THEY WERE NERVY OLD SPORTS

Some Heavy Wagers Laid by Southern

Gentlemen in Antebellum Days.

TRUE BLUES" WITH LOTS OF STUFF

ABOUT THE METER WILLS OF STREET

SHOULD HAVE IGNORED ARMES

General Schofield Makes a Mistake in Noticing the Letter.

GIVES THE MAJOR HIS OPPORTUNITY

Alleged Grievances Against the Late Commander-in-Chief of the Army May Now He Thoroughly Aired.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.-Secretary of War Lamont, who returned to Washington today, declined to say what he would do in the case of Major Armes, who was arrested Friday night on the order of General Schofield for insubordination. "I have not yet had time," said he, "to give the matter consideration.'

At the Army and Navy club, the swell organization of the city, and in department circles the affair has been pretty thoroughly discussed. The dominating opinion is that General Schofield committed a grave mistake of the capital. He is a truculent, disagreeable person, and has been in trouble so often and under such peculiar circumstances that he has come to be regarded as, in a measure, irresponsible. His freakiness, however, has not interfered with his money making faculties, and he has amassed a fortune of \$1,000,000 in real estate and other operations.

He dates his hostility to General Schofield to an occasion twenty-five years ago, when the latter was instrumental in having him dismissed from the army, unjustly, as he says. Armes was afterward reinstated by an act of congress. He was placed on the re-tired list in 1883. He has never for a minthe ceased to denounce General Schoffeld as the head of a conspiracy to degrade, humiliate and persecute him. General Schoffeld has denied the charges, but there is nevertheless some foundation for the allegation ARMES IS DISAGREEABLE.

The fact is Armes was a very disagreeable individual, hard to get along with and uncon-trollable. He was a kicker and not amenable to the ordinary rules of discipline. Such being the case, it was, by one of those facility understood arrangements, determined to get rid of him, and it so happened in the carrying out of this unwritten design that General Scho field was obliged to figure more or less actively. In the language of an old army officer, "when It is decided in either the army or the navy to double team against a man he is a 'goner.' They "double-teamed" on Armes, and he himself de cribes it as having made his "life a hell." But having lots of money and influential connections, he continued to pester the men who had "downed" him and secured an honorable reinstatement on the retired list. He has always said that he would have it out with Schofield before the latter retired from active service, and his letter to the general reciting his wrongs and demanding an apology was the result.

If the general of the army had been as big a man as he would like to have himself regarded he would have paid no attention to the half-crazy demonstration, but the biggest of men make themselves exceedingly small when under the influence of passion, and this is what Shofield did when he took advantage of his brief authority as acting secretary of war and placed under arrest a man with whom he had been on terms of personal hos-The impression made upon the public mind by the performance is that Major Armes may have substantial grounds for his

charges against his commanding officer.

If Schofield had been a big man he would have ignored the letter from Armes. The arrest was exactly what the latter wanted. He has thus been given a change to exploit his grievance to the world, and if the general insists were given the school of the second control insists were given the school of the second control insists were given the school of the second control insists were given the school of the second control insists were given the school of the second control insists were given the school of the second control insists were given the school of the second control insists were given the school of the second control of the seco eral insists upon going through with the mat-ter Armes will have the opportunity of tell-ing a very ugly story, which, whether right or wrong, will be a scandal Schoffeld's friends may well wish had been avoided. It is a cloud upon the last days of the gen-eral's active career.

eral's active career. Whether Armes secures his liberty by writ of habeas corpus or whether his case will come before a court-martial, or both, are matters which will be developed in ducourse of time. Whatever course is pursued, it is already assured that a vehicle will be created for the widest airing of an affair which might have been hushed up to the advantage of everybody concerned if General Schofield had only exercised good judgment in the premises and not been carried away by the heat of passion.

ASSAULT ON GENERAL BEAVER Major Armes brought himself into con apicuous notoriety in 1889 by an attack upon General Beaver of Pennsylvania in the Riggs house. General Beaver was grand marshal of the Harrison inaugural parade, and on that occasion Major Armes was one of his aides. In his anxiety to show off Armes undertook to take virtual charge of the proceedings. He pervaded the whole city, and his eccentric behavior compelled Beaver to annul his appointment as aide and order his retirement from the field of activity. This notion incensed Major Armes to an extraordinary degree, and meeting General Beaver in the Riggs house the next day he pulled the latter's nose. General Beaver, though a one-legged man and not in robust health, made an ugly fight and would have soundly thrashed the major but for the interference of bystanders. For this offense Armes was taken before a court-martial and would have been dismissed but for the interference of General Schofield, who pleaded for elem-General Schoffield, who pleaded for clemency on the ground that Armes was insane. General Schoffield's action produced such an effect that the ignoralisions dimissal recommended by the constraints. mended by the court-martial was spared him, and in lieu thereof he was sentenced to imprisonment within a fifty-mile limit of Washington for a period of five years. This sentence was commuted after two years.

Armes says that he would rather have been dismiszed in discrease or whole these

been dismissed in disgrace or shot than have been granted mercy on the plea of insanity. He holds that General Schofield was in no manner authorized to act in his behalf and that the lusanity defense was the very refinement of revenge on the part of the c manding officer. It was the crowning act in what he terms a long period of persecution, and in the major's opinion it consti tutes his chief grievance.

