OMAHA FLYERS OUT IN FORCE

Roadster Matinee Well Attended and Productive of Splendid Sport.

GARFIELD PARK GIVEN A KNOCK DOWN

Injunction Asked for Against the Chicago Authorities Denied—Successful Wind-Up of the Washington Park Races—Base Ball and Other Sports.

There was a trifle too much caloric in circulation yesterday afternoon for a very successful roadster meeting, and the attendance was comparatively small. As it was, however, there were several hundred in the grandstand, and they apparently enjoyed the several events with as much gusto as if thousands had been on hand to share in their enthusiasm.

As good luck would have it, however, by the time the flyers were summoned for the free-for-all-pace a thin stratum of clouds overspread the sky and greatly tempered the fierce rays of Old Sol, and rendered things quite pleasant indeed. Owing to the recent rains the track was in poor condition, being very slow.

The Seventh Ward band was on hand, and dispensed some very inspiriting strains between heats.

The judges and timers were: Messrs. H. K. Burket, Henry Clay Terry and George M. Swigert, the latter acting as starter also.

Two Mice Races.

In the free-for-all-pace there were four starters, as follows: William S., b. g., H. H. Martin; Oklahoma, s. g., W. J. Hughes; Columbus Tom, b. g., G. D. Edwards; Buffalo Girl, b. m., Robert Wells.

The quartette got a good start, Oklahoma leading from the wire. Columbus Tom broke badly in the first turn, but being admirably managed by Mr. Edwards was enabled to make a close finish for last place. Oklahoma won by two good lengths. Time: 1:26.

Oklahoma took the second again without being headed. Buffalo Girl left her feet immediately on leaving the mark, but was driven well by Mr. Wells and gave Oklahoma a spirited chase down the stretch. Time: 1:25½. Summary:

Oklahoma	1	1
Buffalo Girl	2	2
Columbus Tom	3	4
William S.	4	3

Time: 1:26, 1:25½.

There were but two starters in the 2:40 trot, as below: Charles W. b. g., W. C. Pritchard, and Charlie, b. g., William Snyder.

The pair started off nose and nose, but Charles W. acted badly and Charlie trotted in a length or two to the good. Time: 1:30.

The second heat was quite a hoss race. Charlie first showed front, but breaking at the turn, changed places with Charles W. On the last turn Charlie trotted finely, and was quickly on Charles W.'s shoulder. A second break, 100 yards from the wire, settled his chances, and Charles W. won handily. Time: 1:25.

Charles W. took the third heat and race, although Charlie gave him a run for his money. Time: 1:25½. Summary:

Charles W.	2	1	1
Charley	1	2	2

Time: 1:30, 1:25, 1:25½.

Splendid Sport all Through.

The 2:50 trot brought out a field of six: Shingles, b. g., George Wakefield; John, s. g., R. O. Backus; Tuck, s. g., J. E. Van Gilder; Folly M., b. m., C. E. Morrell; Bay Mage, b. g., Richard Dick Smith; Billy, b. g., Charles Unitt.

After repeated scorings, the bunch got off well together. John was the first to show front, but breaking on the first turn was passed by Folly M. and Shingles, Folly M. going under the wire three lengths in the lead. Time: 1:25½.

Folly M. getting the best of the start in the second heat, maintained it to the finish, winning by a half dozen lengths. Time: 1:23½. Summary:

Folly	1	1
Shingles	2	3
John	3	2
Bay Mage	4	4
Billy	5	dr
Tuck	6	5

Time: 1:25½, 1:23½.

The running race, half mile and repeat, brought out five of the gang tails, as follows: Dixie, b. s., Will Colfax; Sugarfoot, b. g., Tom Colkitt; Ben, s. g., Lee Forbes; Slips, b. g., Bert Delrance; Fleetfoot, s. m., C. H. Dennelly. Slips drew the pole, Sugarfoot second, Ben third, Dixie fourth, Fleetfoot fifth.

On the fourth scoring Swigert gave the word go, Ben getting left at the post, the others even up. Sugarfoot took a commanding lead and looked like a dead winner until rounding into the stretch, when Dixie's southern blood began to tell and fairly into the stretch Dixie collared Sugarfoot and soon passed him, coming in two good lengths ahead. Sugarfoot second, Fleetfoot third. Slips bolted at the draw gate, clearing the bars like a bird on the wing. The jockey was thrown, but escaped uninjured. A half-dozen men were knocked down by the vaulting steed, and as remarkable as it may seem no one was hurt. It was a spirited dash. Time: 53½.

