The speaker as writed that Van Wyck had nothing in common with the laboring classes, and never had. He inherited \$100,000, and was now a half millionaire. The populists

were shedding occaps of tears every day over the poor milled raire mine owners of the

silver states who had waiked into that country with patches on their tronsers, and ridden out of it in special palace cars, to go to

Europe because America was not good enough for them, build palaces near Paris

and marry their daughters to Italian counts.

give us but \$50 apiece when it might just as

well give us \$1,000, is too mean for me to have

anything more to do with. Printed paper doesn't represent wealth. Wealth repre-sents layor alone, and is not caused by pic-

Sixth Ward Rativ.

Gave Lobasco a Reception.

BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 22.- | Special Tele

gram to THE BEE. -J. G. Ladd's great

stallion, Lobasco, was welcomed back to

Beatrice this evening with an interesting

and imposing demonstration. A large dele-

horse, and returning escorted the horse

back. When at the block between Fifth and Sixth street on Court, the cavalcade

was greeted with a large banner and a big

crowd of citizens. The canner and a big crowd of citizens. The canner bore a wel-coming inscription indicating the achieve-ments of the horse. Mayor Harry Phillips delivered the address of welcome. Then the band played and the growd cheered. Lobasco

was adorned with a handsome floral collar

and, following, Captain Ashby delivered a

speech on the merits of the horse and another great Gage county horse, Guelph, who was also present and included in the recep-

Weaver's Indignant Denial

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 22,-General J. B

Weaver, people's party presidential candi-

date, passed through this city this after

noon enroute to Duluth, where he will speak

tonight. He gave the following statement to

has been a brilliant success. She has neither done nor said anything which warrants the least criticism whatever, and I denounce the attacks made upon her as the work of those who are in the pay of the enemy. Certainly no friend could desire to sow discordand distrust in the remnant of the campaign.

3. B. Weaver.

Dan Sickles is Incligible.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22.-Mr. Henry

H. Smith, attorney, an authority on matters

of parliamentary law, has made an examina-

tion of laws and proceedings of congress

relating to the question of eligibility to con-

Thurston Aronses Enthusiasm.

is ineligible to congress.

ton of Nebraska.

the Western Associated Press:

gation of citizens went down to B. & M. depot to meet Mr. Ladd and his

speaker.

ticket.

publican rally there.

"They want \$50 per capita," said the

JOHN SHERMAN AT CHICAGO

Illinois Republicans Listen to Words of Political Wisdom.

OUESTIONS OF FINANCE AND CURRENCY

America's Great Financier Makes Plain Plain Issues That Are Momentons to the American People-Ohio's Senator Arouses Enthusiasm.

Curcago, Ill., Oct. 22 .- The largest repub-Hean meeting of the campaign in this city was held tonight in the Central Music hall and was attended by over 2,000 of the leading republicans of the state of Linous. The meeting was held under the auspices of the republican bankers and merchants of the city, and as the limited capacity of the building required that admission be strictly limited to ticket holders, thousands of diappointed republicans were turned from the poor, Senator John Sherman of Ohio was the principal speaker of the evening and among the well known bankers, capitalists, merchants and business men assembled to hear the distinguished ex-secretary of the treasury were Churies L. Hutchinson, S. W. Rawson, Samuel W. Allerton, John B. Kirk, Herman Felsenthal, N. K. Fairbanks, Leopold Mayer, E. S. Dreyer, Byron L. Smith, E. G. Keith, John B. Sherman, Edward S. Lacev, O. W. Potter, Henry W. King, H. H. Konisaat, Josiah L. Lombard, W. K. Sullivan, William Penn Nixon, John R. Tanner, Judge Theodore Brentano, Hon. Philetes S. Dwyer and Hon. Charles B. Far-

The chairman of the evening was Henry W. King and his brief speech on receiving the gavel was the key note of the meeting. Mr. King said that the business men of the west had been struck with dismay at a plank adopted by the recent national convention as a portion of the democratic national plat-That plank, by demanding the repeal form. That plank, by demanding that bank of the 10 per cent federal tax on state bank issues, proposed a return to that wildcat and red dog currency of thirty years ago that wrecked the finances of the nation. Upon the question of currency and finance, upon the impending danger of the hour, there was one man pre-eminently qualified to speak— Hon. John Sherman of Ohio, the great financier of the nation.

Sherman Greeted with Applause.

Tremendous applause greeted Senator Sherman as he stepped to the front, and it was over a minute before the demonstration of enthusiasm subsided sufficiently to enable him to speak. At frequent intervals in the course of his speech he was interrupted by tumultuous of applause, the climax of enthusiasm being reached when he men-tion the name of Lincoln and of other great leaders of the past. Senator Sherman said in part:
"One of the issues between these two par-

ties, which has already been named by your chairman, is whether the people of the United States are willing to abandon the national currency which has been established by the republican party in the form of United States notes and treasury notes and silver certificates and gold certificates, all of equal value, not only in the country of the United States, but all over the civilized world-whether we will abandon this form of currency and revive again the old currency of our fathers, the red-dog shin-plas-ters of thirty or forty years ago. Another of the questions is whether we will authorize the holder of 37114 grains of silver, worth in the market about 65 cents, to go to the treasury of the United States or to the mint, and there demand a dollar, or if we cannot coin the dollar fast enough, to demand your note, the note of the people of the United States, for one dollar, when the purchasing power of the silver in that dollar is but 65 cents; or whether, on the other hand, we will buy that by the people of the warred States and mainain it wine standard of gold in all the mar-

icets of the word. [Applause.] State Banks of Issue.

