THEIR SUBTERFUGES AND EVASIONS

Promises the Independents Have Made and How They Were Ignored-Record of the Last Legislature's Extravagance.

| Following is the conclusion of the speech delivered by Mr. Rosewater at Stromsturg,

Polk county, last week. What interest has a Nebraska farmer common with the millionaires who own the silver mines of Colorado, Montana and Nevada! Just compare your condition with theirs. When a farmer wants to borrow money on his land it is appraised according to its producing capacity. If his farm is worth \$20 an acro they will perhaps load on one-half, or at the utmost two-thirds, of of that amount. If he wants to borrow on his crop he can only secure a loan upon what his farm will produce during the one year. The mine owner sinks a shaft into the earth or rocks and brings up specimens of the mineral. He spends from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and very often less, and then goes into Wall and very often less, and then goes into Wall street or clear across the Atlantic to London to bond his mine for millions of dollars. He puts on a mortgage for all the products of his mine down into the bowels of the earth and clear to China. After bonding all the products of his mine for a century or two he builds himself great castles in Colorado or paraces in New York and Boston, and perhams have himself. York and Boston, and perhaps buys himself a seat in the United States senate, where he becomes the champion of free silver, and asks you farmers to join him in marketing 83 cents worth of silver for \$1.29. Why should the government may him any more for his silver than it is worth as a commodity in the markets of the world, and put a dollar's worth

of silver into a dollar's worth of coin! Why should these mine owners of Colorado, Mon-

tana and Nevada get a bonus of between 30 and 40 per cent on the commercial value of their products! Why do you not do the same thing with the owners of copper mines and fron mines! Why do they not guarantee you \$1.29 a bushel for wheat when it is only selling in the market for 70 cents a bushel?
You say the circulating medium in this
country is not sufficient and they tell you it d be increased by the free coinage of sil-I say no. The actual circulation of gold, silver and paper currency in this country is about \$25 per capita. What would you have after free coinage? Gold would go up to a premium and then would be withdrawn from circulation. Silver and paper alone would circulate. That would take out of circulation over \$600,000, 000 of gold, and you could not replace it short or eight years, unless you bought all the sur-plus silver in the world. The business of this country is done chiefly with credit money. Only 8 per cent of all the business transacted in the United States is done with gold, silver and paper, and 92 per cent is done with checks and drafts. In other words, our circulation is about \$255 per camts, of which \$25 is in money and \$230 per capita in checks and drafts. Free comage would cause a contrac tion of credits. Capitalists would hold on to their gold and force collection from debtors for fear that they would be paid in the depreciated currency. That would result in high rates of interest. You know that good money always means lower rates of interest and depreciated currency high rates of inter-est. Right after the war 15 and 12 percent was the legal rate of interest in Nebraska. The rate of interest has been steadily going down. Teday you can borrow on first class city real estate morigages at 6 per cent, and you can get an abundance of money at 6 and

7 per cent on farm mortgages.

Let me illu trate the difference between good money and depreciated money. Suppose you had a sack of flour, marked 100 pounds, which was worth \$5 in the market, and the grocer said if you send me that sack of flour I will give you \$5 worth of merchan-dise for it. Now, if that sack of flour contained only eighty pounds instead of 100, do you think the grocer would give you \$5 worth of goods for it? Would not either raise the price of goods 25 per cent or give you 20 per cent less merchandise i Suppose you had a keg of nails to buy in a hardware store and you gave your boy an order to the dealer to deliver him one keg of nails. That piece of paper, the order, would be just as good as a keg of nails providing that the dealer would honor your order; but suppose the dealer refused to honor it when the order was presented, what would that piece of parepresent ! Nothing more than the piece

of paper on which the order was written. Mortgages and Mortgage Records.

Let us now talk about those farm mortgages. We all admit that a great many farms in Nebraska are moregaged. But if you look into the matter carefully you will find wanted by the republicans and democrats in the legislature, and that the republicans that these mortgages were chiefly in-curred in the purchase of the land and for the improvements made on the farm. One of the candidates of the people's take it that most of you know New-berry or have heard of him. You think he party has been charging all over this state that Nebraska's mortgage indeptedness has been increased last year by over \$18,000,000. He says that he went down to the office of the labor commissioner and found that to be the fact. I have the labor commissioner's figures and I find that the difference between the amount of mortgages placed on record during the year ending the 1st of August, 1892, and the mortgages that have been released during the same period is a fraction over \$4,000,000. But what does this proved [The speaker theo interrogated one of the farmers and ascertained from him that he had incurred a mortgage some years ago, on which he had paid off a small amount, but