Dixie, Sugarfoot and Slips were the only starters in the second heat, Fleetfoot having been drawn. It was a lead pipe for Colonel Colfax's hoss, he jumping into the van from the sendoff, and winning hands down. Slips beat Sugar out for second. Time: 56. Summary:

Dixie	1	1
Sugarfoot	2	3
Slips	4	2
Fleetfoot	3	dr
Ben		dr

Time: 53½; 56.

The name of C. W. Pritchard's horse, Charles W., was changed to All-Time, jr., just before the race, and William Snyder's Charlie to Charles S.

It was a most successful matinee, despite the weather.

GARFIELD PARK.

Chicago Authorities Refuse to Issue Its Managers a License.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—Judge Horton of the circuit court today dissolved the injunction restraining the city from interfering with the selling of pools at the Garfield race track on the ground that such pool selling is gambling and forbidden by state laws. The Garfield Racing association is in the habit of racing a few old "skates" under the names of racehorses and using this fact as a cover for its real business, the selling of pools on eastern races. As soon as the decision was announced the mayor forbade the issuance of a license to the association and the chief of police gave notice that he would suppress all pool selling on the course. The managers announce that they will nevertheless open the summer meeting on Monday and admission to the grounds will be free.

At a meeting of the breeding horse owners and trainers held here tonight an agreement was drawn up expressing the conviction that their interests were not sufficiently protected, and determined to form the protective association of race horse owners. Officers were elected, W. R. Letcher of Richmond, Ky., being chosen president; Hiram Scogran of Louisville, vice president; Claude Desha of Cynthiana, Ky., secretary and treasurer.

It is not the aim of the organization to antagonize the racing clubs, but rather to co-operate fully with them in repressing and punishing fraud, remedying existing differences and work together for the advancement of racing interests.

VAN BUREN'S GREAT RUN.

Little Jack Rabbit Gives Semper Rex and Joe Blackburn the Go-By.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—This was the last day of the Washington Park races. It was not necessary for the Kendall stable to start Yo Tambien to win the Wheeler handicap, the richest event in the west and the closing stake race of the Washington Park meeting. The little sensational "jack rabbit" Van Buren was alone intrusted with the stable colors and the stable money placed at 8 to 1, and he won all the way, going the distance, one mile and a quarter, in the fastest time of the year—2:06.

Semper Rex and Joe Blackburn were the public choice, but Semper Rex was never dangerous and although Joe Blackburn made a terrific run down the stretch he could not catch the "jack rabbit." For the last half there was an interesting race going on behind Van Buren for the place, in which Ethel, Forerunner and Joe Blackburn figured. Forerunner quit at the head of the stretch and Ethel ran third.

First race, purse $600, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs, nine starters: Falstaff (5 to 2) won, Lady Jane colt (8 to 1) second, Johnetta (10 to 1) third. Time: 1:02¼.

Second race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, beaten nonwinners at this meeting, nine starters, six furlongs: Gorman (11 to 5) won, Bernardo (6 to 1) second, Miss Dixie (12 to 1) third. Time: 1:14¼.

Third race, the Wheeler handicap, for 3-year-olds and upwards, $100 each, $25 forfeit, $5,000 added, 135 nominations, one mile and a quarter, eleven starters: Van Buren (8 to 1) won, Joe Blackburn (5 to 2) second, Ethel (20 to 1) third. Time: 2:06. Net value to winner, $7,433.

Fourth race, purse $550, for 3-year-olds and up, selling, one mile, eight starters: Bonnie Byrd (7 to 1) won, Joe Carter, (2 to 1) second, Reveal (10 to 1) third. Time: 1:41.

Fifth race, purse $700, for 3-year-olds and up, mile and one-sixteenth, eight starters: Mary Sue (4 to 1) won, Come to Taw (5 to 1) second, Randier (12 to 1) third. Time: 1:47¾.

Sixth race, purse and conditions same as fifth, mile and one-sixteenth, eight starters: Illume (3 to 1) won, Not Us second, Prince Fortunatus third. Time: 1:47¾.

Monmouth Park's Program.

MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., July 23.—Fully 10,000 were attracted to Monmouth this afternoon by the pleasant weather and an excellent program of seven races, which included four stake events. The real excitement of the afternoon was inaugurated by Mars, who shouldered 122 pounds and carried it to victory, after going a mile and five furlongs for the Stevens' stakes.

First race, the Passaic stakes, six furlongs, four starters: Kingston (20 to 5) won, Correction (8 to 1) second, Sir Matthew (2 to 1) third. Time: 1:13¼.

