

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1893-SIXTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

HURRYING THEM UP

Senator Voorhees Trying to Force a Vote on the Repeal Bill.

HE WILL ASK FOR CONTINUOUS SESSIONS

Senators Will Be Expected to Be Present When the Discussion is in Progress.

YESTERDAY'S DISCUSSION ON THE BILL

Mr. Roach of North Dakota Gives Expression to His Views.

MR. ALLEN TALKS AGAINST REPEAL

Only a Few Members Listen to His Speeches—Numerous Senators Engage in a Lengthy Discussion—Yesterday's Work in the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Continued sessions are what now confront the senate in the discussion of the bill to repeal the silver purchasing clause of the act of 1890. Vigorous intimations of continuous sessions have been heard for some time, but this morning Senator Voorhees gave definite notice that commencing on Wednesday next he would ask the senate to sit continuously until a vote was reached on the pending measure, and that he would expect senators to maintain a quorum until the end of the present contest was reached.

When the senate met the vice president laid before it a telegraphic petition from the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, urging speedy action on the repeal bill.

Mr. Wainwright of Colorado adopted a resolution, which went over until Monday, directing the committee on finance to report a bill for the change of gold and silver in accordance with the policy set forth in the bill reported by the committee August 29, 1893, being house bill No. 1.

Mr. Harris, democrat of Tennessee, offered a resolution, which was referred, creating a select committee of five senators to investigate the Ford's theater disaster in Washington and report whether in equity and justice the government should compensate the sufferers therefrom.

Senator Voorhees' Notice.

The repeal bill was taken up at 1:15 o'clock. Mr. Voorhees arose and said: "Mr. President, I desire to state this morning in the hearing of the senate and the country that on Wednesday next after the meeting of the senate I shall ask it to continue in session until a vote is taken upon the pending measure, and I shall ask and expect senators to maintain a quorum for the transaction of business until the end of this protracted struggle is reached. I might say more, but more is not necessary. I give this notice in order that senators may cover themselves accordingly in the performance of the duty they owe the public."

Mr. Roach, democrat of North Dakota, then addressed the senate.

He said he was for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and would ask in connection with it some legislation recognizing silver as a legal tender and for its continued coinage. Mr. Roach said it was folly to talk about an international agreement which was to include Great Britain. England would never agree to bimetalism in any form unless forced to do so. He was ready to vote for the repeal of the act of 1890 unconditionally, even if it were a makeshift. Congress should call upon all nations on this point, and let them say how the money metals should compare with each other and how they should be rated as money. They should also establish a uniform silver coin and provide for its free coinage with gold.

Then said Mr. Roach: "The United States would fulfill the magnificent destiny which has been assigned it."

Allen of Nebraska Takes the Floor.

Mr. Allen, populist of Nebraska then obtained the floor, hardly had a dozen senators being present.

Mr. Stewart was about to suggest the absence of a quorum.

"No," said Mr. Allen, "I do not want them here."

"They will learn something," replied Mr. Stewart.

"I will make them hear me whether they are in the senate or not," said Mr. Allen.

Then he began his speech, the first part of which was devoted to a denunciation of the act of 1873, which he characterized as a crime. After he had been speaking some time Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota suggested the absence of a quorum. But thirty-three senators responded when the roll was called and the sergeant-at-arms was directed to request the presence of the absentees.

After a delay of fifteen minutes a quorum was secured and Mr. Allen proceeded. He entered into a technical discussion as to the use of the word "intrinsic," as applied to the value of gold and silver. The masses of the people, he said, had been misled upon the subject of intrinsic value of money. Every penny-a-liner had been employed to deceive and to mislead people upon the subject. The same was true as to "sound and honest money," when the fact was, there never had been a dollar with full legal tender qualities which was not honest and worth as much as any other dollar.

Entered into a Lengthy Discussion.

A lengthy discussion followed between Mr. Allen of Iowa, Allen of Nebraska, White of Louisiana and others on these points.

Mr. Allen then made a long argument in favor of the free coinage of silver, taking the position that the recoinage of silver would result in increment of value and the store value which had been depreciated by legislation.

BY PEIXOTO'S PRIDE

Brazil's Beautiful Capital Turned Into a Place of Desolation and Woe.

GREAT SUFFERING AMONG THE CITIZENS

Gaunt Starvation Stalks Abroad, Accompanied by Lawlessness of Every Sort.

BESIEGED BY BANDS OF MARAUDING SOLDIERS

Army of the President Committing Gross outrages on the Unprotected People.

MELO'S CAUSE GAINING IN STRENGTH

His Friends Abroad Are Active in Pushing the Revolution—Insurgents in the South Gain Decisive Victories—Late News from Rio.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.)

