

THE FAIR HAS ENDED.

What Has Been Done in Regard to Premiums.

A DIRECTORS' MEETING.

President Windham is Sustained by a Vote of Five to Three at Noon Today. Disappointment to Visitors.

From Friday's Daily.

This morning the horses took the attention of the people and they made a creditable display. The details of the exhibit will be given in the Saturday edition of THE HERALD and reproduced in the WEEKLY. For today we have only room to mention the first prize winners.

The bicycle race of yesterday was "a draw" as to heats, and is to be completed this afternoon.

L. C. Todd of Nebraska, and W. D. Jones of Plattsmouth carried off the honors today in the horse exhibit. Todd's mare colt won a first and his mare won a first draft.

As the best draft stallion W. D. Jones' big black "Dale" won the first and he richly deserved it. Two colts of his are on exhibition and they are beauties. One of them weighs over 1,300 pounds and the other comes within forty pounds of touching the 1,300 mark.

Henry Eikenbary was also a winner today in the class of best mare colt under three and over two years he won first on a magnificent specimen of horse flesh.

In the family teams and horses, Jacob Vallery, sr., walked away with the first premium on both.

Then came the show of those horses which are placed under the head of "general utility" and in this class L. C. Todd of Nebraska and J. W. Holmes of Rock Bluffs were the prize winners.

In the donkeys and mules class A. M. Holmes of Rock Bluffs had a walkaway and his male colt was given the ribbon which pleases most of the owners.

For several months it has been evident that there was not harmony in the management of the Fair. For several years Mr. W. D. Jones has been superintendent and because his horses have been uniformly successful in winning premiums there has arisen a decided and powerful opposition to the continuance of his occupancy of the position.

The crisis came today at noon when the directors, by a vote of five to three, agreed to sustain President Windham in his demand that the premiums in the green race of Wednesday should not be paid. "Rather than sign the warrant for the payment of this money," said Mr. Windham, "I will tender to the board my resignation." The board then sustained the president.

While all this trouble is unfortunate, THE HERALD believes it is for the best interests of all concerned that the facts shall be known.

The charge is openly made that Mr. Jones "fixed" the race. By that it is meant that an agreement was made for a division of the prize money. Now, while THE HERALD and also President Windham does not charge that this is a fact, the public so believes and it is evident that some very radical changes must be made in the officers of the Fair if it is to be longer successful. Mr. Windham does not charge Mr. Jones with doing anything wrong in regard to the horse race arrangement. He only sees the inevitable—that some change must be made to satisfy the people who are complaining. In this THE HERALD believes he is right, although in our judgment it does Mr. Jones an injustice. Mr. Jones' friends claim, and rightly we believe, that he has expended his time and money without any remuneration in working up an interest in the fair and that all which is said against him is because he has been fortunate enough to have his own horses win prizes.

As Mr. Windham says "this is probably true, but in order to have the confidence of the public we must avoid even the appearance of evil and only for this reason do I object to paying money as premiums when the evidence is positive that the race was so changed—possibly with no wrong intention—that men like Judge Vanatta say to me that if the money is paid I shall object in court."

It seems to THE HERALD this whole matter could best be settled by the directors themselves and that it can best be done by electing officers of the association who can get along amicably together. In the cattle exhibit Wm. Nickels of Murray got the best of it today. He carried off the first on bull, of two years old and over, a first and second on cow and sweepstakes on bull and herd.

A. B. Faylor won on the display of swine. Wm. Gilmour came in first best

on farm implements, but Will Thomas had one of the best cultivators which was on the grounds.

Of the horse manufacturers—which means the ladies' work in this case—the prize winners were Mrs. Frank Albin, Mrs. S. P. Holloway, Mrs. Levi Churchill, Mrs. Henry Beck and Mrs. S. L. and Mrs. Susan Thomas.

Owing to the disagreement between the horse men and the directors, the tree-for-all pacing race set for this afternoon was deferred.

PEOPLE AND AFFAIRS.

FIRST ACQUITTED.

The jury in the case of ex-Deputy County Treasurer Fisk of Adams county returned a verdict of not guilty at 2 o'clock this morning. But very few people were really surprised at the result of the trial. If the verdict has proven anything it is that Mr. Fisk's application for a change of venue on account of prejudice was not well founded.

