IVES WON THE FIRST GAME

Great International Billiard Match Opened Last Night in Chicago.

ROBERTS' PLAY WAS VERY STRONG

Steady Work of the English Champion Offset by the Daring Skill of the Young Napoleon—How They Played.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—John Roberts of England and Frank C. Ives of Chicago, each champion of his respective country, met tonight in Central Music hall to begin the series of six nights play for $2,000, the match to consist of 1,000 points each night, or a total of 6,000 points.

The game is English billiards, spot stroke and jaw barred, with two and one-quarter inch balls, and is played upon a six-pocket table, 6x12 feet, and brought from London for the occasion. It is the second encounter of these players. The first match was played in London last May, having been won by Ives by a score of 6,000 to 3,821. Roberts has never before engaged in a match in America.

The attendance was quite large and included many Englishmen and a liberal number of billiard celebrities. Prior to opening play it was announced that Roberts would play any man in the world 24,000 points, regular English game, for £1,000 a side, Roberts to give odds of 8,000 points.

Opened with a Miss.

In stringing for lead Ives won, but missed clean. Roberts seemed not to get on good terms with the balls for the first few openings, while Ives was rough and uncertain in his strokes. The Englishman was the first to get under headway and rapidly drew to the front. His run of 117 in the twelfth inning was a fine example of delicate nursing and accurate position play. He was not afraid to take the cushions freely for his caroms, and did all his work like a thorough billiard player. He finally closed the inning with a miss of a masse shot, which Ives or Schaefer would not miss once in 1,000 times. Runs of forty-five and thirty-eight for the Briton brought his score up to 364 at the end of the fourteenth inning, against a total of 73 for Ives.

Jaw Didn't Bother Him.

The Chicago man's turn came in the seventeenth inning, where he found the balls ready railed far his use on the natural short rail about midway. By the time he had reached the corner he had clicked off 106. Now came the new restriction imposed in consequence of his big jaw run in the London match. This time the jaw was barred, but it made no difference. He turned the corner with one stroke and did it with absolute perfection, so that the balls were on the long rail in perfect shape. At 198 came an unlucky freeze and the balls were spotted. Ives missed from the lay off. His score was now 342 against 372 for Roberts.

During the rail nursing Roberts for the first time stood up near the table watching every shot made by his opponent. Moderate results were the result of the next few innings, but Ives gradually closed the gap, so that the end of the twenty-fourth saw him but 25 points behind. He now missed several times, and Roberts opened his lead to nearly a hundred, the calling being 540 and 453 at the end of the twenty-ninth. It was along here that Roberts made a clear fluke and gracefully acknowledged it by a smile and a bow.

Both Played Fine Billiards.

Here too, Ives astonished the Britisher and won a big round of applause jumping over the white and pocketing the red ball. It was the only way he could overcome a hard line break and was an extraordinary shot.

In his thirty-sixth Roberts showed some steady billiards, and with a well played run of eighty-one brought his score to 668 against Ives' 496. The American was now getting some tough breaks, the result of strong safety play by his opponent, and was not doing well with them. In the fortieth inning Roberts got a very good left hand rail opening, but he could only get twenty-one out of it. Again in the forty-first the balls were in ideal shape on the natural end rail, but he bungled them into a line and missed at twenty. All this time, however, Ives was averaging less than four and at the close of the forty-fourth inning Roberts was 257 points in the lead.

Ives Run Out.

In the forty-seventh the Chicago player had worked hard for the rail and finally got it right handed. He rounded the jaw at fifty-eight and started down the long cushion. At 124 he froze again, and again missed the lay off shot. For his fiftieth inning, after a succession of coopers, Roberts put in a neat collection of losing hazards, using follows, draws and the dead stroke with great proficiency. In this way he soon drew away from his opponent and had a lead of nearly 200 at the end of the fifty-third inning. In missing he left Ives a fine opening and with a daring masse shot he railed the balls on the end, clicked them around the corner pocket to the long rail at 130 and went on with rapid play, this time keeping the balls a little further apart to avoid freezing. As he reached 200 and was in advance of his opponent, a mighty shout went up from the audience. At 286 he drove the ball past the middle pocket and ran out his thousandth with the balls in perfect position to renew play tomorrow evening. Robert's score was 893. Score:

Ives—0, 0, 1, 22, 1, 12, 0, 12, 18, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 6, 26, 45, 198, 0, 3, 0, 4, 61, 5, 17, 0, 0, 0, 9, 12, 2, 0, 0, 12, 5, 10, 14, 6, 0, 2, 2, 0, 11, 5, 0, 9, 25, 124, 0, 0, 0, 9, 0, 0, 304. Total 1,000.