"Another question that is also to your inported goods, from which we derive the chief source of our revenue, we should be guided alone by the mere attaining of revenue for the support of the government, or whether, in addition to that, we should seek to diversify increase, magnify and improve the industries of our country and to protect the wealth of our people against undue competition abroad. [Applause.] New, my countrymen, these questions are to be submitted to you. Take the first question. The question is presented by the democratic platform referred to by your honored chairman. It is contained in two lines:

"We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on state circulation be repealed."
"Well, now in the first outlook of that simple resolution it would seem that a tax of 10 per cent on any kind of circulation would be a very heavy tax, and the plain farmer would say: 'Why, that is too much taxes. Why not 3 per cent or 1 per cent!' The answer is, my countrymen, that the tax was levied in the midst of war in order to drive out of existence and cut the throat of this system of state bank paper money which had ruined the country over and over again and involved it in trouble." [Ap-

Why, my countrymen, under the consti tution of the United States, the states are prohibited from emitting bills of credit, and bills of credit are supposed to be in the form of money to be circulated as money. It for bids, also, that they shall make anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts. The fathers who formed that provision believed they had cut out this whole system of local paper money by the roots. They declared that no state could emit bills of credit or paper money, for that was the meaning of it. But it wa said that the states might authorize cor-porations to do it. Why, the ordinary logic of a plain man, without resorting to lawyers at all. would convince any one that, if a state could not do it, it could not authorize the people of that state to do it. Therefore, it was believed that there could be no state bank paper money. The consti-tution of the United States provides that congress may regulate the value of money. may coin money and regulate its value; that congress may borrow money and, as incident to that, may issue bills of credit and, finally, make them a legal tender for the pay

'Now, my countrymen, on account of the neglect of congress to perform this same duty, we had in the twenty eight states that existed before the war, various forms of paper money."

Left the Treasury Bankrupt.

Continuing, be explained the disasters which followed in the 'wake of depreciated money. When the war opened the treasury was bankrupt. The administration of James Buchanan, the last of the democrats who had just gone, left the treasury bankrupt, and congress was compelled to issue treasury notes in order to pay the soldiers.
"When the war commenced." he con-

tinued, "we had neither money of gold or silver or any other kind. There was this paper money of the states. But the last act, the last wise act of the democratic party was to establish what they called the inde pendent treasury law, by which it was for-bidden that it should be received by any offi-cer of the government. That was the wises; act the democrats ever performed and about their only act, because after that act the party really did what it ought to have done long before-ceased to exist.

"Now, my friends, when we met this diffi-culty we had no money. The first thing we did was to issue \$10,000,000 of demand notes. They were made payable on demand. We issued them and they were paid out to our soldiers and enabled us to carry on the war for six months, but they were soon ex-hausted; and we knew if we continued to issue this form of paper money that our government would break down and the rebellion would succeed. We knew that e could not pay this money on demand, and the result would be they would go down more like the revolutionary and other form of paper money. Therefore it was advised that there be issued what is now called the greenbacks. We issued United States notes, sing to pay \$5, not on demand, we fixed ie. We really said we will pay \$5 s metime, maybe after this war is over and the union saved. [Great ap-plause.] Now that was a departure

from the best principles of fluence. No man would justify notes of that character unless they were maintained by rold or silver except under the issue of the war. We provided when we issued them that they would be convertible into bonds. We re-ceived them in the payment of conds, and in this way we established a national currency which enabled us to buy millions of the dol-lars of our own people and carry on the war to the complete preservation of the union and of our government. [Applause.]

National Bank Notes. "Now, sirs, we could not have circulated these green backs if we allowed the old state bank eleculation to have been in existence. It would have filled the channel of trade. By the law of finance, as strong as the law of the ten commandments, the cheaper our rency drives out the better currency and the poor currency fills the channel of circu-Therefore we declared the state banks should pay a tax of 10 per cent on every note of that sort of circulation. We knew the result would drive these otes out of existence and we intended to cut their throats. But we did not make this provision until we had found a better system, and that is, authorizing the issue of national banks, where any person who would epost \$100 of United States bonds might have the privilege of issuing \$90 in circula-tion. We held these bonds as security for the notes. So admirable and successful has been that plan that no man lives who ever lest a single collar by national bank notes, Now they tell us they want more money. Suppose the government of the United States should issue \$100,000,000 of notes, whose would they pay those notes tof How can any of you get any of the money unless you do something or sell something to the government, unless you do some work or perform some labor? The poor man who wants that money would not get his share, but the people who held the rifts of the government, the con-tractors of the government, who sold it supplies or rendered service to the government, get the increased value of the money. In former times the greatest circulation of bank notes at one time was \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000, an yet today the last treasury statement gives the today the last treasury statement gives the amount at \$1,132,000,000 of paper money in active circulation. Why, one would think that was enough. It is more than ever existed before in the history of our country, and when we remember that 95 per cent of all the payments are made in checks, and other commercial paper, it shows that that

money is only used in ordinary ways by people for marketing and for the smaller transactions of life. Secured by the Government.

"Every dollar of this money is secured by the government of the United States, either by gold and silver coin or bullion, or by the deposit of United States bonds. Let a bank break, who cares? That money is good, because the security is in the hands of the government. So with the silver certificate. There is sometimes a question about it, but it is backed not only by silver contained in the silver dollar, but is backed also by

the silver and gold behind each one.

"Here is this mass of money, the very life blood of our system, founded upon the solid rock of gold and silver coin and buillon, and every dollar of which is safe. And now comes the democratic party, which for years has done nothing but oppose the action of the republican party and demands restoration of bad money. That is the condition before us. And will you, my countrymen, agree to it?" [Cries of "No. No."]

Mr. Sherman answered the constitutional quoted the supreme court's decision affirming the constitutionality of the tax, and, con-tinuing, he said that the democratic proposition was a dangerous one-one which threat-

"Grover Cleveland, the stuffed prophet, in his speech of acceptance," said Mr. Sherman, "did not say anything about it. He did not say whether he stands on that plank at ail. No, he does not say anything about that platform. He says a great deal about what he has done and what he has said, and he is a stuffed prophet of his own stuffing." [Prolonged laughter.

