaustion. He has spoken but little since Saturday, and has taken but little nourishment. Dr. Hatton, the attending physician, expresses great fears of his inability to leave the city on Thursday, as was arranged before his visit. He rallies at times and earnestly questions those about him concerning the result of General Gordon's speeches in Ohio and the manner in which the southern people are disposed to receive his conciliatory utterances. Yesterday he felt greatly improved and despite advice to the contrary he entertained the young ladies of the Wesleyan college. When they called at 4 o'clock Davis was helped down stairs by Mrs. Davis and Captain Johnson. When the reception was concluded he returned to his room completely exhausted. It is understood that his daughters, who are the guests of the city of Macon, have been summoned to their father's side. The end is expected at any moment.

Davis is seventy-nine years of age.

[Press.]—The reports that Jefferson Davis is in a precarious condition are not correct. His health is better than it has been at any time since he left Beauvoir. Last night he received a number of friends and conversed with them until a late hour. This morning he was in fine spirits and in better health than usual.

Business Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Attachments were issued to-day against the wholesale millinery house of Isaac B. Rosenthal & Co., aggregating $71,000. The firm has a branch in New York and the creditors claim that it recently issued accommodation papers aggregating $150,000 and that the firm holding it was liable to fail, hence the attachment. The details of the assets and liabilities are not yet known.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—Joseph Smith, a capitalist, made an assignment to-day to W. F. Boyd. Assets, $250,000; liabilities, $200,000. The failure is traceable to the Fidelity bank failure and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad trouble.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—David Scott, of the firm of Vernon Bros. & Co., paper dealers, who is reported to be worth several hundred thousand dollars, has been missing since a week ago Saturday. Thomas Vernon, head of the firm, says: "We find that Mr. Scott issued the firm's endorsement to the amount of about $60,000, and besides that he has out notes of his own, to what amount we do not know."

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—An attachment was issued to-day against the Ivanhoe Paper company of this city and Patterson, N. J. Its plant was mortgaged a few days ago for $56,000. It is valued at $250,000, and bears a first mortgage of $71,000.

An Important Mining Suit.

RAPID CITY, Dak., Nov. 2—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The first really important mining suit in the history of the Pennington county court is now on trial. It is the case of Marshall et al. vs. the Harney Peak Tin Mining company and involves the title of valuable tin property. The plaintiff located one claim called "You Bet," and afterwards a claim called "Coates" was located at right angles with "You Bet." "You Bet" was worthless. "Coates" was sold to the defendant two years ago and has a true fissure vein. The plaintiff claims the vein on "You Bet" trends and that it is a part of the vein claimed by Coates. The question of the existence of mineral on "You Bet" and the right of intersecting side lines are the points involved. Much expert testimony has been taken and even the claims will be introduced in evidence. The jury will be taken to Hill City, twenty miles from here, to-morrow to look at the ground. The case excites great interest among miners and mining men.

Washburne's Will.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The will of the late Elihu B. Washburne was admitted to probate o-day. The estate consists of personal property valued at $750,000 and real estate of the value of $135,000 or more. Five hundred thousand dollars of his fortune is held in trust for the benefit of his two sons, Pitt and Elihu. The remainder of his property, with the exception of a number of special bequests, is bequeathed to all his children to be shared alike. The estate is not to be divided until three years have elapsed. Among the special bequests is one of $1,000 to his sister-in-law, Ellen H. Grallet, $1,000 to the Newsboys' home of Chicago, and money to defray the cost of a memorial window in the South Presbyterian church at Galena, Ill. His public and private documents, his paintings, relics, etc., he leaves to his son Hempstead to dispose of as he deems best.

The Report Untrue.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The report that the British bark Temple Bar foundered in the Bristol channel during yesterday's storm and all the crew lost is untrue.

A Henn On.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Lieutenant Henn, owner of the yacht Galatea, says he will take his boat to America again in the spring and take part in all of next season's regattas.

THE CATTLEMEN ADJOURN.

Considerable Business Transacted Yesterday and Officers Elected.

TROUBLE OVER OLEOMARGARINE.

The Resolution Apt to Cause Strife—Air Brakes Favored for Stock Cars—The Next Meeting Place Undecided.