PERSECUTED HIS DAUGHTER. Another incident in Major Armes' career which has been revived by this affair is his persecution of a daughter who desired to nearry a very worthy young man in this city. He pursued the young woman and

highest regard.
Major Armes lives at a splendid country heme near Chevy Chase, an aristocratic auburh five miles north of the city. During his first term President Cleveland began negotiations with the major for the pur-chase of the place, but the chief executive found the inflammable army officer too tough a customer to do business with, and the deal fell through. It is stated that on the occasion of the president's first visit to "Armsleigh," the name of the major's country home, the bost had prepared a most elaborate banquet, but that the distinguished visitor mever got beyond the porch, Armes ordering him off the place in a fit of furious rage eyer a proposal which he did not think involved sufficient compensation for his acres. Armes afterward spread the story around town that the president had offered to buy one-third of the estate for about onethird of its value, advancing the proposition that he (Armes) could more than make up the difference by the sal. of what was left. The story, by the way, was denounced by the president's in'limite friends as an absurd fabrication, but the major slways insisted that it was true.

that it was true.

Under the regulations of the army, the charges against Major Armes. If any are this one past. I have my own opinion as made, must be filed within cipht days from the time of his arcest, and he bust be brought to dreams the matter just now."

Jefferson barracks is considered to be the Under the regulations of the army, the filing the charges. In case no charges are most desirable cavalry post in the army.

made against him and he is not brought to trial he must be released at the expiration of thirty days after the ten days' limit for the trial, or at the expiration of forly days from the date on which he should have been prought to trial.

Up to the present time no charges have been filed against Major Armes and General Schofield disclaims any such intention. The latter ordered Armes under arrest because of insubordination and will simply refer the objectionable letter written to him to the secretary of war without recommendation or comment, leaving the latter entirely free to act as he deems advisable. PROMOTION FOR GENERAL MILES. Placed in Command of the Army to

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—There is now no onger any doubt that Major General Miles is to succedd Lieutenant General Schofield in the office of general in command of the United States army. Miles made a statement of the also reported that he is not friendly to fact tonight to a reporter of the Associated Colonel Whiteside. Those who claim to fact tonight to a reporter of the Associated

fact tonight to a reporter of the Associated press, saying that he was informed of the president's determination to appoint him on Friday last by the secretary of war, whom he met in this city by special appointment at the Metropolitan club.

Gancal Schofield retired from active servers of the Sioux Indian chief. Major Whiteside got the Metropolitan club.

Gancal Schofield retired from active servers of the Sioux Indian chief. Major Whiteside got the Sioux Indian chief. But in moving his camp up a certain river left Big Foot behind, on his granular schofield retired from active servers. press, saying that he was informed of the at the Metropolitan club.

General Schofield retired from active service at noon today, and it is probable that the appointment of General Miles will be an-

General Schofield committed a grave mistake in ordering the arrest of Major Armes. There has been a bitter feud between the men, dating back twenty-five years. Major Armes is an eccentric character who has lived in Mayberton for a general will go to Washington to assume the duties of his high position. The annuncement will set at rest the rumors which have been current in many circles during the past week concerning General Schofield's probability of the successor There was an impression in Washington for a generation or more, and who is prominent in the business and social life of the capital. He is a truculent, disagreeas there is no requirement of law for such a position and there are precedents for leaving it unfilled. Only once since the army was organized in 1789, however, has the president failed to appoint the senior general to the command of the army.

the command of the army.

When General Miles was seen by a reporter of the Associated press tonight at his headquarters, in Governor's Island, he spoke freely of his appointment, "My informant," said the genral, "was Secretary Lamont, whom I met by special appointment at the Metropolitan club in New York last Friday. Naturally I was much gratified. In a sense, however, my appointment is not a promotion, as the grade of lieutenant general became extinct with the retirement of General Schofield. I will enter upon my new duties with as little delay as possible, in fact duties with as little delay as possible, in fact as soon as the secretary issues the order announcing my appointment.

"In leaving here I will do so with many egrets. This is the pleasantest assignment ever had. Although in the very heart of civilization, it is as much retired as if it were hundreds of miles away, instead of being within gunshot of the metropolis. Then, too, the people of New York and Brooklyn have been very hospitable and I shall leave with many social obligations"

General Miles was asked whether he would recommend any changes in the army. He re-plied that if he so contemplated, it would hardly be proper to discuss them at this time. The general would make no direct re ply to the question, whether he thought the grade of lieutenant general might be revived in his case, as in that of General Schofield. When asked whether General Ruger will succeed him in command of the D-partment of the East, he replied: "That is the general impression, but of course I can't speak authoritatively."

The rank of lieutenant general expires with General Schofield's retirement, as it is

a grade only created by special acts of con-gress in recognition of distinguished service. It has been bestowed upon six generals— Washington, Scott, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield. General Miles has received all his military training on the field of experience, instead of in the schools. He will be the first general for many years who was not a West Point graduate and as the West Pointers are reputed to esteem themselves the aristocracy of the army, it has been reported that a volunteer's antecedents would militate against his appointment so far as the influence of the army circles had to do with it. General Winfield Scott was the last commanding general who was not a West

General Miles is a native of Massachusetts General Miles is a native of Massachusetts, having been born in Westminster, August S. 1839. In 1861 he joined the Twenty-second Massachusetts volunteers and served throughout the rebellion with great distinction. He distinguished himself early in his career in the army of the Potomac and took part in every engagement except one up to Lee's surrender at Appomatox. General Miles distinguished himself in particular at Spottsylvania. Attacking the "bloody angle" on the vania. Attacking the "bloody angle" on the right, he broke the enemy's line, routed him and captured Lieutenant General Johnson and his division. At Five Forks Miles saved the day by coming to the rescue of Sheridan's

cavalry and Warren's Fifth corps.

General Miles' promotion was marked by somewhat exceptional rapidity, only about a year clapsing b fore he was made lieutenant colonel of the Sixty-first New York infantry, and a month later, September 4, 1862, he wa made a colonel of the same regiment. I 1864 he attained the rank of brigadler general of volunteers and early in the following year obtained his commission as major gen-eral of volunteers. In 1866 he was mustered out of the volunteer service and placed in the Fourth United States infantry, in which he remained till 1869, when he was transferred to the Fifth infantry.