Roberts—0, 10, 17, 3, 3, 2, 0, 0, 46, 59, 24, 117, 45, 38, 0, 2, 7, 0, 0, 14, 62, 0, 8, 0, 3, 9 44, 21, 6, 0, 12, 28, 0, 0, 7, 81, 7, 16, 4, 21, 20, 0, 28, 15, 0, 3, 0, 0, 5, 0, 31, 26, 49. Total 893.

Average: Ives, 18 28-54; Roberts, 16 45-54. Highest runs: Ives, 198, 304; Roberts, 81, 117.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Uncle Gets Another Second Baseman and Wins Another Game.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Eagan, from the Eastern league, was given a trial at second. He showed up strong in the field, but made a wide throw to third in the eighth, giving the Senators their two runs. Score:

Chicago..... 0 1 0 4 1 1 0 0 0— 7
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0— 2

Hits: Chicago, 6; Washington, 6. Errors: Chicago, 4; Washington, 4. Earned runs: Chicago, 6; Washington, 1. Batteries: Abbey and Schriver; Stockdale and McGuire.

Hawke's Wildness Did It.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Cincinnati won out in the ninth chiefly through the assistance of Hawke's bases on balls. Attendance, 2,200. Score:

Cincinnati..... 3 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1— 7
Baltimore..... 2 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0— 6

Hits: Cincinnati, 8; Baltimore, 10. Errors: None. Earned runs: Cincinnati, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries: King, Parrott and Vaughn; Hawke and Robinson.

Cleveland Downs the Champs.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18.—Good batting by the home team won the victory. Attendance, 800. Score:

Cleveland.....4 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—7
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 1 0—6

Hits: Cleveland, 15; Boston, 11. Errors: Cleveland, 3. Earned runs: Cleveland, 5; Boston, 2. Batteries: Clarkson and Gunson; Gastright and Ganzel.

Made Another Tie

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—The Browns would have won but for numerous errors. As it was the game was called at the end of the eleventh inning with the score a tie. Attendance, 273. Score:

St. Louis..... 1 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0— 8
Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0— 8

Hits: St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 7. Errors: St. Louis, 9. Earned runs: St. Louis, 3. Batteries: Hawley and Twineham; McGinnis and Taylor.

Colonels Win from Ward.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—The Colonels defeated the Giants in a well played game. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

Louisville..... 0 0 0 1 0 3 1 3 0— 8
New York..... 0 1 0 2 3 0 0 0 0— 6

Hits: Louisville, 14; New York, 9. Errors: Louisville 8; New York, 3. Earned runs: Louisville, 2; New York, 3. Batteries: Hemming and Grim; Rusie and Milligan.

Poor Red Ehret.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.—Kennedy was very effective and Ehret was hit all over the lot. Score:

Pittsburg..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0— 2
Brooklyn..... 0 1 4 0 0 2 0 1 1— 9

Hits: Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 15. Errors: Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Earned runs: Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Batteries: Ehret and Earle; Kennedy and Daily.

Standing of the Teams.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	82	37	68.9	Cincinnati	56	62	47.5
Pittsburg	72	47	60.5	Baltimore	55	66	45.5
Philadelphia	68	49	58.1	Chicago	53	68	43.8
Cleveland	65	52	55.6	St. Louis	51	67	43.2
New York	63	56	52.9	Louisville	46	68	40.4
Brooklyn	62	57	52.1	Washington	39	82	32.2

FORCED TO POSTPONE.

Dust Plays Havoc with the Opening Program at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At the hour when the races should have been called today the track and grounds were enveloped in a cloud of dust, and the management very properly decided to postpone today's card until tomorrow, and an announcement to that effect was made at 3 o'clock. However, the wind having subsided, the two-year-old 3:00 class was called. Director Flower was a prohibitive favorite in the betting, there being in the mutuals eleven tickets on her to two on the field, and in the action a bid could not be gotten on the field. When the youngsters appeared on the track it was found there were only two starters, Director's Flower and Baron Dillon. While the slatter was no match for the fast daughter of Director, he went a good race, finishing close up the first mile in 2:23¼ and the second in 2:24. Summary:

Director's Flower, b. f., by Director..... 1 1
Baron Dillon, b. c., by Baron Wilkes..... 2 1
Time: 2:23¼; 2:24.

Valkyrie Almost in.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Captain Griffiths of a British steamer reports sighting the Valkyrie September 16. He got the signal, "All well on board." He said they would probably arrive in the morning. During the evening the Valkyrie was sighted off Nantucket shoals.

FOXY BILL HOLMAN.

The Ex-Watchdog of the Treasury a Shrewd Old Hoosier.