Second race, the Sapling stakes, six furlongs, seven starters: Don Alonzo (3 to 5) won, Hammie (6 to 1) second, Tom Watson (7 to 1) third. Time: 1:13¾.

Third race, the Stevens stakes, one mile and five furlongs, four starters: Mars (8 to 5) won, Kilkenny (6 to 1) second, Merry Monarch (6 to 5) third. Time: 2:53.

Fourth race, five furlongs, thirteen starters: Sweet Alice (5 to 1) won, Reginald (4 to 1) second, Extra (4 to 1) third. Time: 1:01.

Fifth race, one mile and one-sixteenth, seven starters: Gloaming (4 to 1) won, May Win (8 to 1) second, Equity (20 to 1) third. Time: 1:47¾.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, nine starters: Julio (30 to 1) won, Kirkover (12 to 1) second, Joy (3 to 2) third. Time: 1:27.

Seventh race, seven furlongs, thirteen starters: Tormentor (2 to 1) won, Pactolus (4 to 1) second, Captain Browne (10 to 1) third. Time: 59¾.

Homewood Meeting Closed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 23.—Today ended the most successful series of trotting and pacing races ever given by the Homewood Driving Park association. There were more than 6,000 persons present this afternoon and the total attendance for the four days was more than 35,000. The interest in the races was greater than ever before, and as a result the betting was the heaviest ever known in this city. The pools sold aggregated over $250,000. In today's events the talent was successful only in the last race, the favorites losing the first two. The track was in good condition and good time was made. Summary:

Coal and Iron stakes for trotters, 2:40 class, $1,000: King Princess won, Judge Fisher second, Maud A third. Best time: 2:24¼.

2:16 pace, purse $1,000: Subscriber won, Tommy second, Elva Medium third. Best time: 2:17½.

2:23 class, trot, purse $1,000: Amboy won, Claudius second, Belle Cassett third. Best time: 2:19¾.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn and Philadelphia Settle the Tie with Cincinnati and Cleveland.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The Brooklyns defeated the Cincinnatis again today at Eastern park in the presence of 5,524 spectators. Score:

Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2
Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	3

Hits: Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 12. Errors: Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Batteries: Rhines and Harrington; Stein and Kinslow.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23.—Hard hitting and loose fielding predominated in today's game. Weather warm; attendance 6,465. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0—	6
Philadelphia	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	*—	10

Hits: Cleveland, 14; Philadelphia, 13. Errors: Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries: Young and Connor; Esper, Carsey and Clements.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 23.—Good base running, a triple coupled with an error gave the Baltimores their fourth consecutive victory. Weather clear; attendance 5,287. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1—	4
Louisville	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—	3

Hits: Baltimore, 5; Louisville, 11. Errors: Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 1. Batteries: Cobb and Gunson; Clarkson and Grim.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Ehret faltered in one inning today, which allowed Washington to make four runs. Weather warm: attendance 2,187. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	1—	7
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—	4

Hits: Washington, 11; Pittsburg, 10. Errors: Washington, 6; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries: Killen and McGuire; Ehret and Miller.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—It was an old time Boston and Chicago contest today. Attendance, 3,066. Score:

Boston	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	*—	7
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0—	5

Hits: Boston, 13; Chicago, 11. Errors: Boston, 3; Chicago, 2. Batteries: Staley and Kelly; Gumbert and Schriver.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The New Yorks again played in fine form today and defeated the St. Louis team without much trouble. Attendance, 3,089. Score:

New York	3	0	2	0	5	2	0	0	0—12	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0—	4

Hits: New York, 13; St. Louis, 4. Errors: New York, 4; St. Louis, 3. Batteries: Rusie and Doyle; Galvin and Buckley.

Standing of the Teams.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	6	2	75.0	New York	4	3	57.1
Philadelphia	6	2	75.0	Boston	3	5	37.5
Baltimore	5	3	62.5	Louisville	3	5	37.5
Cincinnati	5	3	62.5	Pittsburg	2	6	25.0
Cleveland	5	3	62.5	Chicago	2	6	25.0
Washington	5	3	62.5	St. Louis	1	7	12.5

KICKING CLUBMEN.

Members of the O. A. C. Indignant Over an Assessment.