The fact is that the mortgage record is a delusion and a snare, because it never shows any payments made until the entire debt has been paid. Millions upon millions are being paid in small amounts on farm mortgage note: in Nebraska and are credited on these notes, but no showing is made of these payments until the last note is taken up. The sheriff of this (Polk) county told me that within two years only one farm mortgage has been foreclosed, and the owner of that farm had never paid any part of the interest or prin-cipal. I was in Washington county last Saturday and Mr. Osborn, who represents two trust companies that are making farm loans, assured me that within the past year he had been trying very hard to place loans at 7 per cent and had not succeeded in mak-

this payment, he admitted, was not shown

was in Red Willow county last week, where farm mortgages are very thick, and found as a matter of fact that only two or three farmers had been evicted within the year, and those were had really sold their farms when words they had borrowed as much money as the whole farm was worth. This was notably the case in Holt county, where 172. foreclosures have taken place within the past year. All but two or three of these were on land that had been appraised at extravagant prices and mortgaged for more than it was worth, and the prrises who had made the

mortgages never intended to take them up.
I assert right here and can prove what I say, that the man who loans out money on mortgages does not realize as good a profit as the farmer if he has any kind of Suppose a man has fifty acres of land \$20 per acre and he gets a mortgage loan on half of its value, which is \$500, at the end of five years he has paid the money iender five payments at 8 per cent of \$40 a year, making in all \$200. When he has made his last payment he has paid out \$700 principal and interest. He has been living on that farm for five years and maintained himself and his family, and the farm at the end of the five years is worth at least \$5 an acre more than it was when he got the loan. The money lender, therefore, has only got his original capital of \$500, which becomes worth less in interest as the years go, for the rate of interest is constantly going down, and the \$300 for the use of his money. The value of the farm alone at the end of the years at \$25 an area would be increased.

ive years at \$25 an acre would be increased by \$250, and the farmer has had the use of the land all the time. Money is getting cheaper every year, be-cause we have good money. The city of Omaha borrowed \$200,000 twenty years ago build a high school, and issued a 10 per cent and. They renewed the loan three years bond. They renewed the loat three years ago at 6 per cent. This year the city of Omaha secured a premium of from 5 to 8 per cent on bonds only drawing 5 per cent interest. Some of the larger cities in the cast borrow money at 3% per cent. The United States can borrow now at 2 per cent, because the credit of the nation is better he wasted political capital in the present campaign. He has been more auxious to have grievances than to give relief. He has been wilning to talk of abuses, but prefers

than that of any other country, excepting alone England. And, yet we are told that our fluences are in terrible condition; that the gold bugs want to make money dearer by opposing free coinage and an unlimited issue of currency, when the truth is that Wall street is a gang of speculators and stock gamblers who flourish only when the money market is unsettled.

ports under oath to the auditor of state of

he amount received from passengers and

freight in this state. It prohibits the legis

lature from exempting any railroad property or movable roiling stock from execution or sale. It prohibits the consolidation and pooling by railroad companies or telegraph companies. It deciares

all railways heretofore constructed or here-after to be constructed in this state public highways, which shall be free to all parties

for the transportation of their persons and property under such regulations as may be

prescribed by law. It empowers the legisla

prescribed by law. It empowers the legisla-ture to establish reasonable maximum rates of charges for passengers and freight, and prombits the legislature from limit-ing the liabilities of railroad corpo-rations as common carriers. It provides that no railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property actually precived and applied for

property actually received and applied for

the purpose for which such corporations were created, and all stock, dividends and

other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation shall be void. It provides further that the

legislature shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and ex-

tortion in charges by telegraph, express and railroad companies, and enforce such laws by

adequate penalties, to the extent, if neces

franchise.

sary, of the forfeiture of their property and

Now, this is the basis of all rallroad regu-

lation. It was put there by a republican constitutional convention. Part of it has been

carried into effect and part has not been acted on. That relating to the telegraph is in full effect and as far as we are concerned we have as stringent a law regulating telegraphs as

there is in any state in the union. We have

passenger tariff limiting the charges to 3

cents per mile. This act was passed by a republican legislature. On the freight charges of railroads we have not gone so far.

Newberry's Copy of Hall's Bill.

done their duty when they passed the New-

berry bill, which was vetoed by our demo

vented from giving the people the relief they

must be held responsible for failure to enact a maximum freight law.

is a gentleman of great intelligence.

fact is he is as commonplace a fellow as you

ever saw and could not explain one sentence of that bill. He had no more to do with

lowa rate is not fixed by law, but by a com-

mission and makes a distinction between the trunk lines that earn more than expenses

and the branch lines that are sometimes running at a loss.

The Newberry bill, in my judgment, was

introduced solely for the purpose of making political capital for the independent party. The constitution of Nebraska gives the leg-

islature power to establish a reasonable maximum rate. Would it be reasonable to

fix the lowest rate charged on the trunk

lines of lowa for all the railroads in Nebraska regardless of their cara-

ings! Iowa has nearly double the population of Nebraska. Iowa has twice the traffic and the railroads of Iowa carry a

greater part of the products of Nebraska to Chicago and bring back vast supplies of

lumber, coal and merchaudise, which Ne-

braska is obliged to consume. Any law that would make no distinction between the rates of Iowa and Nebraska would be unrea-

other with a maximum rate for the commod-

Everybody who has read THE OMAHA BEE

knows that public attention was called by

that paper to the fact that the governor would veto the Newberry bill, and also that he would sign a bill reducing the

the rate on the heavy commonities, provid-ing the reduction was reasonable. In the

face of that the legislature passed this bill,

and the independents, after it had been vetoed, would do nothing else. The other day I met Mr. Stevens of Furnas, who sup-

ported the Newberry bill, and was one of the lealers of the independents in the house,

and he admitted that he knew Governor

Boyd would have signed either of the other two bills, but he said that he did not want

to have them passed, because the suprem

Did Not Want to Give Relief.

the legislature together. Which I had per-sonally urged him to do, there came a great many protests from all parts of the country,

principally sent in by independent members of the last legislature. They did not want

the legislature convened. Governor Boyd's

action in refusing to call the legislature was heartly approved by General Van Wyck, for

court would reject them any way.

