RACING AT THE STATE FAIR

Two Days' Card Easily Brought Off on a Slow, Heavy Track.

ELLA T TAKES THE BIG PACING PURSE

Wins from a Fast Field by a Gallant Exhibition of Speed—Two Processions to Wind Up the Week.

The state fair races were not granted any too many smiles by Dame Nature, yet in spite of adverse weather the majority of the events carded for the week were successfully disposed of, the mixed program of yesterday ending the sport. While the day was all that could be asked and the track was in fairly good condition, the attendance was not exactly what it should have been; still, there were a couple of thousand people in the stands and the afternoon passed off under the most pleasant auspices.

The first of the regular carded events was the 2:09 pace, $600. Starters:

Hail Cloud, b. s., Herschel, James Watt, Des Moines (Watt); J H L, blk. s., Idol Wilkes, C. H. Creighton, Omaha (McCoy); Ella T, g. m., Altmont, J. W. Tilden, Red Oak (Tilden); Roy the Kid, ch. g., Abdallah Swigert, R. Robinson, Maquoketa, Ia., (Ira); Russell T, blk. g., Miller's Russell, N. C. Hinckley, St. Joseph (Tapp)

The horses were sent away on the fourth scoring with Roy the Kid at the pole, but in last place. Ella T broke badly at the outset, but Tilden knew how to handle her and soon pulled her to her feet and at the half she was lapping the leader, Hail Cloud, and together they passed the mark in 1:05½. After passing this point Ella T steadily crawled to the front and into the stretch she led by a half length over Hail Cloud and came under the wire, pulled, in 2:12.

The second was easy for Ella T. They managed to bunch at the half, but the little gray mare never surrendered her grip on first place and won the heat in 2:14¼.

The third heat and race was a gift for Ella T. She went right out from the start and gracefully led the crowd home. Roy the Kid came up gallantly on the stretch and beat J H L out for second place. The half was paced 1:08. Time: 2:15¾. Summary:

Ella T	1	1	1
Hail Cloud	2	2	4
Roy the Kid	5	3	2
J H L	3	4	3
Russell T	4	5	5

Time: 2:12, 2:14¼, 2:15¾.

FOUR HEATS IN THIS ONE.

The second was the 2:32 trot, $500. Starters:

Shadeland Norward, g g., Normaneer, Woodline farm (Robinson); Dell Rhell, b m., Dictator Wilkes, M. Curnan, Boone, Ia., (Curnan); Nettie K, b m., Honest Jim, Charles Scharge, Alta, Ia., (Scharge); Larchgrove, d g., Golden Wing, W. B. Denton, Council Bluffs (Denton); Lucy Cotton, b m., Young Sentinel, O. W. Brown, Hiawatha, Kan., (Montgomery); Belle Wells, br. m., Pactolus, Alex Hurst, David City, (Hurst); Beauty, ch m., Appanoose, C. W. Pool, Tecumseh, (Pool); Overland, b g., St. Cloud, H. Van Alstine, Manchester, Ia., (Blank); Bob Collins, S. C. Fuller, Sedalia, (Fuller).

After two trials Culbertson let them go, with Dell Rheil making a labored effort to show the way. Belle Wells overhauled her, however, at the quarter and came home without further annoyance from any of the gang. Shadeland Norwood fought gamely coming down the stretch, but couldn't make it. Time: 2:21½.

The start for the second was not a very good one, Belle Wells and Shadeland Norward getting much the better of it. Belle Wells made a bad jump at the quarter and fell back to last place good and hard. Shadeland Norward at once assumed the lead and retained it home, Nettie K on his bike's wheels. Time: 2:24¼.

The third heat was a good one. Belle Wells, the natty David City mare, was way back on the sendoff, but Hurst kept her on the move steadily and long before the half was reached it required no connoisseur to predict an easy heat for her. She was right in the thick of the fight at the half, lapping Norward the leader. On the home stretch she went as she pleased, notwithstanding Norward endeavored to argue the matter with her down the stretch. But she was too bully for the big gelding and won the heat in 2:21¼.

The fourth heat was another snap for Belle Wells. The finish between Norward and Beauty was a horse race, Norward pushing his nose in ahead of the Appanoose chestnut. Time: 2:23½. Summary:

Belle Wells	1	8	1	1
Norward	2	1	2	2
Nettie K	3	2	4	8
Larchgrove	4	5	3	6
Beauty	7	3	8	5
Overland	6	7	7	4
Bob Collins	8	4	5	3
Dell Rhell	Dis			

Time: 2:21, 2:24¼, 2:21¼, 2:23½.

TWO MORE IN STRAIGHTS.

The third race was the 2:12 trot, $600, starters:

Delmont, b h., Delmarch, J. W. Smith, Galoa, Ia., (Kinyon); Governor Strong, b h., Dr. Strong, W. O. Foote, Houston, Tex., (Foote); Black Seth, blk g., Captain Seth, C. C. Prouty, Des Moines, (Prouty); Senator A. Tramp Prince, C. E. Alexander, Des Moines, (Alexander).

The field got away nicely and at the quarter was beautifully bunched. Governor Strong was first at the quarter, with Delmont on his neck. The same condition of things existed at the half and on home, the race down the stretch being a good one by the whole crowd, Governor Strong winning by a short half length. Time: 2:16½.

The second heat was a good old-fashioned race, Senator A making a strong bid for first honors. He came up from the tail end at the quarter and at the half was disputing the way with Governor Strong. This little contention continued clear around to and through the stretch and there were those (and others) who thought Senator had a chance, but Governor Strong was only playing fox, and he trotted in and under the wire in the lead just like eating pie with a shovel. Time: 2:15. Again in the third Governor Strong played with his competitors, having a cinch from the sendoff. Time: 2:14. Summary:

Governor Strong	1	1	1
Senator A	3	2	2
Delmont	2	3	3
Black Seth	4	4	4

Time: 2:16½, 2:15, 2:14.

The last event was the 2:35 trot, $500, with the following starters:

Astolfo, b. g., Electrite, W. O. Foote, Houston, Tex., (Foote); Oyley br. s., Grandly, O. W. Pickard, Omaha, (Pickard); John Kingmore, b. g., Kingmore, Levi Burke, Portis, Kan., (Burke.)