"Watchdog" Holman is a shrewd individual at times. At the last session of congress he had a semi-private bill asking for a small appropriation. It was just exactly the breed of bill Holman always fought. So he went guilefully and asked another member to introduce it for him.

"Next suspension day," said Holman to his agent after the bill had been reported back to the house, "suppose you call up that little measure I had you introduce. I don't much think anybody will oppose it."

When the bill came up and Holman's friend was briefly explaining the proposed measure the old watchdog arose and asked him several questions as to the purpose and aim of the bill, and all with the air of a man who had never heard of it before in his life. The friend was indignant at this exhibition of craft and came mighty near unloading the whole inner history of the transaction right there. But before he could conclude to do it Holman sat down with an acquiescent air, saying as he did so: "Oh, I guess the bill is all right. I don't care to oppose it."

Everybody else naturally concluded that if Holman would let it get safely by it must be all right, and the bill cantered through to victory unchallenged.

Time and again the republicans have made desperate rallies against Holman. They would get possession of the Indiana legislature and put in a whole session trying to scheme a gerrymander which would leave that eminent gentleman out on a limb. They've taken his district and pulled it and hauled it and twisted it and turned it until it looked like a misspent life. They have had Holman with a plain 2,000 republican majority against him. But the old man would go patiently home, and then for two or three months one would hear dimly of Holman here and there among the hooppoles. When the votes were counted he would bob serenely up with a few safe hundred to the right side of his books, and back to congress he'd come. There are republicans in the Indiana insane asylum right now with their reason drifting keel up, a total wreck, made so trying to invent a gerrymander which would hold Holman.

One day a fellow member asked Holman how he managed it. The old gentleman took a bite off a plug of navy in a deprecatory way and replied: "Well, my district is a peculiar one. You want to go right among my people. You can't run a campaign by telephone out in my district. You must go among the voters. And that's what I do—I go among 'em. As I travel about I don't stop at the house of a democrat, like you would, possibly. No. I always manage so it gets dark when I'm right near some republican who has two or three sons and maybe a hired man or so. I'm a common sort of a man, and naturally I sit up and talk with the old man and the boys before we go to bed. I never speak of politics to 'em. They get around to that themselves. Even then I don't say anything about myself; I tell 'em all about congress and Washington and the necessity of keeping extravagant and dishonest legislators from looting the treasury. Frequently we sit up until midnight. In the morning, just before I ride away to where I'm going to speak, the old man will say something like this: 'Well, jedge, I reckon I'll hitch up and come over and hear you talk some today. I've been a republican all my life and never scratched a ticket, but I believe I'll do it just once for you and see what happens.' That's one way I do," concluded Holman, thoughtfully. "Of course, I have other ways, too."

Queer Things About Frogs.

A remarkable thing about these creatures is that the larger part of the breathing is done through the skin, says St. Nicholas. In fact, it is said that this supply of air is a necessary addition to that taken in by ordinary breathing, as the latter does not supply sufficient air to supply life in a frog.

Another peculiar thing about the skin of the frog is its powerful absorption of water. This is due, of course, to the numberless minute pores with which their skin is provided. It has been proved that a frog can soak up half its weight of water in an hour. The skin of the stomach most active in this way, and, at the same time, is most often in contact with moisture, such as mud, dewy grass, wet ground and leaves afford. As the skin perspires quite as freely as it absorbs, it is easily seen why contact with moisture is so necessary. Besides the loss from evaporation, there is the stopping of skin breathing also, because the skin has to be kept moist and soft to absorb fresh air and give off used air from the system. The soaking of water is what gives the frog's skin such a cold, clammy and uncanny feeling when handled. And it explains a strange thing. Though a bullfrog were poked with a red-hot iron, it would not feel it enough to move out of its tracks, for the moisture on the skin forms a kind of film of vapor between it and the iron, which it takes time to heat through; and so the frog would not feel pain from the heat. Yet, if hot water is dropped upon him, he will instantly jump from pain, as this heat at once strikes into the skin.

KEPT IN REVERENCE

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

congress on the 30th day of April, 1789, in the city of New York, Washington had been inaugurated president. From that hour—the beginning of our government under the constitution—the congress was held in New York until 1790, then in Philadelphia until 1800 when, on November 17, it first convened in Washington. The necessity of selecting a suitable and central place for the permanent location of the seat of government early engaged the thoughtful consideration of our fathers. It cannot be supposed that the question reached a final determination without great embarrassment, earnest discussion, and the manifestation of sectional jealousies. But, as has been well said, "the good genius of our system finally prevailed," and "a district of territory, on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and the Conococheague," was, by act of congress of June 28, 1790, "accepted for the permanent seat of the government of the United States."