mable and would therefore be declared void by the supreme court. When the Newberry bill was pending in the legislature there were two other bills pending. One with a 15 per cent decrease from the lows rate and the

You tell me that the independents have

have made a reasonable tariff rate.

cratic governor; that they have

party and left the anti-monopoly republicans Railroads and the Government. It is proposed, fellow citizens, that the United States government shall own and operate all railroads. That means, of course, that the government of the United States shall buy all the railroads and that it shall become the employer of all the 700,000 men who are now operating the railroads of the in the minority. Would it not have been much better for you to have had the Shumway usury bill passed, which reduced the rate of interest o 5 per cent and provided reasonable penal les for usury, than to pass no laws on that subject! But the independents and that they would have their own naury bill or nothing, and the last night of the session the Shumway bill was called up, but Mr. Eder, the speaker, and half a dozen independent leaders, were down stairs in one of the offices that lead leave a little oil. who are now operating the railroads of the who are now operating the railroads of the United States. There are now 167,000 miles of railroad in this country, worth \$10,000,000,000 at least. How are we going to acquire these railroads? We have no right under the constitution to take anybody's property without due compensation. We have no right under the constitution to take possessing of these railroads. that had been converted into a little oil room and got gloriously druck on champagne while that bill was being read and but upon its passage. The bill failed, because they were not on hand to vote for it. sion of these railroads until we have at least tendered the owners thereof the money just the same as railroads are obliged to tender

How the Reformers Reformed. you money in the exercise of the right of eminent domain when they go through your farm. But where are we to get the \$10,000,-Now, let us examine the reform legislaure and see what good Nebraska has got 000,000 to buy the railroads in the United States! Was this proposition to own and operate the railroads made in good faith, or is it merely platform material! There are now in the congress of the United States at least three from them. The independents made pledge of reform to the people, which were chiefly based upon the idea that the republicans had been very extravagant; had voted thousands of dollars of the people's money away on junketing trips, and has burdened the people senators that were elected by the people's party and something like a dozen in the with needless taxation. Everybody naturally expected that the reform legislature was house of representatives. I challenge any man within my hearing to name one bill or going to cut down the appropriations, and that we were to have retrenchment. They or-ganized the two bouses, elected a speaker resolution ever introduced by any of the people's party representatives in congress looking to the acquisition of the railroads or and the first thing they did was to go into a a contest over the claim of governorship and pile up over \$10,000 of expenses, telegraphs of the United States. Not one single step has been taken by any one of them even to inquire as to how much these squandering not only their time but the people's money. friend, Dech, who is now a candidate from this district, received \$125 as his share of the contest expenses and then be quietly railroads would cost, or for any information by which we could get a reasonable idea as to what we must do to become the owners of the railroads. No people's party congress man has taken the first step this year to inhad one of his own relatives piaced on the payroil at \$3 a day salary. When I was a vestigate the postal telegraph bill, which simply proves beyond doubt the utter insinsember we had to carry our own mail and we had one postman and one deputy. This great reform legislature, which had all its mail cerity of the men who advocate these re forms. They do not propose any practical measure either for the purchase or the brought to the doors of the capitol by the government postal carriers, employed four men in the house and five in the senate to control of the railroads, but are content to insert in their platforms propositions that they know are utterly imbring up and distribute the mail. During the war one chaplein could distribute the practical at this time. The republican party has not attempted to acquire the railroads of the United States, but it has taken steps man for a whole regiment. They had six or seven sergeants-at-arms in each house, all of them drawing pay for watchthrough Postmaster General Wanamaker, looking to the establishment of a postal teleing and standing guard over each other. Then there were a number of junkets, graph and if the independents in congress and, while three-fourths of these reformers had taken any steps in that direction they would have received the aid of the postmaswere riding on railroad passes, they charged up their mueage and expenses just the sam ter general as well as of a large number of republicans in congress.

The constitution of 1875, enacted by a conas if they had belonged to the old party. One of these junkets was gotten up to see now deep the water was in Texas. (Laughter, vention two thirds republican, requires all railroad corporations to make annual re-They brought back two barrels of oysters for \$450, and they were so mean that they

me out in that fact, if the republicans who revolted against railroad domination because

of interference with our public offices, had gone on with us we could have had just such andidates and such legislation as the farmers wanted, but they started a new

er. | Nobody was invited except the good endent members. Two years ago the independent platform pledged the party to abrogate the peniten-tiary contract. They declared that the convict labor should be let out by the state in a different manner, but the contractor happened somehow to get very well acquainted with the reform committee, and not only did they not repeal the countries. tract, but they passed an appropriation of \$40,000 to build a cell house, which the contractor was obliged to build at his own expense. They provined that the cell house should be built by day labor, so as to make the expense still greater. The state is pay-ing 40 cents a day for keeping these convicts, and then they turn round and pay the man who hires these con-victs for their services at the same rate as a regular bricklayer gets. The independent legislature was very economical. They voted \$14,500 to build an iron fence round the

would not let a republican have one. [Laugh

campus of the university when there was no need of any fence whatever.