The trio got off together. Astolfo and Johnny K were abreast at the quarter, Oyley breaking badly at the half, and again on the last quarter, but he came up fast and went into second place. Astolfo won by a length. Time: 2:27¾.

Astolfo made a bad break at the start and fell into the last hole. Pickard going to the front and remaining there to the head of the stretch, when the Texas gelding came up, and, trotting gamely, won the heat by half a length without much of a struggle. Time: 2:26.

Astolfo was an easy winner in the third, making the half in 1:17. At the half he led by three lengths, and under the wire by two. Time: 2:36½. Summaries:

Astolfo	1	1	1
Oyley	2	2	2
Johnny King	3	3	3

Time: 2:27¾, 2:26, 2:36½.

AT KANSAS CITY'S HORSE SHOW.

Grand Parade Followed by the Awarding of Prizes to Winners.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 5.—Glorious weather favored the opening at Fairmount park this afternoon of the second annual horse show, and hundreds of gaily dressed ladies, together with stylish equipages of two score different patterns and hundreds of spanking fine horses, made the event one of splendor and presaged a decided success for the undertaking. The grand opening parade occurred at 2 o'clock, and included the finest display of horse flesh and show of vehicles ever seen in this part of the southwest.

Five thousand people witnessed the grand parade this afternoon, after which came the awarding of prizes in four classes.

The greatest interest was taken in the Stillwell prizes for saddle horses, mares or geldings, any age, $500 to first, $225 to second, $125 to third, $100 to fourth and $50 to fifth. Miss Rex, owned by S. H. Fulton, this city, first; Thornton Star, T. H. Thornton & Son, Bradfordville, Ky., second; Ike, J. A. Potts, Mexico, Mo., third; Rose Denmark, Jeff Bridgeford & Son, Paris, Mo., fourth; Miss Bartle, J. T. Hughes, Lexington, Ky., fifth.

Standard and Registered Stallions: Robert Rysdyk, Cy Clark, Mexico, Mo., first; King Carnival, F. J. Trost, Dresden, Mo., second; Orphan Knight, C. H. Sampson, Topeka, Kan., third.

Knee actors, style, quality and action considered: Harrison Chief, John R. Hughes, Lexington, Ky., won; Pupila, H. B. Sumner, Winterset, Ia., second; Pet, J. C. Mitchellson, city, third.

Best four-in-hand, four competitors: John Tough, city, awarded silver cup.

UNIVERSITIES WIN RED HOT MATCH.

First Game of the Series with Avoca Proves a Corker.

The Universities won the first game of the Avoca series at University park yesterday by a score of 7 to 6. The game was notable for hard hitting and sharp fielding. Twenty put outs for each first baseman is an index to the fielding, and the scores piled up in the ninth inning shows how hard the batting was. Two runs behind, the Avoca team came in and batted out four. The crowd began to leave, thinking the game was ended, but the Universities bit out two and tied the score. In the thirteenth the visitors again pounded out a tally, and had the game won a second time, when the home team came in and bit out two, and won the hottest fight of the year. Score:

AVOCA.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Franklin, m	7	2	3	0	2	0	0
Austin, s	7	1	3	0	1	7	2
Robinson, 1b	7	0	0	0	20	0	1
Riley, c	6	0	1	0	0	1	0
Zink, 3b	6	1	1	0	3	4	0
Beymer, p	6	0	3	0	1	5	0
Hagelboeck, 2b	6	0	2	0	2	3	1
Blake, lf	6	1	0	1	7	1	0
Wood, rf	6	1	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	57	6	14	1	*37	21	4

UNIVERSITIES.

	AB.	R.	1B.	SB.	PO.	A.	E.
Creigh, ss	7	1	2	1	3	5	1
Bittinger, 2b	7	2	2	0	5	6	1
Lawler, p	7	2	2	2	1	9	0
Abbott, 1b	7	0	3	1	20	0	0
Hayes, c	7	0	4	0	3	0	1
Delehanty, lf	6	1	2	0	1	0	0
Lewis, rf	6	1	0	0	4	2	1
Trail, 3b	6	0	1	0	2	2	0
Robinson, m	6	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total	59	7	17	5	39	24	4

*One out when winning run was made.

Avoca .... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 1—6
University .... 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2—7

Earned runs: Avoca, 3; University, 4. Two-base hits: Creigh, Delehanty, Beymer, Austin, Franklin (2). Three-base hits: Trail, Zink. Stolen bases: Blake, Creigh, Lawler (2), Abbott, Robinson. Double plays: Austin to Hageboeck to Robinson. First base on balls: Off Beymer, 4; off Lawler, 2. Struck out: By Lawler, 3. Passed balls: Riley, 3. Time of game: Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpire: Mr. Keith.

GAMES OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Klobdanz Again Demonstrates the Value of a Name in Base Ball.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Boston and Cleveland took one apiece today. Klobdanz, in the first game, proved an enigma to the visitors. The second game was called in the last half of the eighth on account of darkness. Score, first game:

Boston ....1 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 0—5
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Hits: Boston, 13; Cleveland, 4. Errors: Boston, 2; Cleveland, 2. Earned runs: Boston, 2. Two-base hits: Tucker. Home runs: McGann. Stolen bases: Hamilton, Tenney. Bases on balls: Off Klobdanz, 4; off Cuppy, 2. Struck out: By Klobdanz, 1; by Cuppy, 3. Wild pitch: Klobdanz. Batteries: Boston, Klobdanz and Ganzel; Cleveland, Cuppy and Zimmer. Umpire: Hurst. Attendance: 8,500.