The Silver Question.

Senator Sherman then referred to the free silver question. He said, in part: "The silver that is in sight, according to our statistics, now amounts to \$4,000,000,000, and we are now producing in the mines of the world \$185,000,000 a year, and the wild, crazy proposition is made that the people of the United States enter into the market and pay \$1 for every 67 cents worth of all this, and all other silver that may be imported or thrown into our country. That is what free coinage of silve means. The inevitable effect of that would be at once to demonetize gold and compel its exportation and hoarding and reduce us to a single suver standard. The result would be that all debts would be cut off one-third, and

who are the creditors of this country?
"First of all, and in the interest of all, are the 600,000 soldiers, their widows or their orphans who hold their little pension certificate. By the free coinage of silver one-third of their pensions are to be stricken off at one fell sweep. Who are the depositors of the \$1,600,000,000 of money deposited i our savings banks today! The poor Our building associations have \$1,100,000,000 invested in them. What man so mean, so poor, so degraded, that he will rob the poor in order to save a little in paying an honest

"Nothing proposed has struck me as so hard and severe as this most infernal proposition to open our doors to the free purchase of silver. [Long continued applause.] Silver miners have no right to demand of us or attempt to force the government chase their article at a price in advance of what it is worth in the open market."

The senator said congress had gone to

extreme lengths to satisfy the silver men and instanced the bill for the purchase of 5,500,000 ounces of silver a mouth. This was bought at market price, however, and the ertificates issued upon it are as good as any

other money. The senator said if the international mone ary conference fails to find a solution of the vexed silver question "you business men have got to meet this proposition; you either then to stand up f cither then to stand up for a silver standard and banish our gold to foreign lands or do the other, which I am in favor of, and that is to put enough silver in the silver dollar to make it equal in value to

The senator also spoke at some length on the tariff and reciprocity questions, and in conclusion urged his hearers to vote for Harrison and Reid.

Wanamaker Makes a Few Remarks.

Postmaster General Wanamaker spoke briefly, in part as fellows, that in his official position he had a grievance against the com-mittee of the house of representatives to whom an caroest plea was made in behalf the Chicage postoffice which is today but half the size it should be. The statement was hardly to be credited, said he, although true, that, in a part of this great city where there are 50,000 people around the office of Chicago, at Englewood there is but one delivery in whole day, 'and for the reason that the money could not be provided by a congress that refused to lend a cruiser of the pavy to carry bread to the starving people of Rus-

S1 14. [Applause.] "I have tried to unload upon some of your best citizens the responsibility of the postal service in 1803. The thing that began two or three days ago, and that some of you noticed in the street, will be infinitely worse. There were piles of papers piled u around the letter boxes in great heaps with out any facilities for taking care of them. Your mail will be a disgust, and, I think, the only one that the exposition will have. I 'Don't let us make a mistake and think that it will be just as good, even as it was when Cleveland was in office. There was then a republican congress, a republican house, a republican senate and if he is elected again there will be a democratic nouse and a democratic senate and then, where is the man that can tell us where Laughter. Secretary Noble followed with a brief ad-dress and the meeting at a late hour ad-

journed. Adiat in Michigan.

Sagraw, Mich., Oct. 22.-Adiai E. Steven son, vice presidential nomines on the democratic ticket, arrived here this morning from the southwest and this afternoon spoke at Arbeiter hall, where he was received by a large and enthusiastic crowd. From here he went to Bay City, where he spoke this even

ing. Hill Will Address West Virginians. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct, 23. - Senator Hill has accepted an invitation to address the democrats of this city Saturday evening, November 5. On the same evening the re-publicans will have their general farewell rally, General W. H. Rieson of Ohio, will be the principal speaker.

DEMOCRATIC IDEAS DUSTED

Republican Speakers K-ock a Few of the Cobwel's off Some Old Notions.

FREE TRADE AND ITS EFFECT ON AMERICA

How the Bourbons Would Cherich the National Industries if They Had a Chance -Brilliant Schemes of the Populists Expounded.

Much enthusiasm was manifested at the rally at Forest hall, Sixth and Pierce, last evening, though the attendance was not as large as it would have been had the ward club and the county central committee known what the other was doing and worked in conjunction in the matter. Many of the southsiders had heard of a later meeting that is to be held, and took it for granted that last evening's meeting had been postponed, and were much surprised on passing at a late hour to find a fair-sized crowd in attendance and a number of speakers expounding republican doctrine in a convinc-

ing manner. Mr. E. J. Cornish, in calling the meeting to order, said he understood there was a lukewarmness all over the country this year, due probably to the Australian bailot law, which had done away, to a large extent, with the familiar methods heretofore employed in arousing political enthusiasm, and people were depending on their ability to influence their friends individually in this campaign of education. He had just returned home from Washington county, where he found the farmers awake and full of enthusiasm. and believed that more interest was being shown among the soil tillers than among the laboring classes in the cities.

The speaker devoted his remarks princi pally to the protective tariff, showing the general prosperous condition of the country, and the direct interest of the laboring man in a continuation of good times and national prosperity. The results of free teads and protective systems were compared and their effect on labor shown; free trade wrecking the vast manufacturing industries of the east, leaving huge plants deserted and turn-ing loose a horde of penniless tramps to cover the west, while protection means the rapid increase and devilopment of those in-dustries all over the country, operated by well paid, well ted mechanics, "and," said the speaker, "let me tell you that high briced, cheerful, hopeful labor is the best paid labor on the face of the earth."