J. S. Clarkson was elected president of the National Young Men's Republican club yesterday at Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCALITY ITEMS.

The best that the city of St. Joe could afford Thursday was none too good for Joseph G. Ladd, owner of the trotting stallion Lobasco and his hundreds of Beatrice and Nebraska friends who were in the city. This horse's performances at the new regulation mile track there yesterday afternoon were simply marvellous and attest the horse's wonderful endurance. Lobasco trotted a race in the mud at Fort Wayne last Saturday and immediately afterward underwent the tiresome 800 mile journey to that place, arriving there Monday night. The breaking of his own and the world's stallion record twice in the race yesterday was the sensational surprise and has given the track there a send-off that cannot be estimated in value and insures some great meetings in the future. And it must not be forgotten that the state of Nebraska has received an advertisement of great value.

The Grand Island Baptist College was formerly opened Thursday with over fifty students enrolled. The buildings are elegantly furnished, especially the girl's dormitory.

Something of a sensation was caused at the Lincoln police station Thursday afternoon by the receipt of a telephone message stating that a woman had been detected in the act of killing an infant. The woman proved to be one who has an unsavory reputation and yesterday afternoon gave birth to a child. The woman was detected while trying to drop the infant into a vault. It was discovered that the child had been dead for some time. The woman was demented and physicians say the child could not have lived over an hour after birth.

A boy baby made its appearance at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Waugh Wednesday morning.

Printers will no longer be compelled to compete with the government in the stamped envelope business. A bill making it unlawful for the government to furnish envelopes of this description has passed congress and the business will be discontinued. It was a scheme that took hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the printers' pockets of the land and should have been repealed long ago.

A young man by the name of Brinely, living near Union, lost two of his toes Monday evening by the accidental discharge of a .45-calibre rifle, into which he was trying to force a loaded cartridge.

WILLIAM'S DUSKY EXPERIENCE.

William Olander did not return to his Weeping Water home Wednesday night on the south bound Missouri Pacific. He was at the Webster street depot in an intoxicated condition when he met a colored chums. William fell giddily notwithstanding his fifty years on earth, and began a desperate flirtation with the coy, colored maiden, with the result that when their nocturnal walk was over and the last sweet nothing had been uttered, and the lassie had gone, William found he was shy \$15 in cash and a \$300 check on the First National bank of Weeping Water. Mr. Olander's long butternut whiskers stood out straight when he discovered his loss and he immediately reported to the police at the depot. The police detectives were looking for the girl yesterday, but with slight hopes of finding her as the Weeping Water pilgrim says he could recognize her if he saw her. Payment on the check has been stopped.

Johnson & Cole are shipping their merry-go-round to Malvern, Ia., for the Mills' county fair next week.

MORE OF THOSE FACTS.

Distasteful of Course, but Terribly Convincing.

MR. SHERMAN'S BRYAN.

Another Nut for Him to Crack If He is in Earnest for "a Campaign of Education." Now is the Time to Show It.

In view of the fact that "Sherman's Bryan" made, in his speech at Nebraska City on the evening of the day he was nominated for congress, the statement which was afterwards printed in his personal organ, the following from the N. Y. Tribune is pertinent:

To the Editor of The Tribune:—Sir: Will Mr. Bryan please answer through the Weekly Tribune if there is actually a tin factory in the United States? A democrat here tells me he can get \$100 to bet that there is not such a factory in this country. He says that all the tin he uses is something that is one part tin and the other eleven parts lead or zinc, which himself is manufacturing. Please answer. Yours truly, CHARLES FOSTER.

Albion, Mason County, Ill. I have previously explained this tin business several times. I will now do it again.

Tin itself is not a manufactured article. It is one of the original metals, and is smelted from ores which contain tin, just the same as lead and silver, zinc and iron are obtained by the smelting of the ores which contain them. It is not proper to speak of "manufacturing tin" any more than it would be to speak of manufacturing gold or silver or lead. These original metals are all found in various forms in the United States in very large quantities. But until about two years ago, no mine containing tin ore in paying quantities in the United States has ever been discovered. Do not misunderstand me. Bell metal, brass, solder and steel are manufactured articles. They are made by the combination and treatment of original metals. We manufacture steel and iron goods but we do not manufacture iron. Iron is a native product and is obtained by smelting and separating it from the substances which are combined with it in the different kinds of iron ore.