End of the Convention.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Such a large number of the cattlemen returned to their homes last night and this morning that the attendance at the third day of the convention was comparatively small. When the session began, shortly after 10 o'clock, there were only about twenty-five on hand to keep the oratorical ball in motion. The pleasant weather induced a great many of the visitors to take advantage of the generous opportunities offered for sight seeing. Several carriage loads left the Coates house early in the morning and either stopped at the exposition or the fat stock show. The hour before the closing of the session yesterday afternoon was devoted to general discussion. The different phases of pleuro-pneumonia were thoroughly shaken up and given a good airing. When the convention was opened shortly after 10 o'clock to-day, Dr. Ames, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported concerning the oleomargarine resolution, as follows:

Whereas, The several interests which compose the convention and the association under whose auspices it meets would be placed in antagonism by discussion and action upon questions affecting oleomargarine legislation by congress and its usefulness for effecting other and more primary objects be thereby impaired; therefore

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to discuss or take action upon either of the resolutions in regard to such legislation submitted to the convention, and that they be laid upon the table.

The report seemed to meet with the hearty approval of the members, for a unanimous and ringing "aye" followed the call for a vote on the adoption of the report. The committee further reported that votes of thanks were due Commissioner of Agriculture Colman and Dr. Salmon for their able papers touching the pleuro-pneumonia question, and the legislative committee for untiring efforts to pass the Miller Cary bill. The committee further reported that the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Eder, of Kansas, was too broad to be discussed at the present convention, as time could not be afforded to consider it. The committee therefore made a report of "inexpedient to act on the questions." Mr. Eder arose and said: "I am satisfied with the report of the committee on resolutions. This matter has been seriously considered by the cattle men of Kansas. I am prepared to defend the statement made in the resolution, but am also willing to stand by the committee."

Mr. L. S. Coffin, of Iowa, introduced a resolution asking that the convention consider the importance of doing away with the old style of brake on stock cars, and showing the importance of introducing air brakes on cattle cars. The resolution was adopted.

The committee also adopted the resolution introduced by Mr. Clay, of Chicago, late yesterday afternoon. It was as follows:

Whereas, All that the dairymen have in the past asked was that oleomargarine and all substitutes or imitations of butter for sale should be required by law to be so offered in real character and under its true name; and

Whereas, We now have a law to that effect; therefore be it

Resolved, That these substitutes for butter discriminate against the products of fat stock not asked for by intelligent and fair minded dairymen, and we respectfully ask that such discrimination be discontinued.

The committee on transportation desiring more time in which to prepare its report, was given until the next annual meeting and instructed to report in print.

Ex-President Smith, in a short speech, said that as the business of the convention had been finished he would make a motion to adjourn sine die in order that the business meeting might be held at once before final adjournment. A vote of thanks was tendered the officers of the convention and the citizens of Kansas City.

The conflicting resolutions relating to oleomargarine and butterine, introduced yesterday, will, it is feared, make more trouble between the cattlemen than has the quarantine question.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the business meeting of the association was opened by President Smith. The treasurer's report was read. It showed the association to be in a flourishing condition. Last year it was decided by the finance committee to make an assessment on the different railroad companies, stock yards and live stock exchanges throughout the country. It was intended to raise $6,000 and nearly all has been paid in, leaving the association with plenty of money to do business with. The executive committee reported simply that proper efforts had been made to place the association on a solid financial basis. In fact, the chairman, in a preliminary apology, said the only excuse he could give for making the report at all was the demand made by the by-laws. On a motion made by Dr. Ames, a committee consisting of Messrs. Funk, Wagner, Price, Leggett and Coffin were appointed to effect a permanent organization and reported as follows: For president, W. A. Towers; vice presidents, Elmer Washburn, H. E. Alvord, Azel Ames; executive committee, J. T. Brush, Thomas B. Walls, jr., Granville Stuart, Adams Carl, Thomas Sturgis, F. C. Stevens, Isaac Prior, T. Alex Seth, James Ballentine, William Leggett, W. A. Paxton, L. N. Bonham, Thomas B. Price, George W. Simpson, L. K. Scofield; secretary, A. H. Sardors; treasurer, Jake Clay, jr.

A motion was offered thanking the retiring president and it was adopted with three cheers. Also a motion prevailed making all ex-presidents ex-officio members of the executive committee.

Just before adjournment the subjoined resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this convention that almost irreparable financial embarrassment has resulted to some members of this association through the action of the president in ordering the removal of all cattle from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian country under peculiar terms, and feeling that the situation was not fully understood by him at the time said order was made; therefore,

Resolved, That if upon an investigation of the matter it be found as alleged by the lessees that they were occupying the land in good faith and under at least "as they supposed" a color of law and were not guilty of any offense for which they should be made to suffer, we deem it but just that proper compensation should be made by congress to them for their losses.