There's a peck of trouble in the Omaha Athletic club just now. The members don't care to say much about it, but they are doing a lot of talking among themselves, and it isn't all the most complimentary to the board of directors either. It is all over a notice of assessment sent out during the week by the board. Each member was notified that he had been assessed $10, due August 1 and delinquent August 15. The assessment, the board of directors say, is for the purpose of putting the club in sound financial condition. A synoptical statement of the club's finances accompanies the notice, showing that since the club's opening the total expense, including furnishing, has been $14,475. Of this there has been paid $11,443 leaving the club with an indebtedness of $3,032. The cost of furnishing the club's rooms was $8,000, on which over $5,000 has been paid. The average expense of maintaining the club house has been $750 per month.

This is what sticks in the craw of the members. Said one who has been a close habitue of the gymnasium. "I can't for the life of me see why this assessment has been made, and I don't propose to pay it until it is made patent that it is necessary. To begin with there is nothing in the constitution and by-laws of the club giving the board of directors authority to make any assessment. They have no right to plunge the club in debt beyond the extent of the regular income. The fact that in ten months the club has paid off $11,000 of a $14,000 indebtedness is, I take it, conclusive proof of the club's ability to pay out fully with its natural income, and for this reason if for no other an assessment is unnecessary.

"The note sent out by the board of directors speaks of a series of expensive athletic entertainments to be given during the winter. Isn't it folly to talk of expensive entertainments in the same breath with a big assessment to lift a club debt? I suppose this wrestling match for which a $350 purse is offered on Monday is to be considered one of the expensive entertainments. It's costly enough, goodness knows, but how absurd it is for the club directors to offer such a purse when it is making an assessment to keep up its running expenses. I think the action of the board of directors has been extremely ill advised, and believe that unless something in the way of rescinding its action or withdrawing the assessment is done the disruption of the club will result.

"There's another point on which the directors have clearly overstepped their powers. They announce that the initiation fee has been raised to $25. The by-laws of the club fix the sum at $10. It is not within the province of the board of directors to alter or amend the constitution or by-laws of the club. That can only be done by a vote of the club membership at a regular meeting."

This conversation is mild compared to the utterances of some of the indignant ones. Talk of "freeze-out" is heard from a great many who resist the action of the board, and it is said by one little coterie of members that if the assessment is insisted upon that the question will be tested in the courts.

There will be a wrestling match at the club house Monday night, and it is promised that this will also be an indignation meeting at which the board of directors will hear from the members on the subject of excessive assessment.

INCREASING IN VIRULENCE.

Cholera Proving More Deadly Than Ever in Russian Cities.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—The cholera is increasing at Saratoof. The death rate at Samara is higher, with a number of new cases. At Astrakhan there is a decrease in the mortality. At that place, on July 19, there were reported 199 new cases and 19 deaths, as compared with 190 cases and 132 deaths on July 18. On July 19 there were 58 new cases and 43 deaths at Samara, against 75 new cases and 36 deaths on July 18, and at Saratoof, 119 new cases and 57 deaths, against 29 new cases and 14 deaths. At Kazan, 4 new cases and 3 deaths are reported. At Rostoff the figures have increased to 84 cases and 31 deaths. At Tsaratzin, on July 18, there were 189 new cases and 54 deaths; at Taganrog, 3 new cases and 2 deaths, and at Atzoff, 46 new cases and 22 deaths.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Cologne Gazette's St. Petersburg correspondent says: Numbers of Baku merchants have telegraphed to the minister of finance asking that they be granted terms of grace in the meeting of their obligations, owing to the injury business has suffered through the cholera epidemic. There have been several failures at Astrakhan and Tsaratzin, and other failures are expected.

LONDON, July 23.—The Berlin correspondent of the Post says: Prof. Koch has gone to the cholera infected districts of Russia to renew his investigations into the cause of the disease, paying especial attention to the comma bacillus.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says that, fearing cholera riots, the government has proclaimed a state of siege at Nijni Novgorod.

A law has been promulgated empowering the police to remove all Jews from villages where residence hitherto has been tolerated. Cholera has appeared at Kolsov and Ambrov, having been introduced by travelers.

BERLIN, July 23.—The German officials on the Russian frontier are taking stringent measures to prevent an invasion of cholera. A Bomberg paper reports that a workman has been stricken with cholera at Jabionovo, near Bomberg, in the province of Posen.

VIENNA, July 23.—A workman died of the plague July 2, but the fact was suppressed. No precautions were taken and the plague spread. A large number of inhabitants have died. The disease came from Mesched. It has been discovered that the sewerage pipes from the Hospital at Jarosstaff on the Volga river have been emptying just above the source of the water supply.

CAUSED A SENSATION.

Utterances of the Official Paper of English Government Causes Comment.