Within the last two years tin ore has been found in the United States. A very large tin mine is now being opened near Hill City, S. D. The Tennessee mine of California has been for some time producing quite a quantity of tin. Very little of the ore has yet been smelted at the Dakota mine. However, tin is on the free list in the McKinley bill, and remain there unless our own mines produce 5,000 tons of spare tin between now and 1895.

Mr. Pope can say to his democratic friend that there is not a factory which "manufactures tin" in the United States, nor is there one on the face of the globe. Tin is not a manufactured article. Nor is it the duty on tin itself in the McKinley bill which there has been one syllable of controversy about. The duty of which the democrats complain is the duty levied in the McKinley bill on "tin-plate."

Tin-plate, no matter where made, is mostly iron or steel. The proportion is not stated correctly in Mr. Pope's letter. In bright tin-plate, such as is used for making tin pans, tin pulls and tin cans, about one pound in twenty-five is tin. The other twenty-four pounds are composed of iron or steel. Tin-plate is precisely the same thing whether made in Great Britain or in the United States. All bright tin-plate is made by taking sheets of black iron or steel and coating them with the thinnest amount possible of pure tin. Roofing tin, or tin-plate, is made by taking sheets of iron or steel, thicker and heavier than those used for bright tin, and coating them with a mixture of lead and tin. Such a mixture is usually composed of one part tin to six or seven parts of lead. But when roofing tin is completed the great bulk of that plate also is iron or steel. Roofing tin is also made in precisely the same way all over the world.

Great Britain has for several years past in the manufacture of tin-plate mined very little of the tin which she has used. Her manufacturers are compelled to buy the tin metal in a foreign market, precisely the same as the tinplate makers in this country buy it. We can get it just as cheaply and of just as good a quality as can the tin-plate makers of Wales. Indeed, we purchase our tin from the same producers from whom they purchase theirs. The manner in which this democrat worded his wager would seem to be quite cunning. He pretends that he can get \$1000 to bet that there is not a tin factory in the United States. Very well. Neither is there one on the face of the globe. Tin itself is not made by human

beings. All there is of that metal in this world was made by the author of the universe long before the McKinley bill passed. In other words, tin is a natural product, and not a manufactured one. If Mr. Pope's democratic friends desire to wager \$1000 that there is not a "tin-plate factory" in the United States, he can get the amount covered instantly.

By writing to the treasury department in Washington, Mr. Pope can get an official report, made out from the sworn statements of men who are manufacturing tin-plate in this country, which will show that over forty such establishments are already being built in this country, and that over twenty of these are now in operation. These factories produced in the last year over 1,000,000 pounds roofing and bright tin-plate in this country. This democrat perhaps may think that the only way to test the sincerity of a statement is by offering a wager. If so, I hereby authorize Mr. Pope to make the following wager for me: I will put up \$2000 against my democratic \$1000 that there is a factory in the United States where bright tin-plate is being made in large quantities, and also that there is a factory in the United States where roofing tin-plate is being made in large quantities; more than that, that both of these factories are making these goods from iron or steel plates manufactured here in the United States, and that the quality of the tin-plate is A No. 1. I will repeat this wager several times, and agree in each case not to name the same factory in my other instance. I will give Mr. Pope \$200 for each time he will secure such a wager. I am not given to betting, but I am getting tired of these tin-plate liars. Come, gentlemen, either put up or shut up.

H. G. HOOR.

THESE ARE FLAG DAYS.

The state superintendent of public instruction has recommended that the stars and stripes be displayed on the school buildings of the state upon the following named days: Opening day of each term; date of adoption of the National constitution, September 17; date of the emancipation proclamation, September 22; surrender of Cornwallis, October 19; Columbian day, October 21; Thanksgiving day, Landing of the pilgrims, December 21; Christmas day, December 25; New Year's day, January 1; Independence of the United States acknowledged by France, February 6; Lincoln's birthday, February 12; Washington's birthday, February 22; Nebraska day, March 1; surrender of Appomattox, April 9; battle of Lexington, April 22; Arbor day, April 22; Decoration day, May 30.