In accordance with an invitation extended by a committee of local business men, all of whom are identified with the cattle industries, the delegates took advantage of opportunities afforded to see the city. There were fifteen carriages in the procession. The route was not prearranged, but extended over all the principal streets in the city and terminated at the exposition and the fat stock show at Riverview park.

The place for holding the next convention was not decided upon. The choice was left with the executive committee, most of the members of which departed for their homes last night. A majority of those remaining were of the opinion that Kansas City would not be the spot chosen, although all were delighted with the manner in which they had been received here. It is the general opinion that St. Louis has the best chance. President Smith was this afternoon presented with a gold-headed cane.

The Butter Convention.

MANCHESTER, Ia., Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The second day of the National Butter, Egg and Cheese association opened with a largely increased attendance, a large number of delegates having come in last night. The various measures of protection which are required by the dairy interests of the country have been discussed today. The oleomargarine people, who are seeking the repeal of the national law requiring dealers in that product to be licensed, are watching the proceedings with considerable interest. In to-day's session W. H. Duckworth, of the New York Butter exchange, reported resolutions for the better protection of dairymen. J. W. Johnson, of Oskaloosa, gave an address on "Intelligence a Prime Factor in Successful Farming," which was followed by a general discussion on "Permanent Pasture." The afternoon was given to the examination of dairy products and apparatus.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

The American Association in Session at Philadelphia Elects Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—At this morning's session of the American Woman's Suffrage association, the resolutions presented yesterday on the plans of work proposed by the association and affirming the determination of its members to press their claims for the right of suffrage by petitioning various states legislatures for the right to vote at all municipal elections, were discussed and adopted. A committee was appointed to confer with reference to harmonizing differences between the National and American associations.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana; vice-presidents, Mary A. Livermore, of Massachusetts; Hon. George William Curtis, of New York: Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Mrs. H. M. Tracy Cutler, of Illinois; Deborah G. King, of Nebraska; Major C. K. Hudson, of Kansas; Rebecca M. Hazzard, of Missouri; Martha A. Dorsett, of Minnesota; Mary B. Clay, of Kentucky; Mary S. Knaggs, of Michigan, and Mrs. May J. Coggeshall, of Iowa; chairman of executive committee, Lucy Stone, of Massachusetts; foreign corresponding secretary, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Rhode Island; recording secretary, Martha C. Callahan, of Iowa; corresponding secretary, Henry B. Blackwell, of Massachusetts; treasurer, Mrs. Abbie T. Coleman, of Massachusetts.

Scabs Ambushed.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to merchants here from Planter Saccasagne, of Tigerville, says: "Strikers shot four of my laborers this morning from ambush. I have telegraphed the governor for troops. Please see that they get off at once." The Washington artillery were informed of the tenor of the dispatch and the officers are awaiting the action of the governor. Yesterday forty-five white laborers were sent to the Saccasagne plantation to fill the places of the strikers, but whether the four men ambushed and shot this morning were among this number or of those remaining upon the plantation is not known here.

A special to the Times-Democrat from Tigerville says, regarding the shooting, that no one was killed, but several persons were slightly hurt. All is quiet, as the new men have left.

News received from the sugar plantations below New Iberia shows that everything is quiet, but work is suspended or nearly so. Dispatches from many plantations up the river indicate that hands are striking all over and in many places have been given the alternative of returning to work or leaving the place. Trouble is expected to ensue when an effort is made in a day or two to force the strikers to leave the plantation.

The Fiftieth Anniversary.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The fiftieth anniversary of the mechanics institute was celebrated at Nottingham this evening. The duke of St. Albans presided. Phelps, United States minister, in a speech said the object of popular education was chiefly to give labor strength and skill. The days of unskilled labor were fast passing away. The ultimate object of education must be to teach men to reason and think for themselves instead of getting opinions from the newspapers. He deprecated the flood of talk in England, where, he said, there was a morbid craving for speeches, which was like the craving for other stimulants not wholesome. He made more speeches during his residence in England than he would be allowed to make during the remainder of his life in New York, where orators were turned loose only once in four years. The effect of this was to compel people to think for themselves.