Altogether the new commander has had a Artogether the new Commander his had a varied military career. Since the war he has been best known as an Indian fighter. He did fine work at the Indian territory expedition in 1873. In 1876 he drove Sitting Bull over the Canadian line, capturing a number of noted warriers, and also succeeded in making prisoners of Chief Joseph and the Nez Perces. In 1878 he defeated and cap tured a band of Bannocks in Yellowston park. Not long after this he succeeded in bringing in Sitting Bull, and thus was more a factor than any other man in the settle ment of the Montana and Dakota war. In 1886 he captured Geronimo and his band of Apaches in Arizona. His most recent claim to public attention was the part he took in suppressing the Chicago strike of the A. R. U. last year. General Miles was commis-sioned brevet brigadier general March 12, 1867, brigadier general December, 1830, and major general in 1890, when he was assigned to the command of the Division of Missouri, which he relinquished last year to take the command of this department on the retirement of Major General O. O. Howard. In appearance he is one of the most stalwart, soldierly men in the service. He is over six eet tall, and does not look his 50 odd years. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Secretary Lamont declined to make any statement tonight regarding General Miles' prospective appoint-ment to succeed General Schofield as general of the army, but his appointment is generally regarded here as certain. It is thought his commission will be issued within a few days and that he will thereupon come to Washing

The major generals from whom the select tion might have been made are General Miles, General Thomas H. Ruger, on special duty in Washington in connection with the revising of the tactical branch of the service, and General Wesley Merlit, in com-mand of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters in Chicago. Of these city. He pursued the young woman and her affianced with a revolver, threatening the lives of both, and would not be appeared until long after their marriage, to which he Gereral Miles was the ranking officer. It was rumored that General Miles might fall to secure the appointment because of the alleged fact that his action on the Chicago strike did not meet the president's views. This rumor of Mr. Cleveland's displeasure was denied at the time by Secretary Lamont, who said that neither himself nor the president has any fault to find with the character of the general.

CHANGE AT JEFFERSON BARRACKS

Order Superseding Colonel White side a Surprise All Around. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.-The announcement that Lieutenant Colonel Samuel M. Whiteside U. S. A., commandant at Jefferson barracks has been summarily deposed by Secretary of War Lamont, and Lieutenant Colonel Guy V. Henry ordered there from New Mexico to take charge of the post caused much surprise in army circles here. Nothing was positively known as to the cause of the change. Colonel Whiteside, speaking of the

"I am entirely at a loss to understand what it means. It is positively without precedent since the war. I am a lieutenant colonel, Army circles are very much worked up over the affair, as it is one of the biggest sensations that has happened in Washington to years.

Under the regulations of the army the

The officers stationed there also have their preference as to who they would like to command them. When they heard last October that Lieutenant Colonel Purinton was to be retired, they wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Henry, asking him how he would like to get the place, and, Colonel Henry expressing no

objection, they began to "talk him up." When Purinton was retired in July, how ever, the War department, instead of selecting Colonel Henry, who is No. 4 on the list of lientenant colonels, or either of his three seniors, to command this post, chose Lieutenant Colonel Whiteside, who was tenth and last on the list, having just been promoted from major. Since then, the officers say, there has not been any revival of the talk in Colonel Henry's favor, but his recent appointment would saw to include recent appointment would seem to indicate that there has. This theory is strengthened by the fact that Colonel Henry has been in

Washington the past few days.
Others claim that General Miles caused the change. General Miles is known to be an the hostiles. General Miles preferred charges against Colonel Whiteside at the time, and he was tried by a court-martial. Some pro-fess to believe that this is responsible for

fess to believe that this is responsible for the change.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Secretary Lamont said today in reference to the detail of Lieutenant Colonel Guy Henry as commandant at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., which was the subject of criticism, inasmuch as Lieutenant Colonel Whitesides, stationed at Jefferson Barrackz, ranks him, that the appointment of Colonel Henry was made on the recommendation of General Schofield. The recommendation of the general of the army says he is well informed in matters of detail. It implies no reflection on Colonel Whitesides.

HONOR FOR A NEGRO.

the undertaking. Hon, Mr. Speer was elab-

The surprise to me was great, for I had noticed that the color line was very distinctly drawn. Colored people have their own place railroad carriages, they do not ride on the and teachers. In riding out to the grounds n the long and gay procession I was in commany with three directors of the exposition who were also members of the civic governnent. Conversation turned upon the differ-ences of sentiment and custom between the orth and south, and in the course of it I ob-

You have the negro problem to solve, and Before I could finish the sentence one of hem exclaimed: "No, indeed! We have solved that problem. The negro knows his place in this state. He understands that he is free to secure all the educational advan-tages he can, to compete for wealth, to surround himself with whatever he thinks may conduce to the happiness of his home, but when it comes to social life and office he must stop.

With these assertions in mind, as I sat in front of the platform, I was puzzled to reconcile them with the sight of a negro sharing the platform and the audience with Mrs. Thompson and the Hon. Mr. Speer and to hear the thunders of applause which greeted him as he made point after point in favor of his race. Any white orator might have felt proud to appear side by side with the beautiful lady manager and the captivating ex-congressman. Yet that pleasur

No, the problem is not solved! Permission grasp the levers of power, education and wealth will keep the problem unsolved. There is no middle ground between slavery and the limitless possibilities of freedom. Given education and you furnish the wings upon which, in spite of race, men will rise to become, poets, historians, orators, philosophers and leaders. Given the liberty to acquire wealth and the world will be at the facof success. Of this this incident of the exfurnishes incontrovertible proof. The exhibit made by the colored people of this state is highly creditable to them, and shows that they were not intended to be mere easts of burden. They here prove them selves to be inventors, and in many of the departments of art able to use a delicacy of expression not to be surpassed. In passing through their display one is reminded that in the past those whose skill in painting and statuary furnish us with models, whose wi and wisdom supply modern speech with much of its pungency, and whose philosophies were the parents of present systems, wore the places in the homes of the rich and powerfu JAMES MORRIS.