With the rolling years and the rapid growth of the republic came the imperative necessity for enlarging its capitol. The debates upon this subject culminated in the act of congress of September 30, 1850, providing for the erection of the north and south wings of the capitol. Thomas U. Walter was the architect to whose hands was committed the great work. Yonder noble structure will stand for ages the silent witness of the fidelity with which the important trust was discharged.

The corner stone of the additions was laid by President Fillmore on the 4th day of July, 1851. In honor of that event, and by request of the president, Mr. Webster pronounced an oration, and while we have a country and a language his words will touch a responsive chord in patriotic hearts.

When the foundation stone of this capitol was laid, our republic was in its infancy, and self-government yet an untried experiment. It is a proud reflection today that time has proved the true arbiter, and that the capacity of a free and intelligent people to govern themselves by written constitution and laws of their own making is no longer an experiment. The crucial test of a century of unparalleled material prosperity has been safely endured.

From fifteen states and 4,000,000 of people we have grown to fifty states and territories and 67,000,000 people; from an area of 805,000 to an area of 3,600,000 square miles; from a narrow strip along the Atlantic seaboard to an unbroken possession from ocean to ocean. How marvelous the increase in our national wealth! In 1793 our imports amounted to $31,000,000 and our exports to $26,000,000. Now our imports are $847,000,000 and our exports $1,030,000,000. Thirty-three million tons of freight are carried on our great lakes, whose only burden then was the Indian's canoe. Then our national wealth was inconsiderable, now our assessed valuation amounts to the enormous sum of $24,650,000,000. Then trade and travel were dependent upon beasts of burden and sailing vessels; now steam and electricity do our bidding, railroads cover the land, boats burden the water, the telegraph reaches every city and hamlet, distance is annihilated.

When the Corner Stone Was Laid.

When the corner stone was laid, France, then in the throes of revolution, had just declared war with Great Britain—a war in which all Europe eventually became involved. Within a century of that hour, in the court of France, there convened an international court, its presiding officer an eminent citizen of the French republic, its members representatives of sovereign European states, its object the peaceable adjustment of controversies between Great Britain and the United States.

In no part of our mechanism of government was the wisdom of our fathers more strikingly displayed than in the division of power into the three great departments—legislative, executive and judicial. In an equal degree was that wisdom manifested by the division of the congress into a senate and a house of representatives.

Yet, may we not confidently abide in the faith that in the keeping of those who succeed the illustrious sages I have named the dearest interests of our country will be faithfully conserved, and in the words of an eminent predecessor, "though these marble walls molder into ruin, the senate, in another age, may bear into a new and larger chamber the constitution, vigorous and inviolate, and that the last generation of posterity shall witness the deliberations of the representatives of American states, still united, prosperous and free."

And may our fathers' God, "from out whose hand the centuries fall like grains of sand," continue to the American people throughout all the ages the prosperity and blessings which He has given to us in the past.

Speaker Crisp followed on behalf of the house. He spoke briefly on the same general theme—the nation's greatness and her promise of continued existence.

A chorus sang "The Heavens Are Telling," and then Justice Henry Billings Brown of the supreme court spoke on behalf of the judiciary. He gave a history of the supreme court and touched on some of the famous names connected with the bar of the nation.

The concluding address was by M. W. Parker of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the assembly was dismissed with the benediction by Cardinal Gibbons.

In the Evening.

Thousands of people thronged to the capitol grounds tonight to hear the ringing of the chimes of bells on the new library building and to attend the open air concert by the Marine band and the grand chorus of 1,500 voices. The concert took place on the platform where the exercises of this afternoon were conducted. The east front of the capitol was beautifully lighted and the scene was most picturesque. The program began with the ringing of "America" on the chime of bells. Then the Marine band played an overture, after which the grand chorus sang.

The program was a lengthy one, and concluded with the singing of "Star Spangled Banner" by the grand chorus, the audience joining in the singing.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Stewart Introduces an Amendment to the Repeal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Stewart of Nevada introduced an amendment to the repeal bill authorizing the president to invite the governments of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti and San Domingo to join the United States in a conference in Washington four months after the passage of the act, to secure the adoption of a common silver dollar of not less than 359.91 grains nor more than 383.13 grains of pure silver, to be issued by each government and to be a legal tender in all commercial transactions between all the citizens of all the American states; that the finding of the delegates shall be binding on the governments which sent them, and on an agreement being reached the governments represented shall open their mints to the unlimited coinage of silver for the benefit of depositors.

Peffer's Resolution Taken Up.