Resolutions of the Board.

At a meeting of the Louisville school board Tuesday evening the following resolutions were adopted: WHEREAS, Certain statements have been inserted in the leading journals of our state and county, purporting to have been written under direction and resolution of the Louisville school board, and whereas said statements are utterly misleading, and whereas the said school board has authorized no one to make a report to the public for it, but on the contrary, were averse to having anything said, perverting to allowing the matter to settle itself quietly, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is with feelings of profound regret that we find our position misrepresented to the public, and

Resolved, That we do herewith give to the public a true statement of the account between this school board and the late W. B. Shryock, ex-treasurer of this school district. At the annual meeting of said school district Treasurer Shryock reported \$300.22 in the treasury, subject to the order of the school board upon the change from a primary to a high school organization. Treasurer Shryock and Director Ellis were each debated for a resolution, thereby necessitating a settlement of the books of the old treasurer, Shryock, and a transfer of the funds. One of the ex-treasurers of the school, concerned the new board ere they were permanently organized, and both then there was not a dollar in the treasury for the school board and intrusted the necessity of looking to the fund-raiser for the funds, owing to the pressure of public opinion, the new board secured the services of an expert to examine the books of the late treasurer, resulting in finding a shortage of \$125.00, making \$175.00 due the district, of which shortage ex-Director J. P. Ellis confessed a knowledge of \$500 to several members of the new board, but he did not state who had received all of the \$500. The full amount, \$175.00, has been received from the attorney for the boardmen.

Resolved, That we do fully exonerate Walter Cutforth, one of the members of the old board, from charges implied by Mr. Ellis in his recent communications.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the papers for publication.

For Sale or Trade—I will sell my livery and house and three lots for cash or will trade for a good farm. Call on or address K. K. Parnell, Plattsmouth, Neb.

Why don't you see the bargains in wall-paper at Brown & Barrett's.

MET A WORTHY FOEMAN

Second of the Series of First District Joint Debates.

AND ALL ENDS WELL.

Plain Facts Against Pretty Fiction With Judgment Rendered as It Should Be—Calamity Becoming Unpopular.

The joint discussion between Bryan and Field held at Tecumseh was one of the most earnest and powerful contests held in the state. Those who heard the discussion of Bryan and Connell two years ago say that the discussion yesterday was much more forceful in every way and doubly interesting from the fact that for the first time since Mr. Bryan came to Nebraska a few years ago as a candidate for congress, he has met his match in Judge Field as a powerful debater on public questions. The result of the discussion is decidedly favorable to Judge Field and the republican cause in that part of the state. Field stands higher in the estimation of the public there than he did before the debate and Bryan lower. Field rose to the occasion and hammered Bryan like an aggressive fighter who knew his power and was brave enough to use it, while Bryan appeared at a disadvantage as compared with his former triumphs in oratory. Bryan was not weak in his effort, but Field was strong.

Heretofore Mr. Bryan has depended much on his fine manners, his personal bearing and the smooth acting in which he is so accomplished. But the sledge hammer blows of Field carried the discussion to a higher plane, so that the fine manners of Bryan were lost in the shuffle.

There was a very large and attentive audience. During the opening by Bryan, the applause was noticeable weak. This was evidently a surprise to the speaker and he was not able to conceal his embarrassment. Field appeared to recognize the situation and when he arose to speak, after waiting for the splendid applause to subside, there was a look of such strong determination in his face, and his manner was so earnest, and his attack so powerful, that a short, quick yell went up from the republican side and a general exchange of friendly nods seemed to say, "We've got you now, Mr. Bryan, where you've got to come down from your high perch of fine manners and fine oratory and talk business."

Bryan began his speech by defending his record in congress. He said his office as a representative was a national office and in his legislative acts he had voted and acted as to the nation's good and not simply as the representative of his state. In defending his acts Mr. Bryan showed just a little nervousness, but when he came to the closing fifteen minutes his temper and chagrin were plainly manifested.