Score, second game:

Boston ....2 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—5
Cleveland ....4 0 0 2 0 0 1 *—7

Hits: Boston, 6; Cleveland, 11. Errors: Boston, 0; Cleveland, 2. Earned runs: Cleveland, 7; Boston, 2. Two-base hits: McKean, Burkett, McAleer. Three-base hits: Hamilton, McKean, Long. Bases on balls: Off Sullivan, 3; off Young, 1. Struck out: By Sullivan, 3. Batteries: Boston, Sullivan and Ganzel; Cleveland, Young and Zimmer. Umpire: Hurst.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Chicago lost the morning game with the Phillies in the first inning through very ragged fielding. Attendance, 2,200. Score:

Philadelphia ....6 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2—10
Chicago ....0 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 0— 5

Hits: Philadelphia, 11; Chicago, 13. Errors: Philadelphia, 0; Chicago, 4. Earned runs: Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 4. Two-base hits: Boyle. Three-base hits: Cooley, Hulen, Geier, McCormick. Home runs: Cross. Bases on balls: Off Taylor, 4; off Briggs, 5. Hit by pitched balls: Boyle. Passed ball: Boyle. Batteries: Philadelphia, Taylor and Boyle; Chicago, Briggs and Donohue.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Today's game was called in the seventh inning on account of rain. Score:

Cincinnati .... 1 2 1 0 1 0 0—5
Brooklyn .... 0 0 0 2 0 1 *—3

Hits: Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Errors: Cincinnati, 0; Brooklyn, 1. Earned runs: Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2. First base on balls: Off Dwyer, 2; off Payne, 3. Struck out: By Payne, 1. Home run: Miller. Two-base hits: Hoy, Peitz, Daly. Stolen bases: Gray. Double plays: Smith to Vaughn; McPhee to Vaughn. Batteries: Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peitz; Brooklyn, Payne and Burrell. Umpire: Sheridan. Attendance, 500.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Pittsburg-New York game called after the fifth inning on account of rain. Score, 0 to 0.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Washington-St. Louis game postponed; rain.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Chicago-Philadelphia afternoon game postponed; rain.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—Baltimore-Louisville game postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	111	77	34	69.4
Cincinnati	114	71	43	62.3
Cleveland	114	70	44	61.4
Boston	117	66	51	56.4
Chicago	117	65	52	55.6
Pittsburg	112	61	51	54.5
Philadelphia	114	56	58	49.1
New York	116	55	61	47.4
Brooklyn	113	52	61	46.0
Washington	112	46	66	41.1
St. Louis	115	35	80	30.4
Louisville	111	29	82	26.1

SCORES OF THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Minneapolis Continues on the Highway to the Pennant Pole.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 5.—Score:

Minneapolis ....0 0 7 0 0 0 4 1 0—12
Indianapolis ....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0— 2

Hits: Minneapolis, 14; Indianapolis, 6. Errors: Minneapolis, 1; Indianapolis, 4. Batteries: Hutchinson and Schriver; Cross and Wood.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 5.—Score, first game:

St. Paul ....1 5 1 2 1 1 4 0 0—15
Columbus ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0

Hits: St. Paul, 20; Columbus, 5. Errors: St. Paul, 0; Columbus, 5. Batteries: Denzer and Spies; McGreevey and Wilson.

Score, second game:

St. Paul ....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2
Columbus ....0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 1—6

Hits: St. Paul, 7; Columbus, 9. Errors: St. Paul, 2; Columbus, 2. Batteries: Phyle and Spies; Daniels and Wilson.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 5.—Score, first game:

Kansas City ......0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—5
Detroit ....0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 2—6

Hits: Kansas City, 10; Detroit, 13. Errors: Kansas City, 2; Detroit, 2. Batteries: Callahan and Lake; Fifield and Twineham.

Score, second game:

Kansas City ....2 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0—5
Detroit ....0 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 *—6

Hits: Kansas City, 10; Detroit, 10. Errors: Kansas City, 1; Detroit, 2. Batteries: Carney and Lake; Thomas and Twineham.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 5.—No game today on account of wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Minneapolis	115	76	39	66.1
Indianapolis	115	68	47	59.1
St. Paul	119	68	51	57.1
Detroit	116	66	50	56.9
Kansas City	118	62	56	52.5
Milwaukee	120	54	66	45.0
Columbus	124	42	82	33.9
Grand Rapids	121	38	83	31.4

Games today: Grand Rapids at Milwaukee; Indianapolis at Minneapolis; Columbus at St. Paul; Detroit at Kansas City.

Hendley Wins a Close Game.

WILSONVILLE, Neb., Sept. 5.—(Special.)—Base ball enthusiasts were treated to a base ball game at Hendley yesterday, which, for brilliant and all-around playing on the part of all the members of both teams in the infield and in the field, eclipsed all previous games in the annals of base ball in this part of Furnas county at least. The game was not a pitchers' battle, which made it all the more interesting, but to the players in the field is due a great deal of credit for the low score and number of innings played. It was anybody's game until the last score was registered in favor of Hendley, which was in the last half of the eleventh inning. Score:

Devizes ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Hendley ....0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—4

Batteries: Devizes, Corbin and Sovereign; Hendley, Jones and Reed.

Fifteen Hours Behind Time.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 5.—The transcontinental relay passed here at 6:05, central standard, fifteen hours late.

FREDONIA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Examiner-Journal relay riders left here at 11:30. The rider from Westfield to this place broke his machine and was delayed thirty minutes.

OGDEN WINS IN FINE STYLE

Great Eastern Handicap Race Goes to the Futurity's Hero.

FRED TARAL'S RIDE FOR THE BIG PURSE

He Slips His Mount on the Rail Past Martin, Who Enters the Stretch on Typhoon, a Sure Winner.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The fine card which had been provided for this, the last day of the racing at Sheepshead Bay, drew a large attendance and there was some of the best racing seen in a long time. The event of the day was the Great Eastern handicap for two-year olds over the Futurity course, in which all the best of the youngsters with the exception of Winged Foot, were contestors, and at high weights. Ornament, guided by Simms, had the highest weight with Ogden, the Futurity winner, close up. Typhoon was there, and it was generally thought that the race lay between the three westerners, although Voter had an extensive following. There was a delay of twenty-five minutes at the post, owing to the bad actions of Ornament, and finally they got away well, with the exception of Ogden, who was in a poor position, fully two lengths behind the field. In the first quarter the fast filly, Sunnyslope, shot into the lead with Voter, Typhoon and Bannock following, while Ornament was slowly dropping back, in spite of the urging of Simms and Taral had brought Ogden up into sixth place. As they swung into the straight for the last quarter the boys were all at work. Voter had now assumed the lead, passing Sunnyslope, who had enough of it, while the westerner Typhoon had taken second place and Taral had brought Ogden up into fourth place. Down to the fifth furlong they thundered in the drizzling rain, and now the Typhoon was the leader, with Martin watching Voter, who was second, and riding with one hand as if he had the race already won. But he had not counted upon Ogden, who was coming along the rail under the furious riding of Taral. Before Martin knew it the race was over, with Ogden the winner, Voter got third place, and Ornament was fifth. It was a fine victory, in fast time, and well run from a very bad start.