After a brief executive session the senate took up the resolution offered by Mr. Peffer on Saturday, instructing the committee on interstate commerce to ascertain whether any legislation is necessary to prevent the interruption of interstate traffic by lawless persons and to formulate legislation, if any be necessary, to punish robbery and murder committed on interstate railway trains. Mr. Peffer spoke in favor of its adoption. He said he was sorry that in earlier times rewards had not been offered by state legislators for the scalps of train robbers as there had been for those of wolves.

Mr. Cullom, republican, of Illinois appreciated the gravity of the question, but as the facts were well known and the only matter to be considered was the character of the legislation necessary to reach the evil, he moved that the committee on judiciary be instructed to consider the matter, with a view to reporting a bill to remedy the evil.

Mr. Hoar, republican, of Massachusetts was amazed at the attempt of Mr. Peffer to secure the offering of rewards for the scalps of train robbers.

A question then arose between Mr. Hoar and Mr. Peffer as to what the latter had said on the matter, and the official reporter's notes were referred to.

Vest's Opinion of the Resolution.

Mr. Vest, democrat, of Missouri said it was an attempt on the part of the wealthy express companies to secure their money, and, if necessary, the military power of the government to protect their property. If any such legislation were reported from the committee he would be heard from in opposition to it, as, in his opinion, the states were fully competent to deal with the matter.

Mr. Hawley, republican, of Connecticut and Mr. Dolph, republican, of Oregon argued that the power was inherent in the states to handle the subject.

The subject was not disposed of at 1:50 p. m., when the senate left the chamber to participate in the ceremonies commemorative of the 100th anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the capitol.

The senate returned to its hall at 5:15 p. m. and adjourned until tomorrow.

Bryan's Bank Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Representative Bryan prepared two bills for introduction in the house tomorrow which are of special interest to all national bankers. One increases and graduates the punishment of bank officers and employes for dishonesty. It proposes a maximum punishment of five years in the penitentiary for any bank official or employe who embezzles any sum between $5,000 and $10,000, more than $10,000 and under $20,000 ten years, over $25,000 twenty-five to forty years. It provides also that those who are held under this law either before or after conviction shall be treated the same as other criminals.

The second bill proposes to tax the deposits in national banks one fourth of 1 per cent until a fund of $10,000,000 is raised with which to pay depositors in failed national banks.

John H. King of Chamberlain, S. D., has written a card to the Washington press proposing that congress submit the silver question to a vote of the people. The proposition is not well received. Time is too precious.

Senator Pettigrew introduced a bill appropriating $2,430 with which to pay the chapter of Calvary cathedral of Sioux Falls, S. D., for tuition and boarding of Indian pupils at the Hope Indian boarding school at Springfield, that state, from December 30, 1891, to March 30, 1892.

A. G. Brown of Edgar, S. D., is among the recent arrivals at the Howard house.

Register Luce of the Rapid City, S. D., land office has resigned and asked to be relieved of his office the 1st of next month. Senator Pettigrew is using his influence to have Luce's successor appointed at once, as he desires to enter into business at an early date. Of course the senator does not assume to have any influence in securing the selection of a democrat for the place. He only wants early action on whoever is named.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The senate today made public the confirmations of Theodore Runyon to be ambassador to Germany, and also the confirmation of numerous postmasters, among whom were the following: Nebraska—M. W. Chappel, Minden; Jere Donovan, Geneva; W. A. Gillmore, Broken Bow; C. W. Hoffman, Geneva; A. W. Loomis, Fairmont; Charles Nichols, Alliance; Pierre Sanders, Sidney; R. J. Traut, Cambridge; W. W. Weigel, Creighton; James Garrahan, Aspen, Colo.

The Care of Shoes.

Few people give proper care to their shoes. They come in damp, tired, cold maybe, and possibly not in the best of temper, fling their shoes off impatiently, get into slippers as quickly as possible and sit down to rest, forgetting that their shoes will be in a scarcely wearable condition by next morning.

If every one would invest in a couple of quarts of good, clean oats, and keep them in a clean bag in the dressing room, he would have at hand the means of putting his shoes in excellent order with very little trouble and no cost to speak of. As soon as the shoes are taken off, lace or button up and fill them about two-thirds full of oats, then tie in a handkerchief a parcel of oats as large as can be pressed into the top of the shoes to fill the remaining space, and put the shoes away until wanted. The oats absorb the moisture from the shoes, and in absorbing it they swell considerably. The constant pressure on the leather keeps the shoe in constant shape and prevents that uncomfortable stiffness and rigidity always noticed when leather has been wet. A little trouble and care of this sort would save many a pair of shoes. Especially is this useful where there are children who are always running out in the dampness and coming in with wet feet.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

W. L. Fairbrother of Lincoln is in the city.

L. T. Shanner of O'Neill is an Omaha visitor.

R. K. Thomas of Salt Lake City is in Omaha.

J. J. Robinson and wife of Denver are in the city.

L. F. Oglesby of Hot Springs, S. D., is at the Millard.

Ex-Senator Paddock arrived in the city last evening.