Democracy and Calamity Compared. He insisted that a change could not be nade from one system to the other without tearing down the industries that had been so carefully fostered, and therefore destructive to the well being of the workingman. In speaking of the "natural alliance" between the democrats and independents, which the speaker declared to be about as natural an alliance as one between a speedy racer and a balky mule, the overweening tendency of the democrats to say "no" to all progressive legislation was touched upon together with the demands of the populist platform. The original purpose of the alli ince men was to regulate railroad rates and prevent trusts, and such other measures as honest man could subscribe to, but they listened to the calamity howler when his mouth was open, and had been commit-ted to the vagaries of the old greenback party and the fallacies of green cackism under its latest guise of free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"There were three classes of free allver ites in the national convention of the populists," said the speaker. "They were the men from the silver mining states, the Bellamyites, and the old greenbackers. The people's party men demand equal rights for all and special privileges for none, but that is not what they bid fair to get, and that is why that party is losing its strength and its fair-minded members are returning to the republican ranks, where they will find an honest disposition to give them all that is just and right, as has ever been the disposi-tion of the republican party and ever will be."

Mr. E. Rosewater was introduced, but was uffering from a severe soreness of the throat and was compelled to cut short his remarks He said that he had just returned from trip out through the state, and brough cheerful tidings, as he was just as confident rom what he had seen and heard, that Judg Crounse would be elected the next governor of Nebraska, as he was two years ago that probibition would be defeated. In discussing the tariff, the speaker referred to the famous embargoes of the first Napoleon to protect the French people from foreign invasion and her industries from suffering by the sale of English goods, and said that the first tariff bill of the United States was approved by George Washington, and the principles there advanced had been fostered and strength ened by the McKinley bill and the most excellent administration of President Harrison

Built Up by Protection. Numerous instances were cited to show the growth of American industries that had run foreign made goods out of the country and were furnishing a much better articl for much less money. The new industries in Nebraska, the best sugar and chicory mills, were set forth as practical example right here at home showing what protection would do in developing the resources of a ection, and the oft-repeated democratic as ertion that American tin cannot be successfully produced was met with the statement that the Omaha firm of Rector & Wilhelm has been selling cartoad after carload of American tin, and that it is just as chear nd just as good as that imported from

It was stated that McKinley was more intensely hated in England than any other man, and that the election of Cleveland would occasion a shout of joy in that country that had not been equalled since the battle of Waterloo. The charges made regard-ing the Homestead trouble were briefly touched upon, and the speaker said that he would in a measure grant that the republicans were responsible for the wild occurrences in that thriving little city as the republican principle of protection was responsible for the great steel mills being there, and that if it had not been for that policy the mill would not have been there, and the republicans, were, therefore, responsible to that extent. There was no doubt but that it was possible to applied factory strikes, and the factories with them if free trade was to be adopted as the policy of this

The great strike of 1888 on the "Q" cost more blood, more money, more riot and mor-inconvenience that did the one at Home stead, and it would be just as sensible t charge it up to the democratic party under Cleveland as it was to allege that the republicans were responsible for the outbreak at

Great Efforts and Great Wealth.

The populists were then given a little at tention, and it was charged that an effort was being made to embroil and embitter the ranks of toil against men of wealth. The speaker held men of wealth. The speaker held that the reason that the accumulation of wealth was going on at a greater rate than ever before was because of the application of genius through the great inventors of the age, resulting in a concentration of capital and the cheapening of products. It was maintained that the only kind of wealth that was dangerous was that used to the detri-ment of labor, and certainly not that accumulated by the great inventors and reinvested in immense giving employment to thousands plants giving employment to thousands of workingmea. A score of the millionaires of the country, whose wealth aggregated \$242,000,000, had not made their wealth through protected industries. Carnesie started in life as a goor box, and had made much of his money by real estate investments to various cities, making \$225,000 in a bunch as commission for taking the Union Pacific bonds to Europe and realizing on them the money necessary to build the bridge over the Missouri river between this city and Council Bluffs. He had tween this city and Council Bluffs. started a great iron mill to furnish rails that had to be made in this country to build the Union Pacific road, at a time when rails were worth \$185 a too, and yet, despite the tariff, American rails of steel are now furnished a a cost of \$32 a ton, and the Canadian Pacific bought 10,000 tons as low as \$38 a ton. This, too, with the tariff on rails \$38 a ton, yet it was argued that the consumer paid the tax.

The speaker declared that the idea that the tariff is a tax is all idiocy, that it might be a tax on the man who drank champagne or real Irish whister, but not on the wearer of calico at 5 cats a yard. Ready-made goods could be beight as cheably here as in England, but if a suit were made to order the purchaser would have to pay more for the American-made goods, for he would have to pay the difference between the well paid labor of this country and the cheap labor of

Husky Kickers from Suckerdom Ou'class

labor of this country and the cheap labor of the European countries. Perverted Populist Sympathy.

What the Racers Did Yesterday-Boston Wins the Fourth Game-Other Sporting News.

ing plays and elever team work. did very creditable work short gains were the usual occurrence.

tures printed on paper."

The wonderful fluancial history of the country was briefly touched apon and the auditors were asked to vote for henest men and good government on the 8th of next D. H. Mercer, candidate for congress; J. ey, cominee for county attorney, and J. H. Kyner, A. Lockner and J. B. Reeve nominees for the legislature, were present and were called upon to make short speeches.

nany children. Last night the Sixth Ward Republican club held a rally at its headquarters, Twenty sixth and Lake streets. Judge J. H. Blair delivered the first address. He taiked about the pratforms of the two great political parties and spoke of the great advantage the republicans had over their opponents, the democrats, in the matter of a pure politicar record. The silver question was touched upon briefly and when the speaker re-marked that all the democrats wanted was the offices, there was loud applause.