VERY CLOSE FINISHES.

The second race had a stirring finish for the high weight, Keenan, the bottom weight, Marcella, and the middle weights, Damien and Sue Kittie, and they were so close together at the end that a blanket would have covered them all. Soon after the fall of the flag, Lookout took the lead, but at the end of half a mile, Keenan led the way, and he held it to the end, winning in a drive with hard punishment. In the first race Scarf Pin was the favorite, and won easily. Waltseer was a strong favorite for the fourth event, with Declare second choice and Religion third. As soon as they got away Waltseer took the lead and soon had opened a gap of three lengths. Then Religion came with a drive, and wore down the lead of the favorite, catching him just before they reached the finish, and winning by a neck. In the fifth but four went to the post, with Buckmassie an odds-on favorite. After a slight delay they got away in good order, Gotham and Connoisseur taking a long lead at once, while the favorite seemed unable to untrack himself in the going, which had become a trifle sticky. Gotham quit as he got into the stretch and Connoisseur won handily. Harry Reed was a strong favorite for the sixth race, and won as he pleased. In the steeplechase, Red Pat was the favorite, but fell on the second round. Lion Heart led until the last jump, but was so dead tired that St. Anthony caught him and won by a length. Results:

First race, five furlongs, selling: Scarf Pin (11 to 5) won, Don Blas (8 to 1) second, Hidaddy (10 to 1) third. Time: 1:01.

Second race, mile and a half, on turf: Keenan (4 to 1) won, Marcella (30 to 1) second, Damien (10 to 1) third. Time: 2:37.

Third race, Great Eastern handicap, Futurity course: Ogden, 125 (Taral), 16 to 5, won, Typhoon II, 124 (Martin), 16 to 5, second; Voter, 114 (Clayton), 6 to 1, third. Time: 1:10. George Rose, Ornament, Sunnyslope, The Friar, Box, Salmak and Bannock also ran.

Fourth race, five furlongs, selling: Religion (4 to 1) won, Waltseer (9 to 5) second, Titmouse (6 to 1) third. Time: 1:03.

Fifth race, mile and a furlong: Connoisseur (7 to 2) won, Lakeshore (7 to 2) second, Buckmassie (7 to 10) third. Time: 1:57 1-5.

Sixth race, one mile, selling: Harry Reed (even) won, Sir Francis (3 to 1) second, Chugnut (15 to 1) third. Time: 1:44 1-5.

Seventh race, handicap, steeplechase, full course: St. Anthony (6 to 1) won, Lion Heart (2 to 1) second, Winship (5 to 1) third. Time: 5:45.

WINNERS ON OTHER TRACKS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—Indio was the only favorite to win at Newport today. The judges ordered the secretary to refuse the entries of W. L. McDonald & Co. hereafter, on account of the in and out running of First Deal. The track was fast. Results:

First race, six furlongs: Julie D'Or (8 to 1) won, Vivora (2 to 1) second, Elsie D (12 to 1) third. Time: 1:02.

Second race, five furlongs: Indio (7 to 10) won, Mertie Reed (7 to 1) second, San Juan (7 to 1) third. Time: 1:02.

Third race, one mile: Black Silk (10 to 1 won), First Deal (5 to 1) second, Langdon (3 to 2) third. Time: 1:41¼.

Fourth race, seven-eighths of a mile: Peep o' Day (5 to 1) won, Sauterne (3 to 10) second, Samson (8 to 1) third. Time 1:28¾.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs: Ben Brown (3 to 1) won, Belle Bramble (8 to 5) second, Harry Lee (4 to 1) third. Time: 1:08¼.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Three favorites won today on a slow track. Results:

First race, 2-year-olds, five furlongs: Our Bishop (3 to 2) won, Milford (8 to 2) second, Silverset (11 to 5) third. Time: 1:04.

Second race, selling, six furlongs: Neutral (7 to 10) won, Lady Britannic (9 to 1) second, Susie F (20 to 1) third. Time: 1:16½.

Third race, selling, mile and a half: Whisper (3 to 5) won, Billy McKenzie (14 to 5) second, Charlie McDonald (10 to 1) third. Time: 2:42¾.

Fourth race, handicap, seven furlongs: Trilby (7 to 1) won, Kamsin (5 to 2) second, Johnny McHale (15 to 1) third. Time: 1:29.

Fifth race, selling, mile and a sixteenth: Harry McCouch (3 to 1) won, Ace (13 to 5) second, Pepper (9 to 10) third. Time: 1.49¼.

Sixth race, handicap, 2-year-olds, five and a half furlongs: Remember Me (25 to 1) won, Algol (7 to 5) second, Shasta Water (10 to 1) third. Time: 1:09¼.

WINS HIS OWN CRICKET MATCH.

George Vaughan Upholds the Honor of His Side Magnificently.

Yesterday afternoon, in the absence of Will Vaughan, J. Cameron captained the side against G. H. Vaughan, with the result that he came out at the thin end of the wedge by the margin of fourteen runs. The game was a close one throughout. It was commenced by Hurst and Sprague for Cameron's side, to the bowling of Lawrie and Douglas. Runs came slowly until Harry New and Neale appeared upon the scene, and it was not until they had made thirteen and nine, respectively, that they were disposed of. Richelieu and Cameron also mode a long stand for their runs, and gave the bowlers lots of trouble. Simms made six in careful style, and Brotchie carried out his bat for six, the inning closing for 69. Bowers distinguished himself behind the wickets, and it was mainly owing to him, with the able assistance of Taylor and Barker, that the byes were kept down.

G. Vaughan sent in Bowers and C. Hill to the battery of Cameron and Neale, and these batters and G. Wilson immediately commenced to score quickly, all playing well for their scores. G. Vaughan showed up in his old-time form, and scored thirty-three without giving a chance, thereby saving his side from defeat. Douglas was the only other batter to show up, while Shields proudly carried out his bat. The fielding was again good, only one extra being given, and Harry New showed his ability as a wicket keeper of no mean order, stumping two players.