And how did they treat the drouth suf-ferers. Although relief was immediately wanted in the western part of the state, they took something like three weeks after the legislature had convened, before they would pass any relief bill. It was very fortunate that many people did not perish by a blizzard that might have occurred at any time in January, while the legislature was fighting over contested seats. When they adjourned they had appro-

priated a grand total of \$3,800,000, which was more by over \$500,000 than the legislature of 1889 had voted. The legislature of 1887 voted \$922,000 for public 1887 voted \$922,000 for public ings, including asylums and university mlargement, capitol completion, etc ; the legislature of 1891 only voted for public buildings and still their appropriation bills exceeded by \$250,000 the bills of 1887. Now I say do not send any more such reformers to the legislature. The best thing you can do is to let them stay at

We might have a reduction of freight rates during the present year if the men elected by the independents had been willing to Mr. Rosewater then concluded by paying a high culogy to Harrison and Reid and the

state ticket. GOOD RACING AT DAFENPORT.

Some Fast Time Made by Iowa Flyers-An

Accident on the Track. DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 4 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The second meeting of the Davenport Mile Track club opened today with a light attendance, and a fine track and heavy wind, dead ahead on the finish. The classes were all filled.

While working Wheeler F before noon, Frank A. Harrington was injured. The horse framing it than any of you have. His bill is nothing but a copy of a bill introduced in the preceding legislature by Judge Hall, of Lanstepped through his hobbies and fell. Harrington langed face downward and went under the fence and into a ditch . He was internally caster county. It was copied by Attor-ney Strickler of our town. The bill provides for a uniform rate all over the injured, and the horse strained so he was irawn from the track. state of Nebraska, whether the roads be main lines, or branch lines, or stub lines. The

Finsk, the black stallion, was started to beat his record of 2:314, and made it in The 2:30 pace for 3-year-olds, purse \$200, resulted:

Albert E..... 1 1 Kaota 2 2 2 2 Willard Russell 3 3 3 Time: 2:25, 2:25¼, 2:27¼. Second race, 2:30 trot, purse \$500; summary:

mary:
Aritington
St. Louis Maid
Lady Almont
Annie Witkes
Aita Coy
Rockwell
Agnes
Agnes
2 dis Agnes. May Breaker Time: 2:31%, 2:28, 2:28%, 2:29. The third race was the 2:24 trot, purse \$500. Three heats were trotted and the

others deferred until Wednesday on account of darkness. Summary: 08 ..... Dis..... Shadroa ..... ities that the farmers buy and rell, provid-ing for a 30 per cent reduction on cattle, grain, coal and salt.

Time: 2:19\4, 2:19\4, 2:29\4. Iowa Alliance in Session CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 4.— Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The annual meeting of the Fifth district farmers' alliance was held here today. A number of addresses were delivered. These resolutions were adopted: delivered. These resolutions were adopted:
That we view with great satisfaction the formulation of the lowa State Road improvement association and heartily endorse its object and we cordially recommend alliance members to do all in their power to aid this the first well directed effort to secure better roads in Iowa. That we recommend the passage by congress of bills known as the Congerpure lard bill; also the passage of the "anti-option" or Hatch bill, believing these bills will be to the interest of the farming community. That the action of the last state legislature in appointing a commission to consider a better appointing a commission to consider a better method of raising revenue meets with our approval, and we trust some plad may be devised which will secure a more equitable system of taxation.

That was a mere supterfuge. The inde-pendent leaders in the legislature only wanted to make a record. They did not want to give the people relief. I know that was the sentiment of their candidate for governor, General Van Vyck. Nobody in this state rejoiced more than he when the Newberry bill was vetoed and falled to pass The next district meeting will be held Took Back the Engineer. Das Moines, la., Oct. 4. - The trouble on the Des Moines, Northern & Western road has been settled, the discharged engineer over the veto. Nobody in Nebraska was more gratified over the failure of the legislature to give any relief by reduced ralifoad rates. Last spring when Governor Boyd was about to call peing taken back.

Movements of Ocean Steamers. At Moville-Arrived-Furnesia, from New York:
At Scilly - Passed - Havel, from New York: Augusta Victoria, from New York.
At Queenstown - Arrived - Ohlo, from Philadelphia.
Passed - City of Paris, Philadelphia.
At Brow Head—Passed—City of Paris,
from New York.
At Antwerp—Arrived October 2—Illinois,
from Philadelphia.
At New York—Arrived—Eibe, from
Bremen, and Friesland, from Antwerp.

OLD BAY SEATE REPUBLICANS to have them kept up from year to year so as to have the people in revolt. So far as I am concerned, and I believe you will bear

> They Meet and Ratify the State and National Nominations.

REID AND M'KINLEY AWAKEN ENTHUSIASM

Stirring Speech by the Vice Presidential Candidate-Other, Distinguished Speak. ers Plead the Good Cause with Mack barnestness.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 4.-Music hall and Fancuil wall were both filled to overflowing tonight, when the republicaes ratified their state and national nominations with ringing speeches by Hon. Whiteiaw Reid, Governor William McKinley, Lleutenant Governor Hale and Hon. Roger Wolcott, the two latter being the nominess for governor and Hentenant governor respectively.

At Music hall there was an enormous crowd. H. E. Bath presided. After a short speech, Hon. Whitelaw Reid was presented as the first speaker of the evening. As he stepped forward he was given a most flattering reception by the large audience, which bestowed frequent applause.

Mr. Reid's Speech.