LONDON, July 23.—The Post contains a leader headed, "Why Resign?" which is causing a sensation in view of that paper's close relations with the government. The papers all reprint the leader as a semi-official tip. The article says: "Assuming that the opposition has a slender majority on the motion that the government does not possess the confidence of the country, why should the ministers immediately resign in view of the fact that they have no to deal with a committee of opposition, but only a disjointed horde of factions. How can Lord Salisbury and his colleagues conscientiously reconcile their duty to their sovereign and their party with an impetuous abandonment of power in consequence of transient action of the horde which now disfigures the character and degrades the traditions of parliamentary position?"

"The ministry," the article concludes, "should not act beyond advising the sovereign to prorogue parliament until the formal period of assemblage arrives."

CHARGES AGAINST THE CONSUL.

Henry B. Ryder Accused of Stealing Funds Held in Trust by Him.

COPENHAGEN, July 23.—The arrest of Henry B. Ryder, the American consul here, was due to a complaint made against him by a family residing on the island of Amager. The members of this family inherited £1,000 which should have been paid over by Mr. Ryder. Mr. Ryder insists that he has paid over the amount. The heirs, on the contrary, assert that they received only £600 and that they signed the receipt without knowing its contents. Mr. Ryder is further suspected of embezzling sums of money which were forwarded by the United States government to Danish officers for certain services which they had rendered.

Troops After a Smuggler.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 23.—Militiamen have been ordered to Utes' island aux Caudres, where Bouchard, the smuggler, has cached his contraband liquors and successfully resisted the customs officers. Bloodshed is expected.

Etna's Eruption Increasing in Violence.

CATANIA, July 23.—The eruption of Mount Etna, which for a week has excited the greatest alarm, is now increasing in violence.

Spanish Gunboat Ashore.

GIBRALTAR, July 23.—The Spanish gunboat, Artevida, went ashore here during a fog.

Did a Lot of Damage.

CINCINNATI, O., July 23.—About forty minutes after midnight this morning a rapidly whirling castiron belt pulley, about eight feet in diameter, operating a dynamo in the Brush electric works on Broadway, near Hunt street, exploded. It smashed a costly engine to pieces, rendering it worthless, and tore up the building considerably. A piece of the iron of the wheel went through a window, struck the side of a brick tenement house 100 feet away, tore through the wall and knocked all the plastering off that side of the house.

Canada Will Retaliate.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 23.—It is reported on good authority that the Dominion government, in the event of President Harrison's enforcing the act imposing an equal tax on Canadian vessels passing through the Soo canal, will pass an order in council imposing a tax on American vessels through the Welland canal. This, it is declared, will not be any more of an evasion of the treaty of Washington than the threatened American decree against the same treaty.

Alice Mitchell's Trial.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 23.—Dr. F. L. Sim, a specialist on diseases of the brain and nervous system, was the only important witness in the Alice Mitchell case today. Dr. Sim testified that the love between Alice Mitchell and Freda Ward was a platonic love, like that of a man for a woman with the sexual feature omitted. He believed Alice Mitchell was insane from hereditary causes and that she was not responsible when she killed Freda Ward.

Cut Rates to Denver.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The Missouri Pacific and the Wabash railways have made a $12 rate to Denver and return for the Knights Templar conclave. This rate was made to meet the cut made by the St. Louis & San Francisco road.

Chicago Cricketers Defeat Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., July 23.—The Phœnix Cricket club of Chicago defeated the team of the Toronto Cricket club in a one-inning match by a score of 81 to 43.

Increase in the Bank Reserve.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The bank statement shows the reserve has increased $2,857,000. The banks now hold $23,603,000 in excess of the rule.

Astor's Will Filed Without Objection.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The will of William Astor was filed today. There will be no objections to the instrument.

[FROM YESTERDAY'S SECOND EDITION.]

CIVIL OFFICERS IN CHARGE

Military Rule Has Ceased in the Borough of Homestead.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS WILL PRESERVE ORDER

State Troops Will Act Only at the Suggestion of the Sheriff—Recruiting Workmen for the Carnegie Mills—Affairs at Homestead.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 22.—The Pennsylvania militia were tonight taught their proper place. It was a stern lesson, administered by Governor Pattison personally. At the governor's suggestion, a body of police officers in persons of deputy sheriffs were this evening placed throughout the borough of Homestead to supplant the unlimited military control that had been gradually established. The soldiers are now to aid the civil authorities and not to be its superiors. A street procession, headed by the town council, in honor of the chief magistrate of the borough, is not to be dispersed.