There will be a game on Monday, Labor day, on the Omaha grounds, at 1:30 p. m. All club members and lovers of cricket are invited to take part in the game. Teams will be chosen by Captain Lawrie and Vice Captain Taylor on the ground. Score:

J. CAMERON'S SIDE.

G. L. Hurst, c Taylor, b Lawrie	5
E. H. Sprague, run out	6
P. Potter, c Francis, b Lawrie	0
H. New, b Douglas	13
J. Neale, b G. Vaughan	2
J. Innis, b Douglas	3
W. Richelieu, c Bowers, b Lawrie	5
J. Cameron, b Douglas	12
J. H. Simms, b Taylor	4
M. A. Hall, b Taylor	1
J. Hodgetts, lbw., b Vaughan	2
D. Brotchie, not out	6
Byes	3
Total	69

G. VAUGHAN'S SIDE.

R. Bowers, b Neale	7
C. Hill, b Cameron	13
G. Wilson, c Simms, b Neale	18
R. W. Taylor, st., New, b Cameron	1
G. H. Vaughan, c Sprague, b Simms	33
A. Lawrie, b Neale	0
J. Francis, b Neale	0
C. S. Montgomery, c Innis, b Simms	1
J. Douglas, b Simms	7
J. Barber, b Neale	1
D. Young, st., New, b Cameron	0
G. W. Shields, not out	1
Leg bye	1
Total	83

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

J. Cameron's innings:	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
H. Lawrie	14	1	27	3
J. Douglas	15	4	25	3
G. Vaughan	9	4	6	2
R. W. Taylor	7	3	8	2
G. Vaughan's innings:				
J. Cameron	9	1	32	3
J. Neale	15	3	33	5
J. H. Simms	6	0	17	3

Wheel Races at Fairbury.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Sept. 5.—(Special.)—The Fairbury Bicycle club held its second meet last evening.

In the first novice race, Charles Dam was first; F. H. Davis, second; Dewitt Hamen third. Time: 2:51.

Mile open: C. C. McDowell first, D. F. Burks second, and J. F. Thompson third. Time: 2:29¾.

Two miles, handicap: J. F. Thompson (20 yards) first, J. L. Galbraith (20 yards) second, C. C. McDowell (scratch) third, and Percy Thornton (20 yards) fourth. Time: 5:13.

Bert Phillips rode an exhibition half mile, paced by Wyatt and Kitchen on a tandem. Time: 1:10. A hard wind made the time slow.

Tewkesbury Buys Robert J.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Lewis G. Tewkesbury, a Broadway banker, who owns Mascot, 2:04, has purchased from C. J. Hamlin the champion pacer, Robert J, with a record of 2:01½. The price is not stated. Mr. Tewkesbury will not gain possession of the champion until after the big meeting at Lexington next month.

Tom Cooper Badly Hurt.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5.—In the bicycle races at Crescent park today Tom Cooper of Detroit undertook to cut in between Loughead and Maddox. His pedal struck the latter's machine, and he was thrown so violently that he had to be carried from the track and a surgeon called.

FAVOR HONEST MONEY.

Sentiments of Building and Loan Associations of New York.

Why the United States League of Building and Loan associations, at their recent convention in Philadelphia, declared for the gold standard is explained by an examination into the finances of the home companies and an inquiry among the managers as to the interests of their patrons.

There are sixty-five thousand members belonging to the building associations in New York and Brooklyn, says the New York Herald, and the occupations of these wage earners show the class of persons whose savings aggregate such a large value. Seven per cent of them are bookkeepers and accounants, 5 per cent men and women in professional pursuits, 16 per cent owners of shops and stores, and 72 per cent are wage earners, as the term is usually understood.

Eighty per cent of all are men and voters, who can make their political influence felt in matters of national finance.

"These men who thus lay up their savings are the real capitalists of the country," said a manager of one of the building companies. "They, together with the tens of thousands who each week place a small portion of their earnings in savings banks and similar institutions, control a mighty capital. The men who are usually called capitalists borow this very money to conduct their great enterprises with. Then these small capitalists, who, in the aggregate, own so much, are the political power of the country, for they cast nearly all the votes."

What these wage earners in Greater New York own, and what their interest is in the financial situation, is shown by astounding figures. There are seventy-eight building associations in New York, owning real estate valued at $17,499,877, and in Kings county there are thirty-five such associations, owning in real estate $5,481,487, aggregating in all $22,981,364.

These are the actual figures as taken from the official reports. Then there is to be added about two millions for cash and other assets.

When these members of building associations with their assets are considered with other members and the rest of the assets in the United States there are 2,000,000 of them, and they own $750,000,000 worth of property. This army, through its savings, has been able to pay for 500,000 homes.

Here in New York and Brooklyn, the associations, in 1895, received $11,980,211 and earned for their members $1,775,758.

When Mr. Edward E. Britton, president of the New York Building Loan Banking company, was asked what effect the free coinage of silver would have on building associations, he said:

"Free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would result in the loss of nearly one-half of their savings to all members of building and loan associations. Deposits in savings banks, payments on life insurance and to benevolent societies, investments in small mortgages and, in fact, about one-half of the product of all the thrift and self-denial in the country, would be stolen as by a thief in the night.

"The aggregate of these nearly equals the cost of all the railroads in the United States. The assets of the building and loan associations are greater than the combined capital of all the national banks, and, added to the savings banks deposits, exceed by many millions the value of all the real estate in New York City, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond counties. Six or eight million capitalists own this vast wealth. They are the bone and sinew of the nation, possess hardy common sense and will not rob themselves or allow others to rob them.

"I have lived in the United States of Colombia, a free silver country. Native day laborers receive 20 cents a day, skilled labor in proportion. There is not an institution for savings in that country, as there is nothing to save, and the masses of the people are extremely poor and ignorant. The merchants there have been impoverished by the fluctuations in the value of their currency, causing business to be a continual speculation instead of a sound commercial business.

"For the last five years that government has been seeking to devise a method to establish its currency on a gold basis, but silver has driven out all the gold, and they cannot get it back. I was the agent here of the government bank issues of that country up to 1894, and also represented it as commissioner to the Chicago exposition. The adjoining country, of about equal area, population and natural resources, has had an almost exclusive gold currency and standard for several years. Silver is used only for subsidiary coin. The difference between the wealth, commerce and condition of the people of this last named and the other country is remarkable. If our voters could see and know them both, as I have, it would be an instructive object lesson to them.