After acknowledging the flattering reception given him Mr. Reid said he proposed to address his remarks particularly to the solid business men of Boston. "The republican party," he continued, "is

now in power. The country is peaceful, con-

tented and prosperous beyond precedent.

Shall we make a sweeping change? If so, why? This is the question for the solid men of this town. Up to last Thursday it was no question at all for our opponents. They openly, without disguise and without exception, wanted a change as abrupt and as important as can well be conceived. They wanted to reverse the whole policy of the government since 1861 by a change from the American idea, a protective tariff, to the modern Engtish idea, a tariff for revenue only. That would mean a shock to business and a disaster to labor that would exceed anything this generation has seen. They wanted to reverse the fiscal policy of the government since 1861 by abandoning a part of the national prerogative for the issuing of money, breaking down the best currency this continent ever had, the national bank note, and to substitute for it the worst, state bank notes and shin plasters. That would mean a shock to all banking and exchange, and an inconvenience and constant loss to every citizen; that would belong to a semi-barpar ous period and not to a civilized one.

Denounced by Democrats. "Our opponents denounce as a sham the reciprocity treaties by which we have se-cured new markets for our products in Central America, South America and Europe in return for the free admission of sugar, coffee and tea to your breakfast tables. That means, unless tie principle is itself a sham the closing again of these new markets and a higher revenue tariff again on sugar, coffee

and tea.

"I challenge the judgmen" of the candid, intelligent business men of Boston, whatever their politics, on the proposition that those changes, if actually carried out by the democratic parts as they are demanded by the democratic platform, would prove for a year or two at any rate, the greatest and most dangerous shock to business men since the

"It may be replied that the democrats do not mean what they say. If you take that view, then there are two things to be consid ered. The first is, wry encourage or in any way sustain a party that does not even intend to do what it promises ! and the second is, if its promises, are, admittedly worthless what guarantee have you if you give it nower against its going even farther than it has threatened ! Is the tiger so amusing and playful a creature that it is worth while to turn him loose out of mere curiosity—just to see what he will do ?

Big-Man-Afraid-of-His-Platform.

"That the democratic party demanded these changes everybody knows. But something has happened. Since last Tuesday they have been almost demoralized and on the run. The letter of acceptance discloses tigure which our aboriginal triends of the west would describe as Big-Man-Afcaid-of-His-Platform,' and a candidate who accepts nomination, but has not yet shown the candor either to accept or to encourage or repudiate its principles. I mean to speak of Mr. Cleveland with

game was called on account of darkness. Attendance, 756. Score: that respect that all right thinking American people wish to show for one who has passed our supreme ordeal and has been once de clared by a majority of American voters worthy to be the chief magistrate of this nation. But it cannot be disrespectful, and is obviously truthful, to say that Mr. Cleveland now acts toward the platform of his party as if he were afraid that should he venture to step on it be would break through. "The three distinctly vital points in the demogratic platform are state bank currency, resiprocity and the tariff. On one of them his letter is absolutely silent, while he wiles all around and about the third through one-half his whole letter without being able to say in straightforward language whether protection is unconstitutional, as his party declares it, or right and expedient, as Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson declared it. But he does tell us that tariff re-form is still his purpose. That is to say the pusiness of the country must have no peace: everything must be once more unsettled and the whole tariff turned over again to be tinkered at by a congress of the party which. at Chicago, declared by nearly a two-thirdmajority for the English as against the American system, and pronounced protection

unconstitutional. . Gets on it by a Roundabout Way.

"He might as well have stepped boldly upon the platform. It would have looked better and could not result worse, for what he did say brings him, whether he likes it or not, straight to the platform's conclusions— We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional right to levy taxes, except for the purpose of revenue only. We denounce the McKinley tariff act as the culminating atrocity of class legislation and we promise its repeal.' Are even the democratic business men of Boston eager just now, this year, or next year, for an entertainment like that

"in vain after this does the candidate plead applogetically that his party wages no exterminating wavface against any American interests. As well might be plead that his party's demand for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on bond circulation makes no threat against the national currency. He says he wants to change things by reforming the tariff. The party gives its pledges to the country as to the sort of reform its congress not Mr. Cieveland, but its congress-would make: a tariff for pevenue only, any other being unconstitutional. He tries to quiet alarm by saying free trade is impossible. Certainly. England says the same thing and maintains most rigidly just the sort of tariff that Mr. Cleveland's platform demands—a

"In vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird. No qualifications or omissions or vague generalities and assurance of harmless intentions can bling the eyes of the voter to tariff for revenue only. intentions can bligg the eyes of the voter to
the fact that however much Mr. Cleveland
may regret it, as an honorable man he is
bound, hand and foot, to the platform of his
party at Chicago, just as all the world knows
that he is today bound to the carof 'triumphant' Tammany of New York."

Continuing the discussion of the tariff, Mr.
Reid cited statistics to show that laborers,
the industries the consumers in fact the

the industries, the consumers, in fact the whole country had prospered and bettered their condition under the McKinley tariff. His Views on the "Force Bill."

Passing on to the force bill he said. "The real question involved is shall every citizen of the United States lawfully entitled to vote be permitted to vote and have his vote fairly counted? The republicans say yes. The democratic platform practically says no. Mr. Cleveland, in this case, has the courage to say ditto to his platform. Now if this position means anything it means the nullification of the fourteenth and fifteenth articles of the constitution of the United States, is Massachusetts rezdy for that? There was a time when nullification came naturally from the democratic party, but the sons of Massachusetts men who favored it have

NO TROUBLE IN NEW YORK

one party that has nothing to concoal and that says what it means. It has nominees who are not afraid of its principles.