MORSE, Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 7.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald.]—Special to THE BEE. Information reached here late last night that Admiral Meilo, commanding the insurgent squadron in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, has ordered Peixoto to abandon the city within forty-eight hours or the fleet will demolish his headquarters in the city.

The diplomatic corps in Rio de Janeiro is in favor of Peixoto's withdrawal from Rio, as it believes such a course on his part would terminate the war. Peixoto, however, refuses to yield and is making fresh preparations to carry on operations with greater vigor than he has yet shown. One of his new projects is to endeavor Meilo's fleet with ships as well as with the shore batteries.

To this end the government has ordered the organization of a naval division of the north, which will be placed under command of Admiral Gonzalez Duarte.

The government has also opened a \$4,000,000 credit to meet the expenses of the war.

Vessels Short of Supplies.

It is now known that Meilo's ships, which it had been supposed were plentifully supplied with stores of all kinds, are running short of ammunition. The Aquidaban and other vessels of the insurgent fleet in the harbor are floating high in the water, which shows that they have been greatly lightened. This proves them to be short of powder and shot, and probably of provisions.

The diplomatic corps in Rio de Janeiro has notified Admiral Meilo that he must abstain from throwing shells and shot into undefined parts of town; otherwise the foreign ships in the harbor will be ordered to prevent him from bombarding the town.

The chief of police in Santos prohibits anybody from leaving the city by water unless provided with a passport.

Senator Monteiro, Brazilian minister in this city, has received news telling of disastrous effects of bombardment of Rio de Janeiro. There is no truth in the rumor that has been circulated in certain quarters that some of the officers of the foreign non-combatants at Rio de Janeiro have given their support to Meilo.

All the foreign consuls, without exception have maintained a strict neutrality, and not one has shown by any action, no matter how trivial, the slightest leaning toward either faction.

Distress in the City.

The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has wired the following additional particulars of exciting events that happened in that city up to September 28: The situation in Rio de Janeiro was never so alarming as it is now. The country is in a state of wildest panic. Persons are starving throughout the capital, and the feeling against Peixoto is so intense that wild rumors are flying about on every hand about attempts to assassinate him. The knowledge of actual starvation in the town adds to the consternation created by the continued bombardment of the city, the savage raids of Peixoto's soldiers, the total suspension of business, wholesale arrests, and the seizure of men to serve in the army.

Provisions have long been scarce in the city. The lack of food and other supplies has been described in former dispatches to the Herald. Prices have risen so high that the common necessities of food were beyond the reach of any but the wealthy, and now this want store has been practically exhausted. There seems to be little prospect of any relief, for it is impossible to bring supplies into the city.

Plundered by Peixoto's Troops.

All traffic by water has been stopped by Meilo's fleet in the bay, while the approaches by land are made more dangerous, if anything, by the prowling bands of robbers, who, under the safeguard of Peixoto's uniform and by force of numbers, pillage, plunder and slay until the life of no person is safe. In this state of affairs no one dares to enter Rio de Janeiro with food from the suburbs, and as the railroads have stopped running no merchandise can be obtained from more distant points.

Absolute dismay prevails in all quarters and the excitement is so great that nobody ventures to predict the end will be. Streets are unsafe and homes are not secure against Peixoto's armed bands, who, under orders from their superiors, are searching houses and throwing into prison every prominent person who is thought to be in sympathy with the insurgents. If, however, Peixoto hopes to imprison all the partisans of Meilo he must arrest almost every person in the Brazilian capital, for the unanimous sentiment is bitter against the president. His line of conduct is universally condemned.

Citizens Needless Exposed.

He alone is held responsible for the renewed bombardment of the city, by reopening the cannonading and drawing the fire of the ships after the fleet had become quiet. Peixoto has driven the inhabitants into a state of frenzy. By planting batteries on the hill among private residences, who the guns open fire on the ships the fleet will direct its shot at them in an effort to silence them. The shells falling among the houses are sure to work irreparable damage to one of the finest residence districts of the city. The diplomatic corps has notified Peixoto that if he will remove his batteries from the water front and other points where he has planted his guns and cease firing on the ships, so as not to provoke a reply from the squadron under Meilo, the foreign warships in the harbor will combine to stop the bombardment of the city. Peixoto has declined to listen to this proposal and declares he is willing to continue fighting, as he believes he is able to crush the revolt in the squadron.

Melo Means Business.