Changing from the tariff and free trade talk, the judge spoke of the different candi-dates from President Harrison down to the local and county candidates. He urged all present to vote the straight republican C. A. Goss and Dr. M. O. Ricketts spoke for a few moments, devoting their time principally about local politics. Two or three other gentlemen who were expected to speak were detained elsewhere. On Wednesday next the club will ture out in uniform and go to Council Bluffs to join in the great re-

> leveland boys, New Haven, Conn., Oct. 22.-It is learned that the injury received by Thomas Cochran, end rusher of the Yale foot ball team in the game with Amberst yesterday, will be more serious than was at first supposed. Two of the bones were broken in his hand and he will not be able to resume practice or play again this season. This will cripple the team considerably as Cochran was the best candidate for the po-

ersity teday defeated Grinnell college foot ball team by a score of 40 to 24. Chicago Bicycle Tournament Ended

ncycle tournament today were as follows: Quarter mile, open: C. C. Green won, Rhodes second, Lunsden third. Time: :35.
2:4 class: Green won, Bainbridge second, Herman third. Time: :230-1-5.
Five-mile handleap: Peers won, Bliss second, Green third. Time: 14:15.
Haif a mile, open, two heats and final: The first was won by Johnson in 1:304, second by Lundsen in I; 8:1-5, and the third by Davis in 1:44.
One mile handleap: Ballard won Bliss second by the mile handleap. One mile handicap: Ballard won, Bliss sec-ond, Barrett third. Time: 2:25-2-5. 2:20 class: Rhodes won, Lumsden second, Davis third. The statement sent out from Indianapolis and elsewhere that strong grounds exist for believing that Mrs. Lease is tenting assistance to the republicans is a gross slander, and is both cowardly and contemptible. She accompanied Mrs. Weaver and myself through the west and south, greatly against her own wishes, and at a financial toss, as I personally know. Her work in all sections has been a brilliant success. She has neither down and south at the work in all sections has been a brilliant success.

Benning's Races. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.-Weather pleasant: attendance fairly good

won, Rosa H (5 to 5) second, Arab (5 to 5) third.
Time: 1:142.
Second race, six furiongs: Sport (even) won.
Grace Brown (8 to 5) second, Bertha B, filly (15
to 5) third. Time: 1:15.
Third race, handleap sweepstakes, one and
one-quarter miles: Fidelio (6 to 1) won.
Gioaming (5 to 1) second, Diablo (5 to 2) third. Fourth race, one mile: Roller (18 to 5) won.

Independence's Program.

gress of a retired army officer. Mr. Smith INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Oct. 22 .- The day and says it has been claimed but once inthe track were good. history of our government that under the clause of the constitution making each iouse of congress the judge of the qualifications of its own incompers the house of representatives acting alone, had the power to add to or change the qualifications of its members. That attempt made in the Tenth ongress in the case of Barney vs McCreery resulted in such a signal failure that it has never been repeated. As a result of his examination Mr. Smith concludes that Genera Sickles, while on the retired list of the army 223 trot, \$200: Lacy May won, Lady Jane econd, Silver Wood third, Dr. Canton fourth, Jovernor D fifth, Time: 2:2245, 2:21, 2:2147.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 22.-The republi 2:184, 2:21, cans of central Islinois held the last grand rally of the campaign here today. Crowds were in the city from surrounding towns. A large procession marched through the streets this mirning to Miller's park, where a meeting was addressed by Hon. John M. Thurs-This evening the largest torchlight proces

sion ever seen in Bloomington—fully 5,000 men being in line—paraded the streets escorting Governor Fifer, who had just arrived from Chicago, to the court house, from the steps of which he addressed a crowd numbering, it is estimated, 30,000 people. Killed in a Political Row.

Indianapolas, Ind., Oct. 22.-A Sentinel special from Ailinfield, Ind., says while Hou, George C. Cooper, the present congressman from this district, was speaking a disorderly crowd made much noise outside of the hall. Finally when stones were thrown against the building, Alvin Williams, the captain of the Avon Democratic club, stepped out of the door to quell the racket, when he was immediately shot by Henry Alison, a republican. Williams died immediately. Allison have not been arrested tonight. Murdered for His Politics.

LAS VEGAS, N. M. Oct. 22.-A Mexican named Patricio Maes, who had renounced the people's ticket, in this county and had publicly announced that he would hereafter affinate with the republican party, was found hanging, lifeless, to the river bridge,

at an early hour this morning. It is un-doubtedly a political murder, out no clew has

as yet been found to the perpetrators of the deed. The man was in poor circumstances, and leaves a wife and two children. A Statement from John Patmer. ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22.-John Paimer, late commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in reply to the statement that he was "turned daws" by the republicans of Alpany at the recent congressional convention, writes a card to the Journal, stating that he was not a candidate at the convention, and that the use of his name was

entirely unauthorized. Addressed by Tom Reed. ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22 .- Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine addressed a republican meeting of over 3,000 persons tonight. Captain John M. Palmer, ex-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, presided

Held Up by Musked Robbers. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 22 - Four masked men hold up Ticket Agent Stokes at the Frisce depot tonight. They covered him with a revolver and ordered him to open the vault. He opened the cuter door, where the

routers found \$40. but convinced them that he did not know the combination of the lock on the inner door, behind which was \$2,000. The rooters relieved Stokes of \$6 and a watch and then fled.

GAME WENT TO ILLINOIS

the Doans College Students.