M. J. Kohn of Newcastle, Wyo., is booked at the Paxton.

Alfred Morton of Sheldon, Ia., is a guest at the Murray.

Chief Justice Maxwell of Fremont was in the city yesterday.

Dr. Howard Cook and wife returndd from the World's fair Monday.

Miss Belle St. Cyr of California is visiting Miss Poissant of Emmett street.

E. McIntyre and D. C. Burlingim of Seward are stopping at the Merchants.

Mrs. J. M. Gaynore, Mr and Mrs. Williams and daughter left Sunday for Chicago.

James N. Phillips of the customs house has returned from his trip to Midway Plaisance.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Thomas and son returned from the World's fair Saturday evening.

Rev. Charles W. Savidge is at Grand Island, where he will be engaged for a few days in saving souls.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Campbell and daughter went to Chicago last evening for a ten days visit at the World's fair.

Captain W. V. Richards of the Sixteenth infantry is registered at army headquarters enroute to his post at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Mrs. F. A. Green departed for Chicago last Saturday, where she will remain six weeks looking over the sights at the fair and visiting friends.

Samuel Carhart, formerly of the Merchants, has returned from a trip north. He says that Minneapolis and St. Paul are in pretty good shape in a business way.

United States District Attorney B. S. Baker and Mrs. Baker left last evening for St. Paul, where Mr. Baker has some business before the court of appeals. They will visit Chicago for a few days before returning.

Mr. D. H. Stearns of Portland, Ore., is in the city. Mr. Stearns was business manager of THE BEE in its early history. He left Omaha for the coast in 1874. For five years he owned and edited the Portland Daily Bee. Lately he has been engaged in the land business. He says that Omaha and the towns along the Union Pacific railway show a wonderful growth during the years that have elapsed since he lived here.

At the Mercer: H. P. Johnson, Davenport; P. J. Dinning, city; D. M. J. Gahan, Grand Island; D. Pittibone, Minneapolis; Captain M. V. Richards, Fort Douglas; L. P. Caumann, St. Louis; F. E. Allen, Chicago; Theodore Starks, city; Henry Feigler, Scribner; W. L. Hall, Portsmouth, Ia.; C. E. Latshin, Chicago; M. F. King, M. Droe, Lincoln; George H. Mead and wife, Chadron; Byington, Tamora, Neb.; Mrs. Mercer, city; James Higton, Crete; C. H. Beach, Portland, Ore.; John E. Kelly, Minneapolis; D. Clevinger, Iowa.

Stonewall Jackson at Appomattox.

The Chicago Inter Ocean occasionally varies its ponderous plunks for protection by revising and amending history. In announcing the coming of the Stonewall Jackson brigade band to the fair the Inter Ocean declares the band followed "the brigade through the war and surrendered with that famous fighter (Stonewall Jackson) at Appomattox." This disposes of the common notion that Thomas Johnathan Jackson was mortally wounded by his own men and died May 10, 1863.

LITERATURE AND LECTURES

Proposed Plan to Entertain Young People During the Winter Evenings.

CHURCHMEN ARE AGITATING THE SUBJECT

Rev. Frank Crane Will Be in Charge of a Chautauqua College—Benefits of the Scheme—Fighting the Saloons.

"The question of how to spend the winter evenings is one that will soon be pressing," said Rev. Frank Crane yesterday. "The saloons and other places of questionable resort always make abundant provision in this direction for the youth. It has often been a subject of remark that while theaters and other places of mere amusement make active provision for attracting young people, the palatial churches stand closed six evenings in the week. The First Methodist church of this city is about to make a move that will do something toward remedying this condition of things. Its parlors form an ideal place for an evening's entertainment. It is proposed to have a 'Chautauqua College' every Thursday, which is to be an assembly for the pursuance of a course of reading, the discussion of interesting topics, and the securing of a course of lectures from prominent men.

"There is another cause for the organization of this 'college.' This is the day of popular education, of cheap books, of university extension and Chautauqua movements. There are many people, however, who have never taken hold of anything of this sort for the reason that it never was presented to them in a simple and feasible form. There are many who would like to pursue a course of reading merely for general culture. As any book is better understood if those who read it meet afterwards to discuss it, it is the design of the college to pursue a course of reading and at the weekly meetings to have it discussed under the leadership of some capable person.