An Inter-State Decision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The inter-state commerce commission has decided the case of the boards of trade of Farmington, Northfield, Farrbault and Owatonna (Minnesota), against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company. The plaintiffs, who are located on the Iowa and Minnesota division of the road, complained that the rate on wheat to Milwaukee and Chicago was double that from stations on the river division, which is to all intents and purposes a parallel line. The commission holds that the complaint is well founded, and that while a reasonable differential rate may be allowed on the Iowa and Minnesota division on account of greater distance and probable larger expense of transportation and greater stringency of competitive forces on the river division, the difference above the present rate on the river division should not exceed 2½ cents per 100.

The Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 2.—To-day's attendance was large, the weather good, and the track in excellent condition.

Seven furlongs: Roddy Pringle won, Skobeloff second, Prince Louis third. Time—1:30.

Six furlongs: Roundabout won, Quotation second, Cousin James third. Time—1:16¾.

One mile: Governor won, Gleaner second, Florence E. third. Time—1:42.

One and one-sixteenth miles: Paragon won, Elgin second, Kirklin third. Time—2:02½.

National Jockey Club Races.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—There was a fair track at Joy City to-day.

One and one-sixteenth miles: Glenmound won, Wilfred second, Barnum third. Time—1:52½.

For two-year-olds, three-fourths mile: Joe Lee won, Nance second, Regulus third. Time—1:19.

Three-fourths mile: Swift won, Banner Bearer second, Bess third. Time—1:16½.

Seven-eighths mile: Theodosius won, The Bourbon second, Frankie B. third. Time—1:32½.

Steeplechase, over full course: Sherrod won, Diamond second, Miss Cleveland third. Time—5:33.

Trotting at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The weather and track were fine at Oakland to-day. In the trotting match between Franklin and Bonanza, Franklin won the first, second and fifth heats and the race. The fourth heat was a dead heat. Best time—2:37.

Half mile dash: Norton won, Albermarle second. Time—50 seconds.

One mile, trotting: Brown Dick won in three straight heats. Best time—2:39.

Powderly Makes a Personal Appeal.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—The general executive board of the Knights of Labor has just issued a circular to be read at meetings of all assemblies appealing for aid of striking anthracite miners. Accompanying the circular is a personal appeal from General Master Workman Powderly. He says this is the first time he has been called upon to apply before the order in this capacity. He says the evictions in Ireland cannot outrival scenes in the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Condemned the Tower.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Government Inspector Holmes arrived in this city to-day and condemned the tower to the custom house now in process of construction. The building was planned by Government Architect Bell, who has since been superseded. The tower will have to be torn down, which will necessitate an additional expense of $15,000 and delay the completion of the building several months.

A Crooked Alderman.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—John Mulholland, city garbage contractor, to-day made public the fact that Alderman William J. Looney was really the contractor. This is contrary to the city charter, and steps are being taken toward Looney's impeachment.

A Native Uprising.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Mail advices from Sierra Leone say the natives at Sanachoo have risen and massacred the native police and a number of people. The gunboats Acorn and Electa will proceed to the scene to suppress the rising.

A FOOLISH VIRGIN.

Her Lamp Was Trimmed, But the Bridegroom Came Not.

Carrie Seedeberg has hung up her bridal veil, and the poor girl sobs and her heart is breaking for the bridegroom that cometh not. She has been disappointed in winning a husband; in short, she is a flaming victim of misplaced confidence. Until a short time ago Carrie manipulated the dishes in the trough of the Metropolitan hotel, and her employers considered her a first rate dishwasher. In her perambulations when she was at rest from her duties, Carrie met a man, and that man swore undying devotion. He was head over heels in love with her, and it is presumed that in their moonlight strolls and season of love making this man for whom she now weeps pictured to her the happy hours they would enjoy in a little cottage. At all events, he promised to make her his wife, and suggested that she withdraw from active service as a dishwasher and prepare for her wedding, which was fixed for Tuesday last. Carrie complied, prepared her wedding trousseau, and was ready to change her name on the appointed day. She appeared at the selected place, but the would-be husband was conspicuous for his absence. The poor, deluded girl waited, but in vain, and has now come to the sensible conclusion that she was deceived and will resume her vocation.

German Fair.

Last night the fair for the benefit of the German-American school opened under most favorable auspices at Germania hall and will continue until next Saturday night. The display of fancy articles excels anything yet exhibited by the German ladies in this city.

Our Latest Acquisition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Mail advices from the Hawaiian islands are to the effect that the Hawaiian government has decided to cede Pearl river harbor to the United States as a coaling station, but the provision is made that in case the present reciprocity treaty is abrogated that the American government shall relinquish the harbor. The harbor in question is near Honolulu, and is regarded as the finest in the Hawaiian group.