"It stands everywhere for a protective tariff and wants no mistake about that. "It stands for honest money and wants no

mistage about that.
"It stands for equal rights under the law, for reciprocity, for revived shipping, for American wages and for America all the

"And finally, it challenges the verdict of the American people on the character, the ability and the safe and brilliantly success-

ful administration of Bonjamin Harrison,'

TRYING TO GET MORE TIME,

National League Magnates Want to Stan

Off Their Association Creditors.
New York, Oct. 4.—The National league

good a \$10,000 shortage of I O U

notes given at Indianapolis last year

for the purchase of the Milwaukee,

Chicago, Boston, Athletic and Columbus

ciuus. The amount to be paid these clubs

was something like \$132,000. Each club has

will be put into a general sinking fund. The

obligations, and hence the call for the

The delegates present were Nick Young.

John B. Day and Walter Spaulding of the

New York club, Von der Ahe of St. Louis,

Von der Horst of Baltimore, A. A. Abell

and C. H. Byrne of Brooklyn, Jim Hart of

Chicago, Al Reach and John C. Rogers of

Philadelphia, S. Brown of Pittsburg, Di-

rector Dr. Exley of Louisville, Frank Elliott

of Washington, John T. Brush of Cincinnati

The subject of the association notes was

taken up first. The financial accounts of the

various clubs showed a peculiar state of

affairs. Seven of the twelve clubs had made

more money than last season, but they were

worse off financially, on account of the drain

age occasioned by the sinking fund. The

clubs which have not drawn well dur-ing the season were: New York, Cincia-nati, Louisville, Chicago, Washington. The

question of the \$10,000 shoringe on the notes

due in November was discussed, but no definite agreement was arrived at. Then

consideration was given to the question of considering the twelve club league. At 7:30

p. m. the magnates became hungry and ad-

urned for an hour for dinner. As they resumed their session President

Young said he would have nothing for the

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

t. Louis Takes Cincinnati to Indianapolis

and Wattops Her.
Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 4.—Cincinnati

today. The Browns won through Camp's opportune hitting and Caruthers' effective

ness at critical moments. Weather warm;

Uncle Wins a Game.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 4.-The Colts wou today's game in the ninth inning by bunch-

Hits: Gleveland, 9; Chicago, 9. Errors: Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 3. Earned runs: C.eveland, 2; Chicago, 2. Batterles: Clarkson and Zimmer; Gumbert and Kittredze.

Cunnels Made it Three.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 4.-The Pittsburgs

today lost their third consecutive game to the Louisvilles. Attendance, 630. Score:

Louisville. . . . . 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-6

Hits: Louisville, 4; Pittsburg, 10. Errors: Louisville, 2; Pittsburg, 12. Earned runs; Pittsburg, 4. Batterles: Sanders and Mer-rit; Ehret and Miller.

Quit on a Stand-Off.

Brooklyn. Philadeiph

Baltimore ...

Second game:

Gunson.

New York, Oct. 4.—The Brooklyns and Phillies had each scored six runs when the

Hits: Brooklyn. 8; Philadelphia, 9. Errors:

Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Earned runs; Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Batterles: Stein and Kinslow; Taylor and Clements.

Only Got One.

Bostov, Mass., Oct. 4.- Boston attempted

to play two games today, but rain interiered with the first contest and only six innings in

the second were played when darkness stopped the came. Attendance 473. Score

Hits: Boston, 4; Baitimore, 5. Errors: Boston, 2; Baltimore, 3. Earned runs: Boston, 2, Batteriès: Nichols and Bennett; Cobb and

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.-The Giants won two

games from the Senators today, Rusie pitch-ing both games. Attendance 797. Score:

Washington.

Hits: New York, 10: Washington, 6. Errors: New York, 1: Washington, 4. Earned runs: New York, 2: Washington, 2. Batteries: Rusic and Ewing; Meekin and McGuire.

New York....... 3 1 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 Washington...... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0-

Washington ...... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0-5 Hits: New York, II; Washington, I0. Errors; New York, I; Washington, 4. Earned runs; New York, 3; Washington, 9. Batteries: Rusie

Standing of the Team

Claveland W. L. P.C. W. L. Claveland 48 20 70.6 Clocinnati 74 34 Beaston 41 25 62 1 Chicaso 35 34 Pittsburg 59 30 56.5 Louisville 30 37 New York 39 36 56.5 Baltimore 24 37 Brooklyn 37 30 55.2 Louis 24 45 Phindelphia 35 33 51.5 Washington 72 46

AMUSEMENTS.

Farnam Street Theater

Popul ar Prices. No Advance.

THE WINSTON OPERA CO.

40---ARTISTS---40

Wednesday and | ...PRINCE METHUSALUM

Thursday Night,.....FRA DIAVALO

Friday Night BOCCACCIO
Saturday Matinee BOHEMIAN GIRL

MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

WONDERLAND

BIJOU THEATER.

New Olio of Specialties.

Backus' Dad's Girl Co.

20c GENERAL ADMISSION 20c

Poundmaster's Notice.

Impounded September 30, one small brindle cow, about 3 years old. If not redeemed, said cow will be sold at public auction at 10 o'clock a. m. Ostober 10, 1862, at 2115 Leavenworth street. JOEN SPOERT, Poundmaster.