LIVELY GAME OF MODERN FOOT BALL

Notes from the Big University Teams-

The football aggregation of the University of Illinois took the Donne college eleven into camp at the ball park yesterday afternoor, by the rather one-sided score of 20 to 0. But the contest was not nearly as one-sided as the result. The Nebraska boys were unable to score, but they made the visitors earn their points, and the game abounded in interestthe teams were very evenly matched. Both

rushing, however, the Illinois team way outclassed their opponents, and they kept the Nebraska eleven on the defensive most of the time. This advantage was largely due to their superior weight, which was an important factor when the play was bunched. At times the lilinois cleven would gain several yards by sheer force of weight, carrying their opponents with them like so

The game on the whole was one of the most interesting yet seen in Omaha and de-served a better patronage than the comparalively meager crowd that came to see it Both teams put plenty of ginger into their playing, but the contest was free from the ruffiaoly tactics that are so often employed college games. Prof. Sheldon and Charles Wilson acted as umpire and referee, respect ively, and their decisions were generally satisfactory. The teams lined up as follows Illino

Position.
Center
Right guard
Right end
Right end
Left tackle
Left tackle McCorm ck Armstronz Tackett Ashley Atherton .Left end Leavitt Quarter back Hoxsey Left harf back Reed Right haif back Swency t Captain and full back Williams . Arms

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 22.—The foot ball eleven of the Chicago Athletic association defeated the eleven of the Cleveland Athletic club today by a score of 28 to 0. Crawford captained the Chicago team while Ruodes acted in a similar capacity for Cleveland. Poor team work and the absence of regular members of the eleven helped to defeat the

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 22. - The state uni-

Curcago, Ill., Oct. 22,-The results at the

2139 class: Rhodes won, Lumsten second, Davis third. Haif mile, open handicap: Emerson, sev-enty yards, won, Smith second, Ballard third. Time: 1:0424. Bunker, Merrill and Winship reduced their record for one-half mile on triplet machine from 1:011-5 to 59.

First race, six furlongs: Key West (8 to 1) won, Rosa H (8 to 5) second, Arab (6 to 5) third.

Lady Super or (18 to 5) second, Speculation (4 to 5) third. Time: 1:44.

Fifth race, handleap steeplechase, full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half: Can Can 5 to 1) won. Ecarto (9 to 2) second, Return (5 to 1) third. Time: 4:14.

2:35 troi, \$40; Cantain Edwards won, Prince A G second, Roy Wood third, Chimes C fourth, Sulfonal lifth, Time: 2:31, 2:252, 2:32, 2:32, 2:17, page, \$300; Gaillo won, Maude M second, Female Pirate third. Time: 2:1414, 2:15, :154, 2:16, 2:20, 2:18, Two-year-old pace, \$200: Kessale won, Harry Nevins second, Gus Tupper third. Time: Three-year-old 2:3) class, \$200: Vivian won, loy Wood second, Efficiency third, Buby anting fourth, Zoda fifth. Time: 2:28, 2:25%,

Oakland's Program. Oakland, Cal., Oct. 22. -Results Champion stakes for yearlings, dash: Mon-rch distanced; Sweet Rose won in 2:39, the astest time for a yearling made in a race on

fastest time for a yearling made in a race on the Facilic coast.

Match race, \$100 a side. Joe first, Winwood distanced. Time: 2:79\(\frac{1}{2}\).

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Match race, \$100 a side. Joe first, Winwood distanced. Time: 2:10\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Bouble team pace, purse \$300, best two in three: Bella Dutton and Tom Rider won in two straight heats, Our Dick and Tark Frank-Hin distanced. Rest time: 2:165.

Five mile dash, purse \$100: Waldstem won, Sunrise second, Longfort third. Time: 13:05\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Stallion Produce stakes for 3-year-olds, three in five: Eldon won, Heile Abbott q.s-tanced. Time: 2:235\(\frac{1}{2}\). tanced. Time: 2:234. Galloping at Lexington

LEXINOTON, Ky., Oct. 22.-The weather today was rainy and the track was muddy. First race, seiling, seven-eighths of a mile a houn 25 to 0 won. Critic (21 to 1) second. Fenor (8 to 5) third. That: 1:41. Tenor is to 55 third. These: 1:56.

Second race, free handleap, one mile and fifty yards, dectared off.

Third race, five furious: Joanna 6 to 15 won, Vida (5 to 15 second, Mattietta 6 to 15 third: Time: 1:65.

Fourth race, one mile and seventy yards: First Lap (6 to 5) won. Sir Charles (2 to 15 second, Miss Ballard 5 to 15 third. Time: 1:5224.

Fifth race, four and a half furious: Merry Eyes (8 to 5) won. Bonnie Lassie (8 to 1) second. Velox (6 to 1) third. Time: 5845.

Nashville's ood Saturday Crowd. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 22.-A large attendance witnessed the races at Cumberland park today. The program was not completed, the 4-year-old consolation staxes standing over until Monday. standing over until Monday.

2:15 class, paoin: purse \$7.50: Storm won,
Winslow Whikes second, Cleveland third, Cassic fourth. Time: 2:00\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2:01.2:816.

2:18 class, trotting, purse \$1,000: Neille
Mason won, Gillette second, Constantine
third, Una Wilkes fourth. Time: 2:12\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2:11\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2:11\(\frac{1}{2}\),

Boston Won Again. Boston, Mass., Oct. 22.-Today's game was exciting and enjoyed by 3,400 people. Young complained of a lame arm and Clark son, therefore, went into the box, although he nad dropped all of his four previous games against Boston. Boston is trying to end the series in Boston and to beat the

Spiders five straight. Score: Boston 0 0 0 0 3 Cleveland 5 6 0 0 1 Hits: Boston, 14; Cloveland, 9. Errors: Boston, 1; Cloveland, 4. Farned runs: Bos-ton, 8; Cloveland, 1. Batteries: Stivetts and Ganzel: Clarkson and Zimmer.