"I am and always will be a democrat. I believe in the true principles of democracy. Bryan, Coxey, Waite, Altgeld, Mrs. Lease, Tillman and their co-conspirators against the honor of our country and the prosperity of its people are not democrats. In my opinion they are directly responsible for the paralysis of our industries for the past two years. The issue of an excessively high protective tariff is dead. I shall vote the republican national ticket at the next election. The real interest of wage earners and wage savers is in a stable currency. They should defeat free silver, and I believe they will."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Railway and Expressmen's Sound Money club will meet at Karbach's hall, corner Fifteenth and Howard streets, Tuesday evening.

R. B. Bassett, 1530 North Twenty-sixth street, reported to the police last night that thieves had broken into his barn and taken a saddle and bridle, valued at $15.

John Klipen, while attempting to dispose of a valuable gold ring at the Ak-Sar-Ben Castle last evening, was arrested and taken to the station. The ring is being held for a claimant. It is supposed to have been stolen.

BILL DOOLIN, DESPERADO

Story of the Southwestern Outlaw Who Died in a Hurry.

GENUINE PRODUCT OF OKLAHOMA

Some Famous Raids in Which He Was a Participant—Advancing Age Hurried His Collision with an Avenging Bullet.

Bill Doolin, the notorious outlaw who at the head of the dauntless Doolin gang has terrorized the Oklahoma border for the past eight years, was killed by deputy United States marshals a short distance from Lawson, in Payne county, Oklahoma, on the 24th of August. The outlaw leader died with his boots on and the same defiance in his eyes with which he had looked death in the face hundreds of times before. He was shot down like a dog, just as he had often boasted that he would be before he would allow himself to be recaptured.

It will be remembered that Doolin was captured last January by Deputy United States Marshall Bill Tilghman at Eureka Springs, Ark. During his confinement in the Guthrie jail he planned a jail break and it was so successfully executed that he, with thirteen other prisoners, escaped. Had he lived and regained his health, he would undoubtedly have reorganized his gang and renewed his raids.

The story of Bill Doolin's life, related by the St. Louis Republic, reads like a romance. He was born in Arkansas on a farm, where his boyhood days were spent. Subsequently he went to Bonham, Tex., where he now has a married sister living, and worked on a farm. He went to Oklahoma in 1882 and began work as a "cow puncher" on the "Three Circle" ranch, the present site of Guthrie. He worked afterward for the McClellan Cattle company, then for the "Bar-X-Bar" ranch, near the mouth of the Cimarron river. He also worked in the Cherokee Nation. While a cowboy he was industrious, honest and whole-hearted, and was always a favorite with the "boss."

The opening of the territory to homestead settlement brought an end to the unrestricted liberty of the cowboy, and ultimately abolished his occupation almost altogether.

It was about this time that the Daltons, worthy successors of the James brothers, made their famous Coffeyville raid. The plan was of even greater magnitude than any previous one, being nothing less than the looting of every bank in that beautiful and prosperous little city. The history of that raid was written in their own blood. It might have been executed with the same wonderful success that had attended other raids had it not been for the deadly aim of a Winchester in the hands of a determined liveryman. Bob and Grat Dalton were killed in that memorable fight, and Emmett Dalton was mortally wounded, dying soon after. Bill Dalton, embittered by the death of his three brothers, and thirsting for vengeance, quickly organized an outlaw band. Bill Doolin, ex-cowboy, allied himself with the gang, and soon became its recognized leader.

Bill Doolin's first train robbery was the holding up of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, south of Monett, Mo. This job was done with neatness and dispatch, and a large amount of booty secured.

The next undertaking was the Cimarron, Kan., train holdup. It was here that Doolin made his reputation as a perfectly fearless and thoroughly reckless man. He received a Winchester bullet in his foot that greatly pained him, and he dismounted to immerse it in a pool by the wayside. The cool water greatly relieved his pain, and he shouted to the rest of the band, "Go on, boys; I'll fight the whole outfit! I'd just as soon die here as not!" The outlaws admired his pluck, and it required main force to get him on his horse and save him from practically committing suicide there. From that time forward the men idolized him and obeyed him implicitly.

The Ponca City train hold-up came next, and the Santa Fe passengers were allowed to eat their lunch while the bandits, having uncoupled the express car, took it up the track and looted it. But train hold-ups were becoming monotonous and Doolin decided to vary the program. He ascertained that $10,000 were lying in the safe at the Woodward (Okl.) station, and late one night he paid a visit to the agent's house.

That official was invited, at the muzzle of a Winchester, to get on his clothes and accompany the gang down to the depot. The agent obeyed. Arriving there, Bill Doolin suggested that he should open the safe, emphasizing the suggestion with his Winchester. The agent begged, plead, swore, made oath that there was not a single money package in the safe, but it was useless. He finally yielded, produced the $10,000 and was escorted back home by the bandit leader, who thanked him effusively for his kindness and apologized, with mock seriousness, for having disturbed his rest.

The Bentonville, Ark., bank robbery followed and the robbers got $33,000.

Bill Doolin led the fight at Ingalls, Okl., which occurred on September 1, 1893. The outlaw band swooped down upon the little town and they were practically in possession for several days. Deputy marshals had been on the trail of the desperadoes for several days and, having located them at Ingalls, decided to take them or die in the attempt. The Ingalls fight was one of the fiercest of any that have taken place between marshals and bandits and it did much to awaken the country to the danger from outlaw bands. The deputies were under command of Deputy John Hicksen, and numbered among them some of the bravest fighters in the west. When the smoke of the battle had cleared away it was found that three of them were dead. The deputies reached the town in the morning and immediately held a consultation as to what course to pursue. With them was a captive outlaw—a spy, and he was sent into the town with a message to the outlaws demanding instant surrender. The spy boldly returned and informed the deputies that the answer of the outlaws was "Go to ——!" The deputies thereupon began to close in and a fierce battle ensued. Deputy Dick Speed was the first man to bite the dust. Bitter Creek, one of the foremost outlaws, had the magazine of his Winchester shot off and received a bad wound in his hip. Deputy Tom Houston was shot in the leg and he darted out from cover to get a better shot at his assailant. He was shot through the body and died that night. The outlaws were driven from one building to another, and it was plainly to be seen that they were working down toward the livery stable where their horses were, intending to seek safety in flight.