Crowded to the Doors.

A Great Success.

Giants Got Both.

0 2 0 0 0 2 4

ong their hits. Attendance, 826. Score:

public until midnight.

attendance 1,100. Score:

and Frank de H. Robinson of Cleveland.

eeting.

been ever since walking backward, like the sons of Neah, to cover the nakedness of their disgraced fathers."

The republican party, he continued, proposed to restore the merchant marine to its former domination of the seas and asked what the democratic party said on that subject. Ex-Congressman Butterworth's Opinion of Harrison's Prospects in the East. oct. "Nething," he replied.
In conclusion the speaker said: "There is

JUDGE PAYSON'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION

He Declares That in Illinois the Repub lican Party Was Never Stronger Than at Present-Other Washington News Notes.

Washington Burrau of The Bre, 513 Fourtrenth Strent, Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.

Ex-Congressman Benjamin Butterworth o Cincinnati, one of the most eloquent repub. licans in the country, has just arrived here from the east, where he has been making political speeches. Major Butterworth gives it as his best opinion that Harrison and Reid base ball magnates held a pow-wow at the will carry New York, Connecticut, Massa-Fifth Avenue hotel today. Of course their deliberations were secret. According to the chusetts and New Jersey, and be elected by a very large majority. Major Butterworth most reliable information available, the congoes from here into Indiana, Illinois and fer nee was for the purpose of debating the best ways and means of making Iowa to apeak.

Ex-Congressman Payson, a well known and influential citizen of Illinois, is here and reports his state as certain for the republican ticket. Judge Payson says: "I had talks with a large number of Lutherans from lilinois during the encampment here and what they said restored my confidence been assessed a certain percentage, which in republican success in the state I have been anxlous about the Luthputronage has not been sufficient to meet the eran vote, and to be perfectly frank I am still a little anxious, but my talk with men from all parts of the state during the encampment was very reassuring. Many of these whom I asked about the situation were men who led in the Lutheran revolt against the republicans at the last election. They told me that the Lutherans generally were satisfied with the present attitude of the republicans on the school question and would vote with the republican party."

Western Cereal Production

A special census bulletin was issued this evening upon the cereal production for the census year in certain states from which I take the following for The Bhi upon the Dakota product: In South Dakota the total area in cereals in 1889 was 3,701,604 acres, us compared with 346,733 acres in the cor-responding portion of Dakota territory in 1879. There was an increase of 83,552 acres in the area in barley, of 1,273 acres in that in buckwheat, 663,386 acres in corn, 52,414 acres in oats, 6,844 acres in rye and of 2,079,

402 acres in wheat, As in the case of North Dakota the production of cereals in this state in 1889 was considerably reduced by droutn. Taking one ier of counties on each side of the Red River valley from the international line to the southern boundaries of Richiaud county, North Dakota, and Wilkin county, Minne sota, it is found that there was a total in crease of 2,463,450 acres, or 1,424 per cent in the area devoted to cereals in that whome region between 1879 and 1889. North Dakota the total area in cereals in 1889 was 3,233,993 acres as compared with 105,505 neres in the corresponding portion of Dakota territory in 1879. There was an increase of and St. Louis played a postponed game here 107,001 acres in the area in barley, of 11acres in that in buckwheat, of 11,051 acres in corn, of 384,409 acres in oats, of 1,568 acres in rye and of 2,623,345 acres in wheat. Of the crease in the area in wheat 1,455,76; represented the increase in the six counties bordering on the Red River of the North. The production of sereals in this state in 1889 was considerably reduced by drouth. Miscellaneous.

Secretary Noble today denied the motion for a rehearing in the case of Milan W.Quick against John F. Kyle from McCook, cancel-ing Quick's entry. He also denied the mo-tion for a review of the decision in the case of Pat Condon et al, against the Mammoth Mining company of Salt Lake City, involving the Brauley lone claim, which favors the

Wednesday Matinee. Persons wishing seats to hear the Winston Opera Co. in Pinafore had bet ter secure them early. 25c any seat in the house.

KILLED ON A CHOSSING.

Collision Between a Switch Engine and a Cincinnati street car.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 4 .- A switch engine backing south with three loaded freight cars on the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore railway at Harrison avenue this evening struck a John street horse car, with the result that two people were killed, five terribly wounded and twentyfive passengers badly snaken up. The watchman at the crossing is blamed. He permitted the car to attempt to cross the track. As it was, the freight car struck only the rear platform of the street car on which were an even dozen persons. It sheared the end of the car off as smoothly as though done with a razor. Two persons on the platform were killed; one and perhaps two were fatally injured and all the others were dangerously hurt. The dead are:

JOHN FRIES, aged 22, residence Queen City tvenue, thrown under rai road cars, cut in JOHN MURRAY, gension agent at 63 West lott street, crushed chest and spine, died on Cotrt street, crushe arrival at hospital.

Dangerously injured are: BARNES FITZPATRICK, back and spine nlured: dan erously.
WILLIAM HOWARD JOHNSON, of Fairnount, skull fractured; rl. ht leg broken;
probably fatailly.
JACON DONHART, a 15-year-old boy, leg crushed, very serious.

The slightly injured are: JACOB BERMANN, right hand and leg injured, slightly.