Patents to Western Inventors. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 .- (Special.)-Pat nts have been issued as follows: Nebraska-Peter Heintz, Grand Island, subsoil plow; Ed ward Hoover, Nemaha City, animal trap Iowa-James W. Conchar, Dubuque, door hanger; William P. Dunlap, Maquoketa, combined wire stretcher and carriage; Henry M Hoadley, Van Wert, horseshoe nail cutter and clincher; William and R. B. Lauden, Fairfield, hay carrier track; Walter R. Thatcher, Oskaloosa, combined lee cream freezer and churn; William Vosburgh, assignor one half to M. M. Ferguson, Des Moines, automatic stock watering trough.

Robbed by a Lewd Woman. Tom Saunders, a single young man, 28 years of age, came from Ellis county, Texas, o Omaha for the purpose of seeing the sights of a great city. Last night he wandered into a house of bad repute on Capitol avenue, near Ninth street, and before he had been there long was robbed of over \$25. Gladys Busch, the proprietor, and nine other women were arrested upon the charge of the street with a Sanders was held for while Saunders was held for a

omplaining witness. PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. J. W. Eilis, Chicago, is stopping at the Barker. Mr. John Moran, Baltimore, Md., is stopping at the Barker. C. K. Coutant and wife have gone to Chi

to spend a week. Mr. John Walsh, Helena, Mont., was Sunday guest at the Barker. Mr. Al H. Clements and Mr. Stuart Barne are Chicago arrivals at the Barker.

Judge Dundy went to Hot Springs, S. D. yesterday to meet his wife. He will re-main there for some time. J. S. Casement, the contractor who built ed of the Union Pacific, is registered at the Paxton from Painesville, O.

Peter Rice of the "Cotton King" any is at the Merchants. Edward Morris wife of the same company are also there. Edward R. Mawson and wife, Miss Rose Beaudet, Edward Knott and wife, Milton Lip-man. Sidney Wilmers, Edward J. Heron and Charles H. Waldron and wife are New York arrivals at the Barker.

W. E. Stewart of South Haven, Mich., accompanied by his wife, was in the city yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Swobe. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Swobe were captains in the Twelfth Michigan infantry during the rebellion and were old army comrades. Since 1868 Mr. Stewart has been the editor and terday he expressed much surprise at the growth of the town, its clean streets and many fine buildings.

Nebraskans at the Hotels. the Merchants—J. E. Weish, Peru McGlillip, Seward; James Ware Blair. At the Arcade-Joseph Walther, E. C. Matloch, A. A. Klumb, Aurora; W. O. Cleland, Framont; W. E. Barber, Central City.

lorse Racing Was the Favorite Ocenpation and Everything Went-Old Hickory with His Tennessee Blood Up-Trapping a Sharper.

"You youngsters perhaps think you do astonishing things in the way of sport," a veteran said to a New York Sun man, "but take my word for it there were men back in the '20s and '30s and '40s that wouldn't turn a hair over laying wagers that would stagger the nerviest of present day plungers. They had true-blue sporting blood, those old fellows, and could no more help betting than they could help drinking good whisky. Why, Next there was my father's father, he lost at a promise to stay there till morning. Next there was my father's father, he lost at a morning Big Foot was back in the camp of single sitting every foot of land he owned, and it was nearly half a Carolina county. He lost the bulk of his negroes, fifty odd, I think. I know he took only ten with him when he moved across the mountains into what was then the western country, and is now Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. Of course he might have got out of it if he had been cur enough to plead the gambling act, and equally, of course, he did no such thing.
"Instead he gathered together what re-

mained and set to work with as good a will as he played. Not so one of his friends and boon companions. At 21 this man came into the handsomest fortune in the county-5,000 acres of the rich Roanoke river bottom lands. ATLANTA. Ga., Sept. 29.—To the Editor of The Bee: A splendid audience rewarded the oratorical efforts which preceded the formal opening of the great cotton exposition and strangely seconds the best specified and strangely seconds the best specified and s opening of the great cotton exposition and strangely enough the best speech was made by a negro. Mrs. Clara Thompson of the board of lady managers was complimentary to all who had contributed to the success of the undertaking. Hon. Mr. Speer was elaborate and ornamental, but the negro was full of feeling and power, and the good hard sense and cloquence of his utterances aroused the thousands of his white listeners to enthusiasm. the table he staggered a bit and never after-ward seemed the same man. He sat ap-athetically about, now in this friend's house, now in that, and though he lived to fifty-odd he never did a stroke of work or seemed to realize that he had a man's place in th GREAT ODDS WAGERED ..

"He and my grandfather were types of a lass that spread all over the old slave-holding states. Naturally, racing flourished, and you can judge for yourself if betting was not lively when owners made matches at \$20,000 a side. Colonel Singleton of South Carolina and William R. Johnson of Virginia did that more than once. Singleton's entry was Clara Fisher, and he thought nothing on four hoofs had leave to beat her at four miles. Johnson had much the same opinion of his horse, Bonnets o' Blue, and when the mare beat him it was by such an cyclash that he never rested till the match was made over again, and in the last race Bonnets o' Blue came about as much ahead Then the two owners went at each other their heart's content. Johnson took every bet any man offered if the odds were 100 to 1.
'A mighty good bet, even if I lose it,' he said of such things. One day upon a race course there were but two entries for a race—a saucy, blood-like bay mare and a big, lumbering brown gelding that had a turn of speed and plenty of stay. But nobody wanted him at any price... It was merely a two mile race, only a dash for those days. The horse was clearly outclassed from the start. Still he hung on, and there was some derisive speculation as to by what margin he would save his distance. As the pair of racers swung for the second mile some one in the crowd shouted: "'A hundred to 1 on the mare-200 to 1!