Balfour and the Law.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Balfour has written a letter in which he says that he does not doubt that Ireland, with time and patience, will see the law again in a position of supremacy, from which it ought never to have been allowed to fall. The task of restoring the law is not easy, but sympathy encourages those engaged upon it.

The Fire Record.

WINTHROP, Mass., Nov. 2.—Fire broke out this afternoon in W. E. Whitman's agricultural works and they were totally destroyed. The loss cannot be given, but is heavy, with little insurance. About fifty neighboring buildings were ignited, but the flames were extinguished before doing serious damage.

Suicided Over the Scandal.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—George Bouy, the accomplice of General d'Audlau in the sale of decorations, committed suicide to-day by shooting. The police were about to arrest him. After a desperate attempt to escape he shot himself.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Fair weather; light to fresh variable winds; slightly cooler.

For Iowa: Fair weather; stationary temperature; light variable winds.

For Eastern Dakota: Local rains or snow, followed by colder, fair weather; light to fresh northwesterly winds.

The Kaiser's Condition.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Emperor William is not yet able to rise. The disturbing symptoms are abating, but the pain at the base of the spine continues, especially acute with any movement.

The First Train.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The first train over the Kansas City extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway arrived here to-day. The train will run regularly after this week.

The Death Record.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 2.—Hon. Anson Rogers, ex-mayor of this city, died here to-day after a prolonged illness. He was a pioneer resident and one of the best known men in the state.

Distinguished Britons.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 2.—A distinguised party of Englismen, members of the international peace commission, who arrived in Pittsburg last night with Andrew Carnegie, spent today in visiting various points of interest in the city and vicinity.

Liberal Gains.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The municipal elections in England are completed. The returns show a gain for the liberals of seventy-eight and a gain for the conservatives and dissident liberals of sixty-two.

The Pancake Thrower Released.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Mrs. Anna Sachs, who threw a pancake at Mrs. Cleveland during the president's visit to this city, was released to-day on appeal by the payment of $15.

"BUNKO."

M. Quad's Experience in Chicago—He Blows in $30.

Detroit Free Press: You read about the bunko game every day or two, but do you know what it is? Something was said in a Chicago paper the other day about my being bunkoed in that city a couple of weeks ago. I deny the allegation in the most eigorous manner. I can take the reporter who wrote that item by the heels and make him wish in about a minute that he had been born a hundred years earlier or later. It is the basest slander—the meanest campaign scandal—the boldest falsehood since 1492.

Before proceeding further let me say that the word bunko is sometimes spelled bunco. You can have it either way you like, but the game is nearly always the same, and all victims feel the same.

Play the bunko game on me! Why, I knew that game thirty years ago, and I claim to be able to tell a bunko-steerer from a lawyer a whole block away. Indeed, I've had bunko men drop around to tell me that I was the very last man on the face of the earth they'd think of running up against. I might be roped in with a gold brick, but on bunko—never.

I had just come out of the Tremont house and turned up State street, when a good looking young fellow halted me, extended his hand for a shake and exclaimed;

"Why, Quad, old fellow, how are you, and how are all the folks in Detroit?"

I smiled. I smiled because I knew he was a bunko steerer. He had got my name and town from the hotel register, after the usual fashion. But I shook his hand and replied that I was pretty well, and that Detroit was daily improving. What's the use of trying to crush a bunko steerer into a lifeless mass without a moment's warning. Besides, I wanted a little fun, and I knew he was a bunko steerer—knew it as well as I knew that I was in Chicago.

"I'm awful glad to see any one from Detroit," he continued. "I suppose you see father almost every day?"

I assured him that I saw his father semi-daily, and that the old gent was looking as happy as a Hubbard squash at fair time. This seemed to relieve his intense anxiety on that point and he invited me to have a cigar. No man who can get a cigar at the expense of a bunko steerer should refuse it. We entered a gilded den of deviltry, devoted to the sale of tobacco and got our weeds, and as we sauntered up State street we seemed a band of brothers. I knew what his next move would be and was ready for him.

We had not gone two blocks when he halted and said:

"Ah! this call to mind. I bought a lottery ticket the other day and it drew a little prize. This must be the place where they cash it. Yes, this is the place."

I congratulated him on his luck. I told him I had been buying lottery tickets since the year 1 and never yet struck a prize. His next move would be to ask me to go up stairs with him and get the cash. I've seen the game played fifty times, you know.