Jacon Spenagel, a boy 13 years old, right hand and right side cut slightly. No other passengers were hurt other than by fright.

In Tough Luck. There is one man in Omaha who thinks he has suffered most grievously by reason of the jate unpleasantness at Culbertson, and that man is Charles Crate, night clerk at the Mercer. Mr. Crate is a member of the state militia, and went to Beatrice Sunday to visit a young lady friend. He had no

AMUSEMENTS BOYD'S THEATRE.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING OCT 5. Last Performance of -THE-

DUFF OPERA CO. (Double Bill.) Opening with Mascagni's Celebrated Work

"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA." Followed by Glibert and Sullivan's "TRIAL BY JURY."

Splendld Chorus. Superb Company. Prices-25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.03. Next attraction, "JANE,"

BOYD'S THEATRE of Comedy. Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Oct. 6, 7, 8 SATURDAY MATINEE, QUEEN OF COMEDIES,

CHARLES FROHMAN'S Usual prices. Next attraction - SCHILLING'S MINSTRELS

arrived than was ordered under arms, and he was obliged to remain in the town hall waiting for orders until late Monday uight. He escaped just in time to get back to Omaha on his scheduled time and his visit is still in anticipation.

LOCAL BRETITIES.

The Omaha Octeran Firemen's association will hold its regular meeting at the police court room this evening at 8 o'clock sharp, There will bee a meeting of the city republican central committee this (Wednes-day) evening at 7:30 at room 700 New York Life building. All members are urgently re-quested to be present. H. M. Waring, sec retury.

The Seventh Ward Republican club will hold a meeting at the club rooms, 1212 Park avenus, on Thursday evening, October 6, 1892, for the annual election of officers, Good speakers will be in attendance, among them. whom will be our esteemed candidate for congress, Hon. D. H. Mercer. A full attend-ance of the members of the club is desired. C. N. Powell, president; B. F. Thomas, sec-vature.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Mrs. Dr. Lee leaves for Chicago today, acmpanied by Mrs. Carter. Hon. Henry St. Rayner of Sidney, candi-date for the state senate, is in the city. W. J. Blue, E. M. Thomas and Juan Boyle of Kearney are among the Nebraskans who are registered at the Paxton.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lombard of New York city, who have been visiting their friends, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Rood, at Hollyrood farm a few days, loft yestermay morning for the Pacific coast. "Spud" Farrish returned yesterday morn-

ing from a three weeks visit to his old home in Virginia and other eastern points. His en-joyment of an otherwise pleasant trip was marred by the fact that four days after his arrival his mother was afflicted with a stroke of paralysis. Her condition was somewhat mproved when he left.

New York, Oct. 4.—|Special Telegram to The Bre.|—Council Bluffs: T. Everett, Hoffman house, Omaha: C. H. Francis, Broadway Central hotel; M. Meyer, Hotel Savov; Bishop Worthington and wife, Wind-

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 4.—[Special Telegram to The Bue.]—The following Nebraskans registered here today: Grand Pacific—I.J. Drake, F. A. Tabbitts, Omaha, Sherman House-M. J. Cooper, Lincoln, Palmer House-H. M. Walker and mother, Omaha, Auditorium-E. M. Bartiett, Edgar H. Scott, John C. Wharton, Omaha, Great Northern-Clark Tapen, James Johnson, J. W. W. Wilson, Omaha; M. Grirsbeim, Lin-



Of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Pelice Force, gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. His wife takes it for dizziness and indigestion

and it works charmingly. "The children also take it with great benefit. It is without doubt a most excellent thing for That Tired Feeling. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills to every one who wishes to have health and comfort." Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, usue is, frundice, and sick headache. KIRKS

## DUSKY DIAMOND HEALTHFUL, AGREEABLE, CLEANSING

For Farmers, Miners and Mechanics. A PERFECT SOAP FOR ALKALI WATER. Cures Chafing, Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc. A Delightful Shampoo.

WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP. Specially Adapted for Use in Hard Water

The Original and Genuine (WORCESTERSHIRE) SAUCE

EXTRACT of a LETTER from TLEMAN at Mad-FISH, ras to his brother at WORCESTEE, "Tell SAUCE HOT & COLD May, 1851. that their sauce is highly externed in highly externed in India, and is in my [A& PRO] WELSH-

opinion, the most palathic, as well as the most whole some sance that is made." Beware of Imitations; see that you get Lea & Perrins' Lea Derins

Bignature on every bottle of Original & Genuine.
JOHN DUNCAN'S BONS, NEW YORK.

ORDINANCE NO. 3276. An ordinance ordering the curbing of Cass street, in street improvement district No. 450 and 22nd street. In street improvement dis-trict No. 172, with Colorado sandstone, and directing the board of public works to take directing the board of public works to take the necessary steps to cause said work to be

Bo it ordained by the City Council of the city of Onaba:
Section I. That Cass atreet, in street inprovement district No. 450 and 22nd street, in
street improvement district No. 472, be and
the same is hereby ordered curbed with Coithe same is hereby ordered carbed with Col-orato sandstone according to specifications on file in the office of the board of public works. Section 2. That the board of public works is hereby directed to take the necessary stops to cause said work to be done. Section 3. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its pass-

Passed September 27th, 1892.

Passed September 27th, 1892.

E. P. DAVIS.

President City Council

Approved September 29th, 1892.

GEO P. BEMIS.

Mayor