Subordinate to Civil Authorities.

The sheriff of the county, or his representatives, are to be the ones to say when the danger point has been reached by assemblages of citizens, the men in uniform with guns in their hands being no longer to constitute themselves at will judge, jury and executioners. The deputy sheriffs installed this evening number sixteen in all, and in Sheriff McCleary's absence are directed by Chief Deputy Brady, who is authorized to call in the military to the fullest extent to preserve order and maintain the peace. The deputies on their arrival from Pittsburg were introduced to the militia officers on guard throughout the town by a major from General Snowden's headquarters, who had been assigned the task of introduction by the provost marshal, Colonel Greene. The guards, both officers and men, were instructed to respect the authority of the deputy sheriff to whom they were to be subordinate. The troops were given to understand that the task of policing the town of Homestead had been relinquished into the hands of the deputy sheriffs and officers, the latter of whom made a total of sixty. Except on call of the sheriff's representatives, the militia in Homestead are to restrict their operations to looking after their own members, such, for instance, as apprehending absconders from their ranks, if any, and enforcing an order issued tonight prohibiting the National guard from entering saloons.

General Snowden Will Not Talk.

General Snowden admitted tonight that he was aware of the installation of sheriff's representatives at Governor Pattison's suggestion. The general declined to define where the respective lines of authority of the military and deputy sheriffs lay, and refused to discuss the reasons for the change in the situation. He denied emphatically that any difference existed between himself and Governor Pattison.

The new arrangements, it should be explained, do not materially alter the arrangements which have existed in Mifflin township, which adjoins the borough of Homestead. Mifflin township contains the military encampment grounds, Carnegie Homestead mills and the fifty or more houses belonging to the Carnegie company. Homestead borough is entirely distinct, and is where the 3,500 strikers chiefly reside. The friction in that borough between the military and the people was getting uncomfortably warm, but it is hoped it is checked permanently.

The soldiers were more vigorous today than usual in clearing the streets. Crowds were not permitted to gather anywhere, and in some cases loiterers on the side walks were rather roughly crowded away and consequently some bitter feelings were developed among the striking men. Indeed the complete change in the attitude of the town towards the camp was more plainly shown today than heretofore. No attempt to speak to any of the soldiers was made by any of the citizens. On the contrary, the militia were regarded with gloomy silence, or with suppressed oaths. The women were even more bitter than the men in their language about the troops, and a practical boycott was established among the more radical of the strikers. In the camp the hostile feeling was cordially returned, and some of the men evidently expected there would be trouble in Homestead.

Troops Will Remain Indefinitely.

The troops are here for an indefinite camp, and the militia are eagerly looking for the order which will permit them to return home General Snowden says the whole command will be kept here until it is perfectly evident that the civil authorities can maintain law and order, and he declines to express any opinion as to when that will be.

At the meeting of the advisory committee this evening it was reported that $183 had been received from sympathizing friends. The committee which was looking into the housing of fifty-four families that were today served with notices of eviction from the Carnegie property reported that forty-eight of the families would probably receive help from the association and twenty-two houses for their accommodation have been found, rent free, by different real estate owners in Homestead. A committee which had been sent to Braddock reported that the men would strike tomorrow. A lodge of the association was formed of the operators in the mills.

Recruiting Workmen.

BOSTON, Mass., July 22.—The agents of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., are endeavoring to secure men here to go to Homestead. A union bricklayer who had not disclosed his identity as such, called yesterday and was told that the company wanted to hire bricklayers, machinists and blacksmiths, but particularly bricklayers who would receive $4.50 per day of ten hours. The Boston price is $4.50 for nine hours.

The applicant did not accept a situation. When he left he was told if he knew of any bricklayers who wanted to go to work to send them along.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23.—The active recruiting of nonunion iron workers for the Carnegie works at Homestead was begun in this city yesterday, and a train left Broad street station at 9:10 last night, carrying away about thirty men.

Went Out on a Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 22.—The skilled workmen at the Duquesne mills of the Carnegie Steel company to the number of 300 went out on strike tonight in sympathy with the Homestead men.

IT COST $12,000,000.

Details of the Last Great Struggle of the Amalgamated Association.

The great struggle that has just begun between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the Pittsburg companies recalls the last great fight in which this association was engaged, the great iron strike of 1882. The Amalgamated association had gradually grown out of several small and unimportant unions until it grew into an organization of 125,000 members, having a surplus reserve fund of $750,000. It is an interesting fact that its officers, all of whom were iron workers, were equally divided between the republican and democratic parties, but all were protectionists, says the New York Press.