If he persists in this course it is believed the city will be badly damaged, as every hostile movement meets with a prompt reply from the artillery of the squadron, and the exploding shells are bound to work great destruction. Those inhabitants of the capital who have been unable to get away, seeing in all these frightful conditions signs of things to come, are wild with anxiety. Each succeeding day increases the panic. The navy means business, and it will require stern measures to prevent the fleet from pressing its attacks with greater aggressiveness than heretofore.

Henry Watmough was the English clerk of the London and Brazilian bank who lost his life during the bombardment of Rio. He was at breakfast in his hotel when a shell entered the room and killed him. The hotel was seriously damaged and all the occupants were terror-stricken by the explosion.

Conspirators in Custody.

Dr. Boynton, the American, and his fellow conspirators, who, under the English flag which they had raised on a tug boat, were engaged in a plot to blow up the Brazilian main-of-war Aquidaban with torpedoes, are still in custody, but their fate has not been decided. As said in former dispatches to THE BEE, the conspirators were intercepted by the British war ship Racer, whose commander turned Boynton over to Captain Pickens of the United States cruiser Charleston. Boynton is at the head of a party which is in the pay of President Peixoto.

Diplomatic Corps Interfered.

IN IRASCIBLE ITALY

Seeds of Trouble Are Germinating in the Bowels of Europe Now.

HUMBERT'S ARMY IN GOOD CONDITION

He Could Declare War Today and Be in the Field Next Sunday.

PRESSED ON BY POVERTY AND MISERY

Condition of His People the Pretext for the King's Hostile Actions.

RESTRAINED BY GERMANY'S JUDGMENT

Berlin Advises Rome to Be Careful—England Also Holds Off—British Intrigue in Morocco—Visit of Russia to France Discussed.

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PARIS, Oct. 7.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The entire political situation in Europe is now dominated by Italy, which country alone menaces the peace of Europe in a serious way.

Italy continues her warlike preparations with a feverish activity which is simply indescribable, and of which every day brings a new proof. Her armament is now so complete that she is in a position to declare war and take the field within a week afterwards.

Italy, however, has no motive for letting loose the door of war other than the increasing poverty and suffering of her people. She has come to that pass when she says to herself that it would be better to risk everything on the hazard of a war rather than continue in her present straits.

But France does not reply to her provocations, and continues in her peaceful line of policy, unmoved, while Germany gives Italy the wise advice to refrain from bellicose acts.

Berlin a Check on Rome.

In spite of what diplomats say as to the part of Berlin in the Triple Alliance, it can be asserted that just now Berlin is holding Rome back.

England is also doing everything in her power to preserve peace, and when she found out that the Italians were intending to visit her fleet to Italian ports as an adhesion on her part to the Triple Alliance, she at once reduced the number of the visiting squadron to what was strictly necessary in order to preserve a mere show of international courtesy.

A trace of British intrigue can, however, be found in the troubles in Morocco, which have rendered Spanish intervention necessary in that country. Mere mention of a possible intervention of England hereafter, has been hailed with delight and is regarded as giving promise of a regeneration of the country.

Hoping for Foreign Aid.

But no matter how this question is decided and what nations take it upon themselves to adjust the affairs of the war-stricken country, the universal hope in Rio de Janeiro is that the United States will intervene. The mere mention of a possible intervention of the United States has been hailed with delight and is regarded as giving promise of a regeneration of the country.

A formidable body of foreign sailors could be landed in Rio, as shown from the following list of warships in the harbor: United States—Charleston, steel protected cruiser; 5,400 tons displacement, eighteen knots speed; two 8-inch main battery guns; two 6-inch secondary battery guns; two 3-inch secondary battery guns; two 10-inch Hotchkiss and two 12-inch Hotchkiss.

Germany—Alexandria, composite cruiser; 2,250 tons, fifteen knots, twelve 4.5-centimeter guns; one 3.7-centimeter secondary battery gun; one 3.7-centimeter secondary battery gun.

France—Arcturion, wooden cruiser; 3,400 tons, eleven knots, four 16-centimeter 5-ton guns, twenty-two 44-centimeter and eight machine guns.

Portugal—Mimble, composite corvette, 135 tons, ten knots, two 7-inch muzzle-loading rifles and four 5-inch rapid fire guns.

Admiral de Liban of the French navy is the ranking officer here. It is likely that the diplomatic corps will order Peixoto to erect no more forts or plant other batteries along the water front to draw the fire of the rebel fleet. Should he persist in erecting fortifications the diplomatic corps will declare the city in a state of insurrection, and Meilo's forces as legitimate belligerents.

Castillo All but Crushed.

Affairs have assumed a serious aspect, not only in Rio de Janeiro, but also in Rio Grande do Sul, where the revolutionaries are now supreme. All the efforts of insurgents in this district are concentrated in an effort to crush Castillo, governor of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, and his followers. The city of Bago has fallen into the hands of the insurgent element of Rio Grande do Sul and desperate fighting is hourly looked for at many points in that locality.