The deputies poured a perfect storm of bullets into the stable and three horses were shot just as their owners were about to mount. Finally the outlaws mounted and dashed away. Bill Dalton's horse was shot from under him and Deputy Marshal Lafe Shadley started after him, thinking to capture him alive. One of the gang, however, had been left behind, and he put a bullet through Shadley just as that intrepid deputy was about to cover Dalton with his Winchester. Dalton was taken up behind one of the other outlaws and escaped. The remaining outlaw would have been blown up with the building he was in but for the pleadings of the woman who owned it. She prevailed upon him to surrender and save her property, having first secured a promise from the deputies that they would not kill him.

After this the territory got too hot for the Doolin gang and they turned their attention to Missouri. They swooped down on Southwest City, Mo., one day and made a haul of $25,000 from one of the banks. The bank officials offered some objections to this procedure, to be sure, and Bill Doolin got a bullet in his head that he carried there to the day of his death. The bullet was taken out in Guthrie by the undertaker. Texas was next visited. The gang suddenly turned up at Longview and made a successful raid on one of the banks. Then came the most remarkable train hold-up on record. Doolin and another desperado, named George Newcomb, single-handed and alone, held up a train at Kiowa, Kan., with revolvers and made a big haul. Red Rock, in the Cherokee strip, was dignified with mention on the map, but that was then its only claim to greatness, save its depot and hotel. The Cherokee strip was very sparsely settled. The Santa Fe was held up right at the Red Rock depot one night and a large booty secured. A train was next held up at Red Fork, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. A second time the gang held up a train on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, south of Monett. The train robbery at Dover, Okl., on the night of May 3, 1895, terminated in a pitched battle between the officers and outlaws and marked the real beginning of the gang's downfall. The robbery had been suspected and the marshals throughout the territory were ready at a moment's notice to pour into Dover on a special train.

As soon as the robbery took place telegrams were sent out notifying the marshals, and within an incredibly short time a special train with deputies and horses reached Dover and the pursuit of the fugitives began. A terrible sand storm was blowing, making it impossible for the outlaws to continue their flight. The deputies overtook them a few miles from Dover and a pitched battle took place. The deputies dismounted and turned their horses loose and the outlaws, entrenched themselves behind a little hut. Both sides were about evenly matched, and the fight was a desperate one while it lasted. Tulsa Jack, one of the outlaws, was killed and Charles Pearce, another of the outlaws, was slightly wounded. The fury of the storm made it impossible for either side to tell what were the results of the firing. Finally the outlaws saddled their horses and made a bold dash for the black jack timber, which they reached in safety. The Woodward train robbery was the next work of the gang. Woodward is on the Panhandle branch of the Santa Fe. After this the gang made a raid on Longview, Tex., where a bank was looted. The Canadian Texas express robbery occurred about this time. In this raid Sheriff McGee lost his life while making a bold stand in defense of the railroad's property. Bill Dalton was with the gang in this raid, and was shortly after killed.

The life of outlawry, however, was slowly but surely sapping the strength of the fearless leader. Rheumatism, contracted through exposure, irregular habits and numerous wounds kept the outlaw out of the saddle and compelled him to seek rest and cure. His visits to the home of his wife and baby became more frequent as his infirmities increased. Finally, his condition grew so serious that he concluded to try the healing waters of Eureka Springs, Ark. He realized the danger of the undertaking, but decided to take the risk. While on his way to the springs he was killed by the officers in pursuit.

THE WEALTHY OSAGES.

Richest People in the World, Each Being Worth a Fortune.

The richest people in the world are about to make an important change in their condition. They live in the territory of Oklahoma and are known as the Osage Indians. Every man, woman and child among them is worth an independent fortune, and they draw a big pot of money from the United States treasury four times a year. Each grown person or infant owns 1,000 acres of fine land. However, the lands belonging to the tribe have not yet been divided up among its members. This is soon to be done, under the direction of the Indian bureau, and a result will be the opening of the country to settlement and trade.

The Osages are the only Indians that ever got a fair show in the bargain with Uncle Sam, says the Philadelphia Times. In 1866 they signed a treaty relinquishing their original reservation, which was a strip about 100 miles wide extending from the Neosho river in Kansas westward to Medicine lodge. They employed the services of a clever white lawyer, who happened also to be honest, and he fixed matters so that they got $1.25 an acre for their land. Out of the fund thus accruing the present reservation of 1,400,000 acres in Oklahoma was bought. There was a big balance left over, and it constitutes nearly the whole of the $8,484,282 which the treasury holds today in trust for the Osages.

The tribe now numbers 1,625, according to the official enrollment. There are 973 full-bloods and 652 mixed-bloods. The full-bloods are steadily decreasing, while the opposite is the case with the mixed-bloods. A short time ago 100 new members were admitted to the tribal rolls, but the full-bloods have appealed for their expulsion, claiming bribery of the governing council. The Osages annually receive from the Treasury $421,713 interest. Each quarter they draw $90,000 in cash, which is divided. The remaining $61,713 is expended by the Indian bureau upon whatever it deems useful for the support and civilization of the tribe. Each individual in the tribe owns about $5,200 of the money in the treasury. But, including the value of the land per capita a membership in the tribe is worth quite $10,000.

Suppose a family to consist of six persons, including the babies, then the tangible property of that household is $60,000. A family of ten is worth $100,000. This statement has to do only with the possessions held by the Osages in entail, so to speak, and without counting accumulated property. As a matter of fact, they have accumulated a great deal of property and they receive large sums of money from cattlemen who lease their lands for grazing purposes. All of them have good houses and well ordered farms. They hire white men to do the work. Passing along the road one is apt to see a lodge of bark near a handsome frame dwelling. As likely as not a full-blood family lives in the lodge, while the hired man resides in the mansion.