Will Engage Eminent Speakers.

"In looking about for a course which would be suitable to all classes none was found to excel that which is prepared by the Chautauqua people. It is decided, therefore, to adopt their course of reading as it stands, including the magazine. Mere study and recital, however, are apt to become extremely dry. A feature was therefore hit upon which is decidedly unique and destined to become very popular. It is to secure prominent educators and men of broad culture, such as college presidents, public lecturers and others who have achieved eminent success in intellectual lines, to deliver lectures weekly before the college. These are to be not on technicalor distinctly educational topics, as the purpose is to hear and meet the man and receive from him a stimulus to intellectual effort, rather than to get from him any specific instruction connected with the course of study. The effort to secure these men has met with surprising success. When the idea was mentioned to them they all were charmed with it and were anxious to give what portion of their time they could to help make it a success. Most intellectually successful men have the true missionary spirit in this direction.

"Among those who have been tentatively secured are: W. R. Harper, the guiding genius of the New Chicago university; M. S. Terry, the noted biblical and critical scholar of the Northwestern at Evanston; Isaac Crook, the new chancellor of the Nebraska Wesleyan; President Quayle of the Baker university of Kansas; President W. F. King of Mount Vernon, Ia.; President Wilder of Bloomington, Ill.; President Johnson of the Wyoming State university; C. N. Sims, ex-chancellor of the Syracuse university; President Hancher of Black Hills college, and others. Beside this, local talent consisting of the brightest minds of Omaha will be secured."

Meets With General Approval.

Superintendent Fitzpatrick of the public schools has given the scheme his warmest approval and promised his hearty co-operation. The movement is to be entirely nonsectarian, although under the management of Mr. Crane. The design is merely for the improvement of intelligence and culture of all who desire to attend, no matter what church they belong to or whether they belong to no church. The exercises will not adhere to class forms and recitations but will probably be of a more popular character. It is said there are hundreds of youths in Omaha who are boarding and it is said that this place of resort for an evening of healthful amusement and instruction will be a Godsend. An especial invitation is extended to all young men and women who are not living in their own homes.

About ninety persons have already indicated their desire to take part in this movement, and among them are quite a number of business men.

There are to be no fees or dues or price of admission, but all financial support is to be secured by voluntary offerings of those who attend. A meeting for organization and discussion of plans will be held at the First Methodist church at the corner of Twentieth and Davenport streets, Tuesday night, September 19, at 8 o'clock. All who are interested are invited to attend.

Read Morse's carnival "ad."

POPULISTS IN SESSION.

Meeting at the Knights of Labor Hall Last Evening—Mr. Mercer Roasted.

A number of the local members of the people's party assembled at Knights of Labor hall last evening in response to a call issued by Chairman Deaver of the state central committee. The object of the meeting was to arrange for financial matters in connection with the campaign.

The chairman had been given charge of his branch, so far as the local vineyard was concerned, previous to the state convention, but since his promotion he found too many other matters pressing for his time and attention, and wanted to be relieved of this portion of his work. It seems that the state convention levied a tax of $5 on each delegate to the convention, and it was a part of the committee's work to collect this money. It further seems that the delegates did not respond freely, and it was deemed advisable to create a political collection agency to gather in the money.

The following committee was appointed to carry on the good work of raking in the shekels: George A. Magney, Allen Root, E. Stoddard, A. A. Perry and Judge J. M. Fowler. The remainder of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of the work of congress, and the congressmen were very profusely and impartially roasted. Some of the speakers were very much in favor of burning Hon. Dave Mercer, the official baby-kisser of the Second district, in effigy, but it was finally concluded that the time for that had gone by, so Mr. Mercer's hay-stuffed twin will not be singed.

It was announced that G. W. Kincheloe, the populist orator from "Old Virginny," would speak at Ong September 26 at the Harvest home reunion.

The Morse Dry Goods company commence a grand ten days carnival sale today.

DROPPED DEAD.

John Fisher Suddenly Expires from Heart Disease on the Street.

John Fisher, a printer who resided with his parents in a flat near Sixteenth and Howard streets, suddenly fell dead at 9:30 o'clock yesterday evening on the corner of Fifteenth and Davenport streets.

The cause of his sudden demise is supposed to have been heart disease. According to Mrs. J. L. Axe of 623 South Fifteenth street, who witnessed the sad affair, the deceased was crossing Fifteenth street on Davenport, going east, when he suddenly staggered and dropped head foremost onto the sidewalk on the east side of Fifteenth street. He expired before any of the people walking the street at the time could reach him. A groan was the only signs of life he gave after he fell.

Another witness was E. Smith, residing at 1613 Lake street.