Bismarck Off for Home.

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KISSINGEN, Oct. 7.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Bismarck left Kissingen for his home at Helmstedt on his way to Desterro, which, he said in dispatches to the Herald, has fallen into the hands of the insurgents, who intend to establish Meilo's headquarters there.

Kissengen Abandoned for Friedrichsruhe—Comment on the Reconciliation.

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5. Chadron's Land Office Will Be Saved. How the Fracks Were Riddled. Griswold's Weekly Guest of Sport.

6. Woman and Her Ways. How the Bond Figures Work. Editorial and Comment.

7. United States Supreme Court Judges. Echoes from the Aute Room. Omaha's Lower Grade Improvement. Commercial and Financial News. Live Stock Markets Reviewed.

8. Where Annie Laurie Lived.

9. Scott in O'Neill.

Hot Country Treasurer Comes Home in Trains and Indignation.

O'Neill, Neb., Oct. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At last Barrett Scott is with us. He arrived at 5 o'clock this evening in charge of Sheriff Cunningham, Deputy Tucker and State Agent Campbell. He came in heavily ironed. The sight of the cuffs on his wrists caused a murmur of indignation to run through the large crowd that congregated to welcome him that could easily have been fanned into a riot.

The party proceeded at once to County Attorney Murphy's office, where Judge Kirkaldy was waiting. The formality of turning him over to Sheriff McEvony was then gone through with. The judge appointed 8 o'clock the hour at which he would fix the bond, and at that time the parties interested appeared. The judge fixed the amount of the bond at \$24,000 for his appearance at the next term of court.

The \$24,000 reward was paid Cunningham.

Scott was interviewed by a BEB reporter this evening and during the conversation said he was most barbarously treated after his arrest by Cunningham. That he was on his way home when arrested, and was indignantly that the county should have stopped him only to pay some one a reward.

Cunningham has not appeared on the streets since dark, and the feeling that exists bores no good if he should show up. Scott has numerous friends who signify a desire to avenge his wrongs. The affair is the topic of conversation every place tonight and Scott has more sympathizers than he had before he fled.

Scott instituted suit tonight against Cunningham for \$20,000 damages.

LIVELY SCRIMMAGE OVER AKIN.

Nebraska Citizen Finally Rescued from the Texas Authorities.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 7.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A lively scrimmage for Dell Akin took place today. Matt Daugherty arrived from Nebraska at 1:20 this afternoon, and at once went to the sheriff and demanded Akin. Daugherty presented a warrant from Governor Crouse of Nebraska, demanding the body of Akin and revoking the requisition and the authority of Sheriff Simmons of El Paso in the matter.

His demand was refused unless habeas corpus proceedings were instituted. The sheriff announced that he would leave via Fort Worth at 2:35. Daugherty at 2:45 presented the application to United States Judge Maxey, who allowed the writ, returnable at 4 o'clock. This was put in the hands of a United States marshal, who at once took an upper train following and expected to overtake the sheriff's train ninety miles east. The marshal being informed that the sheriff with Akin had taken the train twenty minutes ahead.

Meantime the sheriff, hearing of Daugherty's energetic action, weakened, abandoned the trip, consulted with attorneys and at once turned Akin over to the Nebraska agent, who will start tomorrow, and Sheriff Simmons, who is out \$500 of his own money and was promised half the reward, will go as Daugherty's companion to prevent Cunningham from getting all the swing. This explains why Dell Akin has been deprived of his liberty that Cunningham might get a reward he has not earned.

YELLOW JACK'S PROGRESS.

Epidemic at Shreveport Likely to Increase—Situation at Brainerd.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 7.—Sergeant Booth of Shreveport, La., says: "I think the disease of yellow fever is very light here, but am inclined to believe that from what I have seen within the last forty-eight hours the epidemic will largely increase and the mortality go upward. The people are poor and ill-fed. They have no money to buy food. The commissary supplies are low. Contributions are needed."

Thirty-five new cases of yellow fever and one death were officially reported here today. Reconciliation: Cases under treatment, 181; discharged, 89; died, 16; total, 216. Ratio of mortality, 7 per cent.

Engene Dart, who died last night, was a son of Hon. Jacob E. Dart. At Jessup, Ga., no new cases are officially reported today.

GOOD SEAMANSHIP.