Copple Comes Again. Books, Ia., Oct. 21.-To the Sporting Editor of The Ben: I arrived here last night and received a message that Pat Pulley wanted to run me a mutual consent start race. I will not run him a mutual consent start, as I do not want to spend two

or three hours in trying to get off. I will leave up the \$25 forfest you hold to bind a match with Mr. Pulsey, Sheffield rules to govern, pistol shot start, 100 yards. Race to be run in Novem-CHINA IS READY TO FIGHT

ber, as I have engagements that will occupy me till then. If Mr. Pulley wants to make this race for November 3 he will have to cover my forfeit by October 27. If he does not want this kind of a race, all right; this

is the best I cen do for him, and the only kind of race I will run with him. Now, Mr. Pulley, let's have a race and quit talking, 100 yards, \$100 a side. W. H. COPPLE.

Omaha Athletic Club.

The Omaha Athletic club will hold its reg-

ular quarterly meeting at the club house,

Monday evening, October 24. As business

of vital importance, including amendments

to the constitution and by-laws, will be sub

mitted, the directory carnestly request a full attendance of members and a free inter-

Low Goes Out.

SOUTH UMARA, Neb., Oct. 22.-To the

Sporting Editor of The Bee: To determine

a bet, please decide the following: In a

game of high-five A has fifty-one points, B has thirty-nine points. B makes the trump. A makes low and B the remaining thirteen

CAN MEET COMPETITION.

American Railroads Encouraged by a De-

Cuicago, Ill., Oct. 22.-Judge Brewer's

fecision in the Northwestera case, declaring

that two or more roads may make propor-

tionate rates to meet the through rates

of a competing line, without in the least

disturbing their local rates, is caus-

ing a good deal of comment among railroad

men. They are both surprised and grati-

fled. Heretofore they have been restrained

by the Interstate Commerce commission from

neeting Canadian competition, on the ground

that to do so without cutting down local

rates to a corresponding level would be a

violation of the laws. Generally speaking,

the local traffle of the roads, both east and

west of Chicago, is too valuable to be sacrificed for the purpose of protecting through traffic, and, as a consequence, the

Canadian Pacific and its allies have for several years been able to appropriate a large

percentage of their through business that

has properly belonged to the American roads. Judge Brewer's decision changes all this. In

effect be tells the American roads that they can legally meet such competition without

Chairman Midgely of the Western Freight association will go east next week to consult

with the New England connections of the

Canadian Pacific with a view of bringing about a r storation of westbound freight

rates after the close of lake naviga-tion. He made the trip several times

mission, but little good came of it. He will not go this time as a superdinate, but with

full authority to tell the eastern roads they

must advance the rates west or take the con-sequences. Under the new decision the lines

by the way of Chicago have it in their power to administer severe punishment to the rate cutters if they refuse to come to terms

Although passenger rates from Chicago to southwestern Missouri river points will

be advanced November 1, the through

rates from eastern points cannot be ad-vanced on that date. Representatives of the

lines in the Central Traffic association will meet Monday to check rates to the Missouri river on the basis of the advance,

after which due notices must be given before the rates can be put into effect. This will delay the actual adoption of the rates until

about November 10, and until that time the western roads will be compelled to accept

through tickets from the eastern connections

Got the Man Wanted.

Charles Smith and Martin Clark, the two

men captured yesterday by Detectives Foley,

Dempsey and Keyser, are, it is now believed

beyond a doubt, the men who succeeded

in getting away with several hun-

dred dollars worth of jewelry from

teenth street Friday night. Clark, who had

a room at 1418 Jackson street, was absent

Friday night, and when his effects were

searched considerable of the stolen jewelry

was found. More of it was found on Smith's

person. Bank's place has been visited by

burgiars three times within as many weeks

and each time the thieves secured several

No Boy Gambiers,

That complaint has been made to the po-

lice of the negligence of keepers of gambling

houses in allowing miners to visit their

places was evidenced last night by a tour

made by Chief Seavey, Captain Cormack

They failed, however, to find any one under

Train Robbers Escape from Jail.

JACKSONVILLE, Fig., Oct. 22 .- An Orlande

special to the Times-Union says: Train rob-

bers Fitch and Floyd, the two who con-

fessed to being implicated in the scheme by

which Express Messenger Saunders lost his

Adopted the Arbitration Bill,

Pages, Oct. 29.—The Chamber of Deputies

today rejected M. Basiys' amendment to

make arbitration obligatory in the case of

the striking Carmaux miners. The Chamber finally adopted the arbitration bill.

Sunday Law in Germany.

The new Sunday laws in Germany

went partly into effect July 1 and do not

appear to be giving satisfaction. Their

intention was to reduce the hours of

labor Sunday to a minimum and to se-

cure a larger church attendance of

working people. They provided that in no case should Sunday work extend beyond five hours, while from 10 to 12

in the morning and after 2 o'clock in

the afternoon there should be no work

whatever. In actual operation the ef-

feet seems to be to keen those working. men who used to do a half-day's world

Sunday in their shops until 2 o'clock in-

stead of merely until noon as before, while they spend the time from 10 to 12

not in church, but in beer gardens and

cabarets, till the embargoed hours pass

and they can finish their work and go

lin are already admitting that the laws

have not increased the number of Sun-

day worshipers, though they have the

A Curiosity.

astronomical denactment at Princeton

has been recently brought to light after

being stored away for years. It is known

as the orrery, or pinnetarium, which was constructed in Philadelphia in 1770.

Dr. Witherspoon, upon its completion, bought it for Princeton college, the price

paid being £300. It is said that the

legislature of Pennsylvania went in a

body to examine the wonder. It was

broken in the course of the revolution,

but was repaired in 1806 and kept in

Nassau hall until the completion of the

chool of science, when it was moved

there and stored away. It is of little

practical value, but is kept as an astro-

nomical curiosity.

A curious piece of apparatus in the

number of Sunday tipplers.

home.