The father of the dead man is a watchman on Douglas street.

Young Fisher was generally esteemed in the community. He was 20 years of age and at the time of his death was employed by the World-Herald. The coroner took charge of the remains.

AMUSEMENTS.

Assisted by a magnificent "first night" audience, with the boxes filled and the house gay with brightly gowned women, Boyd's theater formally inaugurated its third season last evening with Bronson Howard's latest success, "Aristocracy."

It has been nearly twenty years since this eminent dramatist began to turn his attention to the American stage, with the locale thoroughly American, although, now and then, for the purposes of his art, he has introduced other countries solely to bring out in more stressful manner, the wealth of material found right here at home.

In "Aristocracy" Bronson Howard has touched upon a theme that is particularly uppermost just at this time, the besieging of the citadel of "swelldom" by rich Americans. While the coronet-hunting daughters of the wealthy men of America have been the subject of countless satirical paragraphs in the newspapers, even the story writers exploiting the conditions as found today in swell circles, on the stage these well known facts have never been so seriously nor so comprehensively treated as in "Aristocracy."

The author has looked at it from a most thoughtful point of view and with his rare gift for dramatic situations has written easily the greatest play of the last five years. True, he has had a well-filled fount to draw from, but, withal, he has made the play intensely attractive, not only in environment but in the deft manner of its working out.

The play is laid on the latest fashionable lines. The "new people of the west," grown wiser in a generation, instead of storming the fortress of the highest New York society, the Ten Broeck-Lawrences, immediately after their newly acquired riches and being unmercifully snubbed for their impertinence, spend a year in Europe with dukes and other examples of the effete monarchies, with the result that they are the lions of the season. The play is piquantly satirical, wonderfully modern, and teaches a lesson that every true American girl might learn with profit.

Of the company a column might be written, because each member is a star in his or her role. Indeed a stronger or more evenly balanced organization has never been seen in Omaha and it is a positive delight to record the genuine triumph of last night by these players. Mr. Maurice Barrymore leads the list as Jefferson Stockton, the "seventy times million aire,"—a by no means overdrawn type of this great west. He plays the part with consummate art, although one cannot help but wish that he were a little bit more serious in the first act, as befits so great a railway magnate. But he is genuine in his work and has the opportunity of his life for fine work.

Miss Blanche Walsh, who but a few short years ago made her debut, later playing with Marie Wainright, is fair to look upon. In fact, she may lay the pleasing unction to her soul that she is the handsomest of the younger American actresses who are climbing upward. As an actress she is all that could be desired. William Faversham as the villain, Prince Emil, is the most suave "home destroyer" the stage has had recently, while the Stuyvesant Lawrence of Mr. S. Miller Kent is a refreshing bit of "leading juvenile." But it is useless to tell of so eminently acceptable a company individually because of space. The play is mounted with discriminating taste, while the costumes are "dreams," as a lady directly in front remarked to her escort.

At the People's.

At the new People's theater yesterday another great combination program was presented to fair-sized audiences at both the matinee and evening performances. The stock company was thoroughly at home in the laughable farce comedy, "Our Strategists," the situations and dialogues being very funny and keeping the visitors in excellent humor. The specialty program likewise was very good. The people who appeared were Harry Constantine, the male premier danseuse, whose toe dancing is equal to the best of the celebrated ballet dancers; the Dawsons presenting a strong comedy sketch, concluding with a funny skating and acrobatic act; the Voldore brothers presenting a marvelous act of trick bicycle and unicycle, concluding by riding down a long ladder on a buggy wheel.

Fires and Warmer Clothing.

The glorious autumn weather has come again. How delightful! How refreshing! How invigorating! And yet the cool, beautiful days will carry to many a door a hearse which might be kept away, says the New York Ledger. And why?

Merely for the want of a little fire mornings and evenings and an increased warmth of clothing.

Do not postpone undergarments for yourselves, and especially do not postpone putting them on the children. Otherwise dysentery or typhoid fever—that terrible disease—or illness in some other form may enter your dwelling and bear off some loved inmate.

Warm clothing, timely fires, warm hearts, cheerfulness, health and happiness—these all belong together in our autumn.

Sued for Damages.

August Klabunde has sued Justice Henry Helsey and Constable William Popperhegen and their bondsmen in an action to recover the sum of $5,000 damages. He alleges that without cause they were instrumental in having him thrown into the city prison, where he was kept for the period of one hour.

Will Resume Business.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 18.—Judge Graham late this afternoon issued an order permitting the Rocky Mountain Dime and Dollar Savings bank to resume business tomorrow morning. This bank suspended July 17, during the panic. It is in excellent condition now.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and perm