Democrats excused Bryan for his bad appearance on the ground that he was sick from a long ride the night before on a freight train. Bryan resented keenly the charge that he was a calamity howler, but said if to defend his political principles was to be a calamity howler, then he was one. Field got back at him on this point in a manner that made a fitting climax to the debate.

"My friend dodges the calamity business," said Judge Field, "and I don't blame him. He ought to be ashamed of it and so ought every man who has witnessed the splendid progress of this people. I have been here since 1870 and I am proud of Nebraska and of what her people have achieved. I have watched her moving forward step by step, and when I look around me and see what the people have accomplished I am proud of every page of her history, and the republican party wants no better object lesson to hold up before the country than the magnificent achievements of our own Nebraska."

The general sentiment at Tecumseh is that Bryan has reached his zenith and from now on he must contend every inch of ground with a foeman worthy of his steel.

THE FAIR BUSINESS.

Both Mr. Jones and Mr. Windham Have Something to Say.

After THE HERALD went to press last evening the directors held another meeting and in the interest of harmony and with Mr. Windham's consent, agreed unanimously that the green race money should be paid. Following are the cards of the two gentlemen:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

On the local page of yesterday's edition of your paper, under the caption of "The Fair Has Ended," appears a statement of the transactions of the board of directors dur-

Pears' Soap

Pretty boxes and odors are used to sell such soaps as no one would touch if he saw them undisguised. Beware of a soap that depends on something outside of itself.

Pears', the finest soap in the world is scented only as you wish; and the money is in the merchandise, not in the box.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists, and all sorts of people are using it.

During the last day of the fair, inspired doubtless by Mr. R. B. Windham's president. With those impressions or opinions I have very little to do.

My connection with the Cass county fair, for a period covering nearly a quarter of a century, as a member of the society, of the board of directors, or as general superintendent, are public property and subject to the criticism of the citizens of the county. When the statement is made that at any time during my connection with the society an action of mine was a detriment to the best interests of the society the public knows that the statement is prompted purely by malice, and the innuendo that during the just closed I was an instrument "fixing" a horse race for the purpose of defrauding the society, fabrication without foundation, fact, prompted by ignorance, or abnormal desire to evade the truth.

My position as general superintendent placed it beyond my power to have anything to do with the speed department, which was entirely under the control of J. C. Eikenbary superintendent of speed. In my desire to make the fair a success my money was paid to the proper financial officer of the society covering entries in the speed department and in several lot class I (horses and mules), and it is a matter of record that the entries were not successful in dividing the money of the society to my personal gain. The records of the society show that the board of directors at a meeting held on the Fair grounds on Friday, September 16, 1892, and while the gentlemen were not under duress, either by reason of Mr. President's resignation or Mr. Vanatta's process of law, ordered the premiums in the Cass county "Green Roadster" race, (trotted Wednesday, September 16, inst), paid, and this without any threats or intimidation on my part or by my friends.

The members of the Cass County Agricultural society will agree with you Mr. Editor that a change in the management of the affairs of the society is necessary and the experience of the past two years under the present management will doubtless govern the members and citizens of Cass county in making the change at annual meeting in December next.

W. D. JONES.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Sept. 17, 1892

EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

Referring to your article in yesterday's issue regarding some trouble among the affairs of the fair, I wish to say that my action was based solely on my objection to the changing of the Cass county green roadster race from mile heats three, best in five, to two best in three, without the officers of the association being consulted, as was done. I also objected to changing the tree-for-all pacing race to a trotting race, believing the society would not endorse it and that we had no right to do it.

A majority of the directors took the same position. Every year there has been trouble of this kind, and when the premium list was adopted by the society, I stated at the time that I should oppose any changes during the fair. In taking the position I did, I did not cast my reflection upon the integrity of Mr. Jones or intend to or upon any one else. Mr. Jones seemed to be very much hurt about losing his money in the green race, and threatening to withdraw from the association in the interests of peace and conciliation, and with the understanding that the same thing should not occur again the directors reconsidered their action in the afternoon and paid the money.

R. B. WINDHAM.