The church authorities in Ber

life last June, escaped from juil last night.

hundred dollars worth of stuff.

and one of the detectives of

age in the places,

Bank's store on South

on the present basis.

the

same

Six-

changing their local rates at all.

tion. He made the trip : before and always on

ciston by dustice Brewer.

D. A. KELCH

change of opinion.

points. Who wins!

She Looks with Dis'avor on the Discrimination Against Her Citizens.

SECRET INSTRUCTIONS TO HER CONSULS

Has Pienty of Wealth and Big Guns with Which to Carry on War if it Becomes Necessary to Go So Fac.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 22, -War Kee, a Chinese newspaper published in this city, prints what purports to be a mail summary from China. The article is one believed to be inspired by the Chinese government and to be in the nature of confidential instructions to Chinese consuls in the United States. It is suggested that they make as speedily and as comphatically as possible certain representations to senators and congressmen at Washington. The position advanced is that every Chinese in this country is compelled by the Geary law to register within a year, with the alternative of going to jail and be ing expelled from the United States. Concerning this proposition the article, as translated, reads as follows:

"China has plenty of wealth, plenty of guus and big ships of war of modern construction and plenty of soldiers. China is not afraid of the United States and can cope with her in war. But China does not want to fight with the United States, for there are many other means of retaliation.

Thinks the Americans Afraid

The article goes on to state that the people of the United States were nervous after the New Orleans affair, when it was feared Italy might send warships to their shores to demand satisfaction for the slaughter of her citizens, and that the United States began bastily to construct battle ships and guns. China, it says, has both of these, but the United States is not ready. If the registering act is persisted in China will tusist that American residents in China shall register and wear tags on penalty of imprisonment and expulsion. China will also impose a heavy tax on American imports, particularly flour and cottom. Chinese ministers, consuls and others in the United States are instructed to dwell on the fact that this country has in years past been friendly to China and afforded protection to Chinese residents, but that the change of sentiment, as indicated by the registration not, has been brought about by the machinations of office seekers who desire to gain favor with a certain class in the United States and eventually obtain a share in the control of the public affairs of the nation.

WAYNE M'VEAGH ANSWERED,

John Jay Writes a Letter and in it Asks Him a Few Pertinent Questions. New York, Oct. 21.-John Jay, lately

president of the Civil Service commission of New York, has written a letter to Wayne MacVeagh in reply to his recent speeches in Philadelphia and New York, giving reasons for his announcement that he would vote for Grover Cleveland. Mr. Jay says that both of Mr. MacVeagh's speeches express sentiments with which intelligent and devoted republicans and civil service reformers will heartily agree. He fails to find, however, in either of these speeches, grounds for believing that the ethical spirit that pervaded the democratic convention at Chicago and inspired its piatform on the tariff was one calculated to redeem and regeherate the republie, or the special order and social justice. And, yet, there would seem to be no good reason for ignoring in this discussion the principal issue of the tariff, the chief question on which the democrats are divided. Mr. Jay insists that, despite the issues of gigantic importance which de-mand instant national action, the tariff is still the chief issue of the pending presidential contest, and says that its frank dis-cussion was recommended by Mr. Cleveland f in his letter of acceptance.

Mr. Jay then quotes the sentence from Mr. Cleveland's letter: "We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party is planning the destruction of or injury to the American interests, and we know that they cannot be frightened by the specter of impossible free trade," and remarks that Mr. Cleveland omitted to refer to the all-important fact that the democratic convention had spoken definitely on this point and that a resolution in concurrence with the views expressing oppo-

site views had been adopted. "That omission by Mr. Cleveland in his letter of reference to the convention on the tariff plank," Mr. Jay continues, "Has perhaps led to a similar omission in your own speeches, and an omission that may be re-gretted as depriving us of your caudid opin on on this leading feature of the democratic platform, and of your reasons for approving such a radical and revolutionary change in

ur national policy."
Mr. Jay concludes as follows: "With Mr. Cieveland's views and actions in regard to civil service reform, I found myself in accord, when I had the honor of serving, by his appointment, on the Civil Service commission of this state. But in the tariff plank, which he has accepted. I see great danger to the cause of civil service reform, for it substitutes the decision of a democratic convention without the slightest regard to the ruings of the constitution and the gladsome light of juris-

SECRETARY FOSTER'S OVATION. Davenport Republicans Turn Out Enmasso

to Greet Him. DAVENDORY, Ia., Oct. 22,-(Special Telegram to Tue Bee. |-Hon. Charles Foster, secretary of the treasury, addressed all the people who could crowd into the Turner Grand opera house tonight, and was received with an ovation. An escort of finely drilled and uniformed flambeau clubs led the way from the depot to the meeting. Mr. Foster made a splendid talk, livery sentence was planned for a cumulative effect, and his periods were rounded off with storms of applause. His expose of democratic financiering in past times and democratic finance legislation of recent date was a nappy effort, but not more so than the tribute to the McKinley bill and its results. The growth of American industries, of American exports under reciprocity, of the navy, the national wealth and general properity, was a masterly effort. No word were wasted. Every shot told. The reput licans here have been confident of large gates all along, but now they expect further in-crease. Enthusiasm was higher among them than for many years.

New York Registration Fraud. New York, Oct. 22-News comes from

Albany by wire to the state headquarters tonight that the republicans had taken the initiative in attempting to prove charges of false registration by causing the arrost of three men in that city. Two of them, Hogas and Flanagan, were held in \$5,000 bail, and the third, McDermott, in \$1,500. "it means," was said at the committee rooms, "that the national and state commits are ready to begin prosecutions for vio

lating the election law. A colossal scheme of colonization and fraudulent registration is under way. We are perfectly posted. In this case Horan and Flanagan were the men who had charge of the men who were allegally

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