On April 15 the association held a secret meeting and resolved to make a demand for an increase of wages, and, if this was not agreed to by the bosses, to declare a general strike throughout the iron and coal regions of Pennsylvania and the Ohio valley.

The demand was made, and met a refusal short and emphatic. Then began the preparations for the struggle. The executive committee, led by President John Jarrett of the association, visited every city where the men were employed, tested their spirit, learned their wishes, and found the men ready and eager for the struggle.

The manufacturers knew well the awful cost of such a fight and made every effort to compromise, but without avail. Conference after conference was held between the manufacturers and the committee, but the latter were too confident of success in the coming fight to abate one iota of their demand for the higher wages. This the manufacturers could not or would not agree to, and the crisis came on May 31, when the old contracts expired and the men refused to renew them. Without an exception, the iron and steel workers of every department left their work, and the great foundries and mills were closed.

The quiet around Pittsburg became remarkable. A thousand mill chimneys, which had belched smoke and fire night and day for six years, became smokeless and cold. But Pittsburg saw little of the fighting side of the strike. The men had learned the bitter lesson years before that riot and blood and conflagration could hold sway but for a few hours at the utmost, and so in that locality the frequent threats of riot were unfulfilled. Through the long and dreary months of June, July and August the men watched the days go by with constantly diminishing hopes of success. The promises of their leaders had proved delusive, and when too late the men learned that strong as was their association the iron men they were fighting were immeasurably stronger yet.

Early in June a careful estimate of the number of the men idle placed the figure at 130,000. Not one of these men did any work during the time the strike lasted, and their families, numbering probably 650,000 souls, had to suffer until the fight could be kept up no longer.

On June 17 came the great parade in Pittsburg of the strikers. Over 20,000 of them were in line and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. For a few days it cheered the hearts of all, but enthusiasm subsiding, quiet was followed by despondency again. The interest then centered at Cleveland, O., where the Cleveland rolling mill, the largest iron concern in the country, employed over 5,000 men. Just prior to the strike, there had been great prosperity in the iron trade, and the men at Cleveland had had their wages raised three times, twice with an increase of 10 per cent and once of 7½ per cent.

SMITHS WILL BUILD IT.

A Nebraska Genius Proposes to Honor the Family Name.

Various designs, some of them artistic, but most of them otherwise, have been received by the directors of the Chicago World's fair for a triumphal arch over the grand entrance to Jackson park. They came from every section of the country. The triumphal arch has been a fertile theme for enthusiasts for more than a year. The most extravagant designs imaginable have been sent in. Most of them were architectural nightmares, and did not receive even a passing notice. One disordered intellect evolved a design to be reared in granite, each of the big blocks of which should show the outlines of one of the states. At the top Uncle Sam was standing, twirling a liberty cap in one hand and holding an eagle in the other.

Last week a remarkable offer was received from a man in Nebraska in regard to the triumphal arch. He wrote from Auburn, and proposed that the Smith family of America should raise $150,000 with which to build the arch or a tall monument, no difference which. O. P. Smith, for he is the man who made the offer on behalf of the Smith household, believes that the fair will be a failure if it fails to commemorate in granite and bronze the deeds of Captain John Smith of historic memory. Mr. Smith has no doubt that the money would be raised by the Smiths. He is so confident that he asks whether the triumphal arch or monument would be accepted if the Smiths come to Chicago with the $150,000.

O. P. Smith would make the arch a lasting monument to the Smith family, and to it alone. He proposes that the original design shall be prepared by an artist by the name of Smith, that the granite blocks shall be taken from the quarry of some Smith by quarrymen named Smith. He would have these blocks hauled to the exposition by Smiths, hoisted in place by masons named Smith, and then, when the last stone was raised to its place, he would have the triumph of the Smiths appropriately dedicated by the Smith family, or as many as could get inside of Jackson park.

It would not be a plain and uninteresting testimonial to the greatness and the vigor of the Smith family—this arch that spanned the main entrance to the fair. O. P. Smith would make it a rare work of art. He would decorate its front with fine sculptures—done by Smiths—in which the sculptors would sing the glory of Captain John Smith's career. In bas reliefs his romantic feeds would be thrust before the eyes of all who passed the gates. Perhaps a few men named Smith would stand there to take tickets from those who came to see the triumphal Smith arch and the fair.