Will anybody take even 300?"
"'I take you.' Johnson said, elbowing his way to the other. Before the money had been covered there was a wild, dismayed The mare, going strong and free, had struck the particular spot in the course from which a small tree had been cut years before. The stump had decayed, and as her foot broke through into the hollow she plunged forward. breaking her neck, and leaving the ungainly gelding to gallop home at his leisure.

"Did you ever hear of Quartermaster's race which Andrew Jackson called off because he knew the horse was to be run to lose? The race was to come off over the old Clovel Bottom course, some miles out of Nashville. and not so far from the Hermitage. Quarter-master was the hottest sort of favorite. The whole state, it seemed, was wild to back him Men put up stock, negroes, land, houses, promissory notes, anything, indeed, that had a market value, besides every bit of ready cash they could by any means lay their hands on. When the day came there was a big place in the middle of the track, full of all sorts of goods and chattels, animate and in-ANDREW JACKSON'S BETS.

"Old Hickory was a true-blue sport. There were many such in Tennessee then as well as now. The state has blue grass even more luxuriant than the famous Kentucky growth, and early settlers brought to it blenty of the best Virginia racing strains. They brought, too, a mighty strict sense of turf honor. Almost at the start their jockey club blackballed old Henry Clay-not the statesman, but the Virginia turfman of that name—for shipping in a famous four-miler as an untried mountain colt, and winning about all the money on the track that day. But that is a mere side light on what Old Hickory did. With the rest he had most likely put his money on Quartermaster, and expected at least a soul-stirring run for it. But the morning of the race word came to him secretly that the favorite had been even grazing for two hours in a wheat field the night before. He had horse sense enough to know that no racer could go four miles full of green, aweet, watery stuff. and you may be sure was in a great rage over the trick.

"He had neither time nor inclination for omplaints, investigations and things; he had to act at once or see his fellow citizens beggared by a low device. He did act. Sit-ing stiff and straight in the saddle, a pistol in each hand and other pistols in his hol-sters, he rode up and down the throng, cursing and crying out that there must, there should be, no race. In vain the tricksters rallied their mob of roughs, in vain they hooted, threatened, shouted that Jackson had gone suddenly crazy. He carried his point. There was no race that day, and be-fore another came the ringsters had thought better of it and run away. Traditions vary as to Quartermaster. One has it that the horse was found dead in his stall; another that he went of with the cheaters, who had tricked his owners no less than his backers, and afterward won piles of money for them under another name.
"In the settlement of the south the ex-

tremes of society bore about equal part. The poor whites went because it was and is their nature to be forever moving. The rich planters went because their slaves and children were outgrowing the capacity of the seaboard states, and they craved the expansion of a rich virgin wilderness. A very old man whom I knew in my youth often told me he did not see a dollar in cash for three years after going to Tennessee. On the other hand I have known men to ride over the Blue Ridge into the new land of promise with no less than \$10,000 in their wallets and money belts. They went out to the land sales which followed upon the government surveys and traveled usually in com ernment gurveys and traveled usually in com-panies of five or seven, rarely more, as it was not easy for larger parties to find accommo-dations along the way. Often they camped out, and then be sure there was some tall betting around the camp fires. Seven-up was a favorite game, so was loo, also the Franch same vingt-et-up, which they called hellion and were old army comrades. Since 1868 Mr. Stewart has been the editor and publisher of the Sentinel at South Haven. He was in Omaha twenty years ago and yesterday he expressed much surprise at the growth of the town, its clean streets and many fine buildings. the pure saline crystal in sight. ers and luck were so equally matched that all got to their journey's end not much the worse for the roadside playing and able count the diversion of it a pure and unmixed

delight.

"Naturally, when they were established citizens and men of means, they were not slow to risk their money in delicious hazard. Time ambied withal with them except in

their yearly or half-yearly trips to the city when the crops had been sold and there was money for both pockets. The world has never seen wilder, nor, in the main, honester wagers than were made on the west-ern steamboats in the first twenty-five years after they began to run. That was their heyday. Competing railways there were none, and the few stage lines across country served merely as feeders to them. There is a touch of grim tragedy in the story of one river gambier. He was well born and well bred, but a shooting scrape at college sent him away from home. He went to Missis-sippi, where his father had established a sippi, where his father had established a plantation, but the country quiet did not suit him. He rode away to Port Gibson, then a big gambling center, and in six months he was noted, among its professionals even, for his nerve and his phenomenal luck. But fast as he made thousands, he spent them still faster. He certainly hurned life's cardle at both cade. He was burned life's candle at both ends. He was never still. On shore he would ride or hunt or dance all day, then drink and gamble all night. While his luck lasted he had beaps of friends. Gamblers do have friends when they are square, as he was from first to last.
But by and by chance turned her back on
him. He lost as steadily as he had won,
Quick consumption set in, too, and in six
weeks he was at death's door. One of the river men with whom he had traveled a hundred times, finding that he was penniless, got a doctor who was going up the river to take him as far as Paducah, then a tiny village at the mouth of the Tennessee river. The captain had a friend there, to whose care he consigned the sick man. A dying man he was when they came to put him on

'Here is money to bury him; he will be dead in three hours.'
"'Bet you fifty to a hundred I live till tomotrow morning,' the sick gambler said. They were his last words, but he won the bet. The sun had risen next day before his scant breathing ceased. When his friend, the captain, heard of it, he said:

"That was like poor Charley. He just lived by force of will so he might win enough to bury himself." "Though there were many gamblers who played fairly, there were also plenty of the other sort. Two famous among the crooked ones were old Dr. Bennett and Tom Suckett. The doctor looked a heap more like a bishop than a sport. He always dressed in black, and never by any chance wore more jewelry than a dark scal ring on the little finger. His conversation, too, had a clerical tinge, he even quoted scripture now and then. That was before he had more than one bottle of wine. The second made him a witty cynic, the third a vulgar and blasphemous brawler. He knew that as well as anybody, and didn't go beyond one bottle more than

A SHARPER TRAPPED. "Suckett was as unlike him as possible in every way except in unscrupulous shrewd-ness. The two were great friends, and liked nothing better than to play with each other. Suckett wore gaudy clothes and rings on both hands, besides a blazing solitaire breastpin and a watch, whose heavy gold fob held a bun h of seals as big as the fist. He never went anywhere without his valet, a smart negro, who could play any game nearly as well as his master. It was whispered, indeed, that Suckett often played with him in private, practicing the tricks of sleight and palming he had devised to beat other players. He had, among other things, a coat with a spring pocket in the sleeve, whence he could slip cards as the exigencies of his hand

"Dr. Bennett found that out, and got him-"Dr. Bennett found that out, and got him-self as pring table—that is, one with a secret drawer just under his hand, which was opened or closed by a spring underneath, to be worked by the player's knee. After a week or so he begged Suckett to come up one night for a game of brag, in which both were thrice expert. Suckett came, with his darky at his heels, as usual. Soon the two gam blers were playing for dear life. It was truly Greek against Greek. The valet, lying on the floor a little way off, caught the steal-thy motion of Bennett's knee, and divined the reason of it. The stakes were by this time in the hundreds. He dropped down on the floor and muttered sleepily: "'Marster! I see som'p'n.'
"'Listen at that rascal! He's fast asleep

and dreaming, Suckett said, complacently, holding his hand up a little closer to his breast. 'Shut up there! I'll break your head if we hear any more from you.

"The darky grunted more sleeplly than ever and lay keeping close watch through almost shut eyelids. After a while, when the stakes were still higher, he called, this time

'Marster! I see som'p'n else!'
'So do I!' Suckett said, laying down 'two bullets and a bragger.' 'What have you got, doctor?' Does that take the pot?' 'It would only we have both got a quee of spades. Hadn't we better divide?' Dr.

Bennett said urbanely. "The darky got up very wide awake.
"'Us better had go home, marster!" said, 'an' you two gentemens better had go and play som'p'n else on yother folks dan yo own sefs."

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND. "The two men laughed and separated, but each vowed secretly to best the other. A month later Suckett came at his adversary with a false die, one with six on each face. He bantered the doctor to play with him at \$100 the throw, sixes against aces, and the doctor accepted. The doctor had his own dice, perfectly turstworthy, and the game was begun with them; but it was the easiest thing in the world for Suckett to slip in his little loker at about the third or fourth cast. He had lost twice in the initial three; now his winning was phenomenal. But his ad-versary was game and did not flinch until \$3,000 had changed hands. Three thousand more might have gone the same way had not a bystander cried out that one of the dice had six on three sides of it. At once Suckett sprang up with a great show of indignation.

" 'I did not think you would do it, doctor,' e said, reproachfully.
"Bennett had taken in the situation. The dice were supposedly his; a false one would be laid to his discredit. He got up and patted Suckett on the back, saying:

"Tommy, my son, be quiet! How much is it I owe you? Here's your money—take it with my blessing—but leave me that nice little contrivance.' little contrivance.

Then he pocketed the dice and sauntered off. Next day he was missing, nor did he come back for a month. His headquarters were Port Gibson. When at last he reappeared it was to tell Suckett with a beaming smile how he had slipped over to Mobil found a rich cotton planter there who had just sold his crop, and won from him by means of that bit of ivery a cool \$5,000 in less than three hours.'

Advice Concerning Jewels. Do not wear thumb rings on your collar one. They might fall off.

If your ear is shaped like an oyster put a pearl in it-the effect is startling. Don't use sapphires in a tiara-be sensible and put them on the coal scuttle.

If you would win a husband do not give precious stones to the poor. He will want

hem all himself. Do not wear your diamond collar button when you are trying to borrow \$2. When wearing diamonds you should touch for \$10 Never decline a gift of an opal for fear of

the ill luck it will bring. Accept and

the opal and rejoice at having fooled fate once in your life at any rate.

At Christmas time remember that a rhinestone in a case branded "Biffany" is more acceptable than a gem of purest ray serene n a box marked "Smith. If your jewels look a trifle old and decrept say that you bought them from Marie Antoin-ette the last time you were in Paris. Even if your friends do not believe you they will

know that you have traveled. A Mountain of Rock Salt. One of the greatest natural wonders in the United States is a solid mountain of rock salt, which is situated on an island in a sea marsh in southern Louisiana. It lies near the River Teche, on the route lead-ing from Brashear to New Iberia, and to said to be the most gigantic mass of exposed rock sait known to exist. The Sait peak is about 185 feet in height, and mining engineers who have recently visited it say that there is not less than 90,000,000 tons of

Field Gives Up Yachting. NEW YORK, Sept. 29 .- C. J. Field, owner of the half-rater Ethelwynn, which won the championship, has advertised his boat for sale and will give up yachting. After the scare Field received Thursday last he has stated that he will not sail his boat over the course again for all the cups in the world, and that he had enough yachting to last him as long as he lived.

SPOILING

Fitzsimmons Declares He Will Meet Corbett Anywhere on Earth.