The American boat made her turn outward, amid the greatest enthusiasm. As she rounded the Vigilant hailed down her hullion [sic] to pass once more in splendid style, and in place of it ran up a piece of canvas that looked like a napkin in comparison with the other tremendous spread that had been seen. The wind was now about west, perhaps a half point to the south, and instead of, as the thousands had relied on, it became a question of a long reach with perhaps a tack or two toward the British to find the home line.

It was on the reach that the cutter was supposed to beat her best. The reach lasted until after the Valkyrie had made her turn and both bows were heading for home. During that reach, with all things equal in the way of wind, the Vigilant actually gained

HAIL THE VIGILANT

She Crosses the Line Almost a Mile Ahead of the Valkyrie.

UNAPPROACHABLE IN LIGHT WINDS

She Outfoots and Outpoints the Britisher on Every Tack.

GOOD TIME WAS MADE OVER THE COURSE

In the Valkyrie the Yankee Found a Worthy Opponent.

GOOD EXHIBITIONS OF SEAMANSHIP

Each of the Big Single-Stickers Were Handled with Consummate Skill—Superiority of Center-Borders Again Demonstrated—The Race.

New York, Oct. 7.—Boeing along under a fair wind the American cup defender Vigilant crossed the line at Sandy Hook lightship at 3:40 this afternoon, a winner of the first of the international races for the America cup. The Valkyrie arrived almost eight minutes later. It was a magnificent contest from every point of view and demonstrated, for the day at least, the superior construction of the center-boarder over the cutter.

Never more than a light wind prevailed during the day and sometimes it was scarcely more than a puff. Neither of the yachts had indicated a desire for a postponement, and at 11 a. m. the signal went up on the flagship for the course, east-south-east.

A few moments later the gun was fired and at 11:20 the boats went over the line. They had maneuvered at the start and a bare few seconds separated them. They kept within easy range for an hour or more, but rounding the stake the Vigilant had nearly ten minutes the best of it, and even on the mile reach which followed, the cup-defender was seen to creep away from her opponent.

Aroused Their Patriotism.

The thousands of spectators showed joy in their countenances as the Vigilant crest steadily neared the swinging lightship. Their joy burst its bounds as the brave little Vigilant dipped gracefully through the waves, and long before the screaming of whistles told of a royal battle ended, 100,000 tongues proclaimed in true American accord that as yet the queen of the center-boarders and cutters is here, and has hull speed and strength to bear the name of cup defender in reality.

When the committee in charge, who were stationed on Commodore Morgan's flagship, decided that the course should begin with a lee run to the east-northeast before the west-northwest wind, a signal on the mast was run up to announce this fact. At 11:25 a. m. the skippers in charge of the racers, having accepted the conditions of the weather and the judgment of the committee, which was to the effect that the race should be started, they began to skiff for a favorable position above the line in order that they might get over the mark under the most favorable advantages.

Skirmishing for the Start.

The Valkyrie had stood somewhat further up to the north from the American boat and came to the wind some three lengths behind. The English boat continued and the Vigilant came about. The American boat made another tack after this, but before the Valkyrie came about, heading down the line the starting gun had been fired, and when the starting gun was fired there was only a question of about 100 feet between the two yachts, the Valkyrie being the leader. At that time the wind was blowing at a rate of about seven miles an hour.

Almost simultaneously the yachts lifted side the their spinnaker booms and set their big white sails and began their journey. Up to that time the Valkyrie not only held her lead, but increased her lead pretty nearly half her own length. The cutter kept increasing her lead and at the end of a mile she was good ten lengths ahead. On each boat the sailor work was splendid. The Valkyrie made a mile in at least one more length during the first two miles.

Passed the Valkyrie with a Rush.

The American had been on the lee quarter of the Englishman, and, as said before, some distance behind. Suddenly she shot ahead. The Vigilant had caught a slant of wind, and though she was considerably to leeward, but the Valkyrie was not touched. It was in a measure a reversal of what occurred on Thursday. However that may be, the Vigilant went ahead, bounding through the water with her spinnaker holed, and within fifteen minutes was fully a quarter of a mile in the lead. In a quarter of an hour she was so far ahead of her adversary that everybody could see that she had far more than an even chance to beat the cutter in the run before the wind to the outer mark.

The American boat not only held her lead, but increased it to a full mile before she had sailed five miles. It was about this time that the wind hauled away around to south-southwest. The Vigilant hauled aboard her spinnaker in a remarkable short space of time. The work done by the seamen on the American boat was in that action especially commendable. The Valkyrie held on to her spinnaker for at least seven minutes after this. The Valkyrie remained at her mile distance on the weather quarter of the Vigilant and could not gain an inch. Half an hour after this the wind shifted again, almost back to the point that everybody could see that she had far more than an even chance to beat the cutter in the run before the wind to the outer mark.

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