O. P. Smith of Auburn, Neb., has great confidence in the patriotism and generosity of his family. He believes that one eloquent appeal would bring the $150,000. O. P. Smith does not intimate how much he intends to ask each member to contribute, but it would be a small sum, perhaps less than a dime. He has probably seen the last edition of the Chicago city directory, which shows nineteen solid pages, more than 200 names to the page, of plain Smiths. He may have seen another page of Smidts, and the five or more pages of Schmidts, and the page of Schmitts, and several hundred Schmitz before he made the rash offer to raise $150,000 for the Smith triumphal arch.

On the ordinary basis of computation, O. P. Smith could safely count on the assistance of nearly 20,000 Smiths in Chicago alone, not to mention other sections of the country equally fertile in Smiths. "A very small contribution from each member of the household would raise the money," said one of the directors yesterday. "It would enable O. P. Smith to raise an arch that would be the envy of the Browns."

"Would Mr. Schmidttschmitt be eligible to a contribution toward the arch, do you think?"

"Oh, yes; he could make a double contribution."

One enormous obstacle looms before the Smith triumphal arch. It is the fact that there will be no grand entrance to Jackson park. O. P. Smith may possibly get space for a family monument, but he cannot build a triumphal arch. The directors don't want one, even if they can get a $150,000 one free.

THOUGHT HE WAS LOADED.

A Kentuckian's Experience at a Pantomime.

General Horace Porter is too good a soldier not to enjoy a good time. One of his chief amusements used to be the initiating of the uninitiated. In his large circle of country cousins and country acquaintances he found abundant opportunity to gratify this taste. They were forever lighting down upon him and with all the zest of their rustic natures wanted to be shown the elephant. One day a lanky acquaintance from the hog-back mountains in Kentucky appeared before him with carpet-bag in hand. As was his custom the general proceeded to make it merry for his lenghty friend all the way from the crown of his head to the soles of his shoes. He initiated him into the joys of champagne and the wine had its usual effect. The general suggested a theater visit and the Kentuckian readily assented. He had never seen the inside of a theater in his life and he wanted to go to one where they wore tights. He had heard of tights, at any rate, and the wonders thereof.

"Well," said the general, "let's go down to Niblo's and see 'Excelsior' (it was running there at the time); there are plenty of tights in that, but it's a pantomime, you know."

"I don't keer a durn what it is if so there be some gals with tights on 'em into it."

So they went to the theater and secured seats about in the middle of the orchestra. The grand spectacle had reached nearly to the end of the first act in silence save for the applause of the audience and the moaning of the orchestra. The gentleman from the hogback mountains in Kentucky was beginning to look more and more bewildered as the show progressed. An expression of amazement, of doubt and then of despair came over his gaunt features as the artists portrayed in telling action the story of civilization. Then he rose from his seat and started for the aisle. The general pulled him back.

"Here, where are you going?" he asked in a whisper.

"I'm goin' home."

"What for?"

"Bed's my place. I'm drunker than I thought I was. That champagne liquor was too much for me. Do you know I hain't heard a durned word those folks hev said? I reckon I'm pretty drunk.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Work Being Hurried on the Stock Yards Improvements.

All is life and bustle around the Union stock yards and work upon the new improvements is being pushed. The old cattle pens south of the Exchange building have been torn down and in their place sheds for hogs and sheep will be erected.

Work was commenced yesterday upon the amphitheater, which will face the new speed ring. This new improvement is made in connection with the horse market, to enable an exhibition of each animal offered for sale. The track will be one-eighth of a mile and kept in first class shape.

Engineer King of the yards has notified the several "squatter" residents on the company's property near L street to vacate. This action is taken quite often to prevent them from claiming "squatters'" rights.

Almost a Murder.

James Strashna came near being a murderer last night and James Rause was his intended victim. The latter is very fortunate in being among the living today, and his escape from death is miraculous.

The two men met at Bauer's saloon at Twenty-fourth and Q streets last night and a ugly dispute arose between them over some trivial matter. They went out into the street to settle the difficulty in a pugilistic encounter. As soon as the street was reached Strashna possessed himself of a brick which he hurled at Rause's head, and which struck him with terrific force just above the center of the forehead. The force of the blow felled Rause to the ground. He was picked up and taken to Dr. Berwick's office. The doctor found the man's skull cracked and a small portion of the bone resting upon the brain. The wound on the head and skull was about two and one-half inches in length. Dr. Berwick found it necessary by trephin to remove the small piece of bone pressing upon the brain. Before the operation was performed Rause's body and face on the right side were paralyzed. He stood the difficult operation well, and this morning was removed to his home at Twenty-second and P streets. Str