PREPARED TO CLAIM HIS FORFEIT 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing

Denounces Brady for His Alleged Crookedness in Connection with Selecting and "Fix-

ing" the Referee.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 29.-Bob Fitzsimmons and party arrived in San Antonio oday. Fitzsimmons was in a mood for talking, and in response to a question as to whether or not he would be willing to meet Corbett outside of Dallas in case the fight cannot be pulled off in Dallas, Fitzsimmons replied:

The articles of agreement call for my fight with Corbett to take place a. Dallas, and if the fight cannot be held I will certainly claim my \$2,500 forfeit from the Florida Athletic club. If I get the forfeit I don't know where I will fight Corbett It can take place in Mexico, Indian territory or Coney Island, any place possible, so I can get a chance at Corbett. "I must say right here I do not like the

way Brady is figuring in the affairs of the Florida Athletic club. In regard to pickland. The doctor said to those who came to receive him: Florida Athletic club. In regard to picking a referee, he wishes me to name my
referee before October 31, so he can fix
him; that is certainly his object, but I
will not pick the referee before the day of
the fight. Brady says if I do not pick a
referee very quick he will substitute Peter
Maher for Corbett. I know from an Inside
source that Brady has an interest in the
Florida Athletic club. If any one says he
has not I will bet them \$500 that he has
and prove it.

source that Brady has an interest in the Florida Athletic club. If any one says he has not I will bet them \$500 that he has and prove it.

"I think Stuart is an upright man, but I don't like Vendig, and you can put that down."

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—This was Champion J. J. Corbettt's last training day here prior to his fight at Dallas, Tex. He started in on his work immediately after breakfast and continued until 1:30, putting in some heavy work. His exercise consisted of bug punching, hand ball, in which he was defeated by his brother, two games to one, wrestling and sparring. Corbett says he is fit to fight any day now, and declares that he is confident of victory. Corbett and Brady, with McVey, Donaldson, O'Donnell and Joe Corbett, leave here tomorrow morning for New York, where the champion will give a series of exhibitions. Thence they will go to the Atlanta exposition, and from there to San Antonio, Tex., with a brief stop at New Orleans.

AUSTIN, Sept. 29.—Ex-Governor E. M. Roberts has written Governor Culberson commending his action in calling the legislature. He had grave doubts, however, about the legislature passing a law with the requisite two-thirds vote to give it immediate effect. Inquiries sent to members, however, indicate that a law to take immediate effect making prize fighting a felony will go through by an overwhelming majority. It is claimed, however, by those favoring the fight, that Governor Culberson should have called the legislature immediately after Judge Hurt's opinion, and before the fight management expended thousands of dollars have been paid out making preparations for the fight, and to prevent it now will cause a serious loss to innocent parties and be an act of injustice. Several members of the legislature are known to entertain this view, and it may be they can muster force enough to prevent a two-thirds majority. Eleven senators can defeat the emergency clause, and it is well known that the senate and the governor were not on good terms at the adjournment of the legi

that no change in the date has been proposed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 29.—Governor Clark has received the following telegram from Governor Culberson of Texas: "Is prize fighting a misdemeanor or a felony in Arkansas?" The governor replied: "It is a misdemeanor," citing the statutes which impose a fine of not less than \$1.000, nor more than \$2.500. Under the law it would be cheaper to have the fight in Arkansas, as the maximum fines could not exceed a few thousand dollars. Governor Clark, however, has heretofore expressed himself in no uncertain terms on the question, and if it comes to a test he will be found as firm as the man who presides over the neighboring commonwealth. with be touch as irm as the man who pre-sides over the neighboring commonwealth. CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The Tribune will tomorrow publish interviews with a num-ber of Texas senators and representatives, giving their positions regarding the passage of a law with an emergency clause to pre-vent the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. They are without exception favorable to the law and the senators and representatives de-clare in no uncertain terms that they will stand by the governor. It is said the list includes several who have all along been counted as among the friends of the pro-moters of the mill.

GAMES OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chiengo Makes Sure of Fourth Pine by Benting Cincinnati. CHICAGO, Sept. 29.-The Colts closed heir season today, giving the Reds a se vere drubbing and securing fourth place in the league race. Terry pitched a splendle game and was well supported. Parroft also did good work in the box, but his team went all to pleces in the field. Lange's fielding, batting and base running, Hurke's four catches and Vaughn's batting were the features. Weather cloudy and cold. Attendance, 2,000. Score: Chicago

Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1

Hits: Chicago, 13; Cincinnati 9. Errors:
Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 5. Earned runs:
Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Three-base hits:
Smith. Struck out: By Terry, 1; by Parrott, 3. Passed ball: Donohue. Base on balls: Off Terry, 2; off Parrott, 2. Batteries: Terry and Donohue; Parrott and Vaughn, Time: One hour and forty minutes. Umpire: O'Day.
SPIDERS LOSE THE LAST.
LOUISVILLE, Sent, 29.—The season closed

SPIDERS LOSE THE LAST.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.—The season closed here today. The home team badly defeated the Clevelands. The Spiders played well until the sixth inning, when Knell and O'Meara were substituted for Cuppy and Connor. Tebeau's team then gave the game to Louisville by listless playing. The batting of Holmes, Clark and Burkett was the feature. Darkness stopped the game during the first half of the ninth. Attendance, 3.000. Score: ,000. Score: Oulsville 0 0 1 2 1 7 1 1-13 Teveland 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 4-8

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Played. Won. Lost. J 129 86 43 130 84 46 130 77 53 leveland ... hiladelphia nisville Games today (last of the seasen): Halti-more at New York; Brooklyn at Philadel-phia; Boston at Washington.

Kansas City to Have More Running KANSAS CITY, Sept. 29 .- A thirty-days' KANSAS CITY, Sept. 29.—A thirty-days' racing meeting will be inaugurated here October 2, under the auspices of the Kansas City Jockey club. Already 159 horses, most of them from the Council Bluffs track, are here, and the list will be swelled to 500. E. C. J. Bird of St. Louis is here with Roy, Schuylkill and Southernest, while M. L. Connolly has a string, including King Mack, Frankle B, Simile and Liberty Bell.