"By the way, come up with me a minute," he said, as he looked at his ticket. "These fellows may be all right, or they may be full of tricks. At any rate, I'd like a friend along."

I went. Who's afraid of a bunko-steerer? I was chuckling to myself all the time, and was willing to give the fellow a little more rope. We ascended to the third floor and entered an office. There were two well dressed men in there. They didn't seem to know my friend, and he looked around as if he hadn't been in that very room five hundred times before.

"This—this ticket hit a—a prize yesterday, didn't it?" he asked as he produced the paper.

"Yes, sir—$350," was the reply "Jim, give the gentleman his money."

It was counted out. Then the gentlemen explained to me that they had a daily drawing, and cashed prizes at once. That's the way the bunko game is always played, and nobody need be taken in. The tickets were $2 each, and there was to be a drawing right away. If I wanted to invest they would"—.

"I invest! Ring in on me an old chestnut of that color! Take me for a granger from Posey County! But, after a little reflection I thought I'd try it. It might be all right after all. While they looked like bunko men, one can't always judge by looks. I invested $6 and hit a prize of $10. I was $4 ahead, and I'd give them the grin and walk out, I—. But if I invested the $10 I'd probably hit $20, and-and-well, I invested the $10. I lost it, but was assured that I'd have better luck next time. I knew that as well as they did. No bunko man can teach me anything. I invested $10 more and lost. Then I put in $30 and lost. Then I remembered that I had agreed to meet a man at the First National Bank at 10 o'clock, and I bade them good morning and tripped gayly down stairs, stopping at the door long enough to ask them if it was a good day for suckers.

Now, that's all there was to it, and that's all the foundation that Chicago paper had for saying that I was bunkoed. I identified the steerer the moment he addressed me. I knew the office up stairs was a snide the minute I entered it. I knew the drawing was a fraud, and therefore the fellows had no show.

Oh, yes, I left some money up there, but when a man sees three young men trying hard to earn an honest living, he's pizen mean if he won't help 'em a little.

The Genius of the Railroad King.

Edward T. Peters, in the Forum for November: Able and popular writers dwell with great emphasis on the vast services rendered by certain men in increasing production or economizing distribution. I think, however, that a tendency to hero worship may be discerned in their readiness to measure the services of such men by their success in accumulating wealth. One might think, for example, from some of theis statements that the reduction which has taken place within the past twenty years in the charges for transportation between the west and the seaboard had been mainly, if noi wholly, due to a marvelous capacity for directing railroad business possessed and exercised by such men as Jay Gould and the late Commodore Vanderbilt; whereas the obvious truth is, that a number of causes have been operating within the quarter of a century which must have led to a large cheapening of transportation under any ordinarily efficient management. The homestead law, enacted in 1862, placed a high premium on the settlement of the public land states and territories, while thousands of miles of railroad, built mainly at the public expense, facilitated access to the vacant lands, and furnished the settlers with a means of marketing their produce. These subsidized roads in the remote west sesved as feeders to the main trunk lines further east, and, in connection with the general growth of population, so increased their business that it became an easy matter to do that business at a smaller relative cost. In the meantime, a revolution in the manufacture of steel enormously lessened the expense arising from the wear of rails, while improvements in the construction of locomotives and rolling stock resulted in further economies.

It is to such causes, rather than to any phenomenal power of management on the part of the few men, that we owe the bulk of the reduction which has taken place in the price of transportation; and, if we accept the sort of management that has been directed to "freezing out" or "squeezing out," small shareholders and small corporations, and to keeping the price of transportation as far above its cost "as the traffic would bear," it is not to extraordinary management, but mainly to such causes as those pointed out in the last paragraph, that the great Wall street fortunes identified with railroad investments owe their origin. It may be a convenience to certain minds to luvest our Goulds and Vanderbilts with the attributes of demi-gods by way of accounting for phenomena that cannot otherwise be squared with their own social and economic theories; but unprejudiced inquirers after the truth are justified in seeking a less thaumaturgical explanation; and when it lies as close at hand as in the yresent instance, they may be pardoned for giving it the preference.

Nebraska Savings Bank.

Cor. 16th and Farnam Sts.
Chamber of Commerce Building.

Capital Stock - - - $400,000
Liability of Stockholders, 800,000

The Largest Savings Bank in Nebraska.

Five Per Cent Paid on Deposits. Loans Made on Real Estate and personal security, Notes, Warrants, Stocks and Bonds Purchased.

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Telephone No. 375, Omaha, Nebraska.

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Girard, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,264,548.79
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