Randolph Wins from Hartington. RANDOLPH, Neb., Sept. 29.—(Special.) Hartington's "third" nine came dow yesterday and played the "third" nine here. I'p to the fourth inning the score was 4 to 5 in favor of the visitors, but the boys feel to pleces and at the end of the ninth the score was 30 to 17 in favor of Randolph.

Valleys Win the Rubber MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Sept. 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Missouri Valley and Logan ball teams played here today. Score, 22 to 2 in favor of the Valley. This is the second defeat for Logan by the Valley in a series of three games.

PEORIA, Sept. 29.—Exhibition game: Peoria, 10; Indianapolis, &

CALL OF THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE. County Convention to Be Held Wed-

nesday-The Representation.
Ir. pursuance of a resolution adopted by the general committee of the Central club of the Citizens' League, a convention of delegates is hereby called to meet at Washington hall, Wednesday, October 2, 1895, at in nomination candidates for the following named official positions, to be elected No-

vember 5, 1895; Seven (7) judges for the district court of the Fourth (4th) judicial district of the

state of Nebraska. One clerk of the district court

One county treasurer. One county clerk.

One sheriff.

One county judge. One coroner. One superintendent of public instruction One county surveyor One county commissioner from the Second

mmissioner district. One county commissioner from the Fourth umissioner district.

Two (2) members of the house of repre-entatives, to fill vacancies. Six (6) justices of the peace.

Six (6) constables, Representation to the foregoing conven-

ion is based as follows: All the general officers of the Central club of the Citizens' League, namely, one (1) president, five (5) vice presidents, one (1) secretary, one (1) treasurer—total, 8 votes. All the officers and members of the gen-eral committee, consisting of one (1) chair-man, one (1) secretary and thirty-five (35) embers 37 votes.
All the officers and members of the execu-

tive committee, consisting of one (1) chairman, one (1) secretary and nine (9) members (hereof--114 votes. The president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and three (3) members of the executive committee of each of the nine (9) ward league in the city of Omaha, each ward seven votes—total for city, 63 votes. The president, vice president, secretary-treasurer and ten (10) members of the Citizens' League of South Omaha—14 votes.

Three (3) delegates from each of the country president, the country president of the country president.

ry precincts of the county of Douglas, out-ide of Omaha and South Omaha—total 39 No proxies will be admitted. A majority present of each section enumerated hereto-fore shall be authorized to fill all vacancies occurring therein. ARTHUR KARBACH, Chairma

Secretary. Cambridge Team Moves Today. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—The Cambridge Athletic team will leave for Cambridge Athletic team will leave for New York tomorrow at 2:30 p. m., after taking their last practice at Yale field in the morning. In New York their head-quarters will be at Berkley cottage, near the Oval. They will visit Harvard after the games. They will visit Ningara and leave by steamer for England on October 12.

Morrisey Even with Cantillion. DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 29 .- (Special Telegram.)—Dubuque closed the bail season to-day, when they beat Cantillion's Western league club, enroute to the Pacific coast, two games, by scores of 15 to 11 and 7 to 4. Cantillion's club is not yet completed.

Scrofula, Salt Rheum

And All Other Blood Diseases-How They May Be Cured.

Speaking simply from what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done, not only once or twice. but in thousands of cases, we can honestly say that it is the best remedy for all diseases of the blood, whatever the cause. By its peculiar Combination, Propor-

tion and Process, it possesses positive medicinal merit Peculiar to Itself. It has cured the most virulent cases of Scrofula and Salt Rheum, even when

all other prescriptions and medicines have failed to do any good. Blood poisoning, from whatever ortgin, yields to its powerful cleansing, puritying, vitalizing effect upon the blood. If you desire further particulars, write to us

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier prominently

in the public eye today. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S. A. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, They assist digestion

AMUSEMENTS. CREIGHTON THEATRE

> TONIGHT AT 8:15. Everybody is going to see BRADY'S PRODIGIOUS PRODUCTION

Tel. 1531-PAXTON & BURGESS, Mgrs

....The Cotton SUTTON King

Matinee Wednesday-Usual Prices.

Coming October 4-6, Charles E. Callapan's great scenic production, "COON HOLLOW." BOYD'S Monday

And Tomorrow (Tuesday) Night. A Stage Full of Feminine Beauty. SAM T. JACK'S Extravaganza Company. In the Gorgeous, Captivating Burlesque, the

"Bull Fighter." Specialty Acts 6 3 Ballets 3 PRILLIANT BEWILDERMENT OF BLISS.

If you stay away you'll kick yourself Seat sale now open at the following prices First floor, 50c, 75c and \$1.00; balcony, 50c and 5c; gallery, 25c. 530 seats at 50c each.

BOYD'S Two Nights Only. Only. Weinesday and Thursday, Oct. 2 and 3

Direct from an absolute conquest of New York and the Pacific coast, THE IRRESISTIBLE COMEDY,

TOO MUCH JOHNSON

With WM. GILLETTE and all of the Original Company. Management of CHARLES FROHMAN. Prices—First floor, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50; balcony, 50c and 75c; gallery, 25c. Sale of seats opens Tuesday morning, October 1.

Wirth's Music Ha'l. Cor. 10th and Harney. THE DAMM FAMILY

LADIES' ORCHESTRA, Every Evening from 8 to 12 Matines Honday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 5 Soloists on Violia and Cornet. Come and hear the finest lady musicians in the country.

WILD WEST SHOW At University Park, 20th and Miami,

TONIGHT AT 8.00. Marvelous Feats in Riding Untamed Bronchos and Wild Steers. Admission 25 and 50 Cents.