For a good while past there has been a strong progressive party in the tribe, which has desired to procure the allotment of the lands in severalty. A few days ago there was an election and the progressives secured a large majority in the governing council. This will result in the desired change and before each individual in the tribe will receive title deeds for about 1,000 acres. There are nearly as many whites as Indians in the reservation. Many of the whites have leased farming lands from the Indians, some paying cash and others a share of the crops. Thus the opulent red man, with the help of his annuity, is able to live in idleness or worse. In many respects he is as far from civilization as he was a quarter of a century ago. He thinks he is dressed up when he has on a breech-clout and a pair of leggins, with his face painted in several colors.

Four times a year each Indian, old or young, gets $41.25 from the treasury. This allowance is more apt to be "traded out" in advance of its receipt. It is characteristic of an Indian that, if he wants anything, he must have it right away, and cost is no object if he can pay or get credit. There is a good deal of gambling and drinking in the tribe. Some white men have married Osage women simply to be allowed on the reservation and ply the liquor trade. Many bad whites live on the reservation for the purpose of stealing from the Indians. The country is so rugged and heavily timbered that it is almost impossible for the United States marshal to find the thieves in their hiding places.

A Change of Love.

"I never loved before——" he began.

"Excuse me," she interrupted, coldly. "I am not looking for a boy to raise. Call around when you have had more experience."

"You misunderstood me!" he declared reproachfully. "I said I never loved but four. It's true there were five or six others that I doted on mightily, but I can't say I ever really loved but four."

"My darling," she cried, falling into his arms, "you are a man after my own heart."

(He was, and he got it.)

FORECAST OF TODAY'S WEATHER.

Nebraska Will Have But Little Rain and Variable Winds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The forecast for Sunday is:

For Nebraska and Iowa—Generally fair; variable winds.

For Missouri and Kansas—Fair; northerly winds.

For Colorado, Wyoming and Montana—Fair; variable winds.

For South Dakota—Fair; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Sept. 5.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with the corresponding day of the past four years:

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Maximum temperature	67	89	85	80
Minimum temperature	52	71	67	61
Average temperature	60	80	76	73
Precipitation	.09	.00	.00	.00

Condition of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1896:

Normal temperature	68
Deficiency for the day	8
Accumulated excess since March 1	143
Normal precipitation	.10 inch
Deficiency for the day	.10 inch
Total precipitation since Mch. 1	25.47 inches
Excess since March 1, 1896	2.15 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1895	5.05 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1894	13.89 inches

L. A. WELSH, Observer.

BLIGHT OF FREE COINAGE

Fair Illustration of Its Effects Afforded by Nicaragua.

CHEAP MONEY AND DEGRADATION

The Poorest Paid Labor on the Continent—Profits of Employers—Personal Experience of an American.

"I know that much silver produced today in the states of Washington, California, Nevada and Idaho costs the mine owners only 42 cents per ounce. Many silver mines in these states are now closed for reasons known only to the owners, certainly not because the expense of producing the metal is less than the market value."

These statements were made to a reporter of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat by Charles T. Manning, general manager of four big coffee companies operating in Nicaragua, and agent for a syndicate that owns ten silver mines in and near the state of Washington. His former home was in Indiana. He was in St. Louis recently visiting friends. Mr. Manning lives in Metagalpa, Nicaragua, and the four concerns he represents there are the Indiana, Jumaiqui, Esmeralda and Jilgueros Coffee companies, with an aggregate capital of $170,000. He left for Spokane, Wash., to negotiate the sale of the silver mines owned by his syndicate.

For this reason he declined to delve deep into the silver mining business, saying that an exploitation of the facts might injure the interests of his friends in the syndicate and possibly harm him in his negotiations for the sale of the mines. "But I can't understand," he continued, "how any number of reasonable Americans can contemplate for a moment a subjection of this nation to the conditions that exist in free silver countries. The laborers of Nicaragua—and when I speak of that country I refer to all Central America—are the poorest and most miserable people living in any reputedly civilized country on earth, bar none. Their wages average 50 cents a day. Their food consists chiefly of ground corn mixed with water. The tortilla and frijoles of Mexico are luxuries to a majority of them.

"A few years ago, before the enormously increased and facilitated production of silver depreciated the price of that metal, the difference in the purchasing powers of the moneys of Central America and those of the United States and Europe was only the cost of transportation. Today silver is worth down home only its bullion value, minus the expense of transportation to the United States or Europe. The governmental fiats add absolutely no value. Of course Nicaragua, Peruvian, Hondurean, Chilian, San Salvadorean and Guatemalan dollars circulate on a par there.

"The laborers and the farmers get the same remuneration today for their work and products as they did when silver money purchased twice as much as it does. But when they go to buy clothes or farming implements they have to pay on the gold basis. The rate of exchange is now 132 per cent. That is, if you deposit $100 in a bank here—all American money being accepted on a gold standard—you can draw for your 'century' just $232 from the bank's correspondent in Nicaragua.

"You can readily understand how a Nicaraguan coffee grower makes more money off the differences of exchange in the price paid him in the United States from the products than he does from the actual sale of his coffee.

POOR PAY, POOR LIVING.

"The Nicaraguan laborer eats to live, but he doesn't live to eat. He merely exists. He is held down, not by his lack of competency or ability, but by the lack of opportunities afforded him. The products of his toil, sold now for the same prices paid him years ago, in a much less debased currency than that now employed, bring him scarcely one-half the manufactured goods they formerly did. Where ten years ago he worked two days for his common suit of muslin-like fabric, he now works six days. Nothing is manufactured in Nicaragua, and consequently he has to pay for fabrics of every description the prices demanded by the foreign manufacturers in gold—the monetary standard of their countries.

"About twelve years ago Peru had $130,000,000 in gold in actual circulation among her citizens. Then she threw her mints open to silver free coinage, and now the only place in Peru where you can find a Peruvian gold dollar is in the curiosity shop. Ninety per cent of the wealth of Nicaragua is concentrated among 10 per cent of its population. And yet the government is not impoverished. It is abundantly able to liquidate the few millions of its debt when it sees fit to do so.

"I have more mining interests in the United States than I have coffee interests in Central America, and if I thought the people of this country intended to or could raise the price of silver from 67 cents to $1.29 per ounce I would quickly abandon my business in Nicaragua and remain here. It would be to my great profit to do so. The silver mine owner can today, at the present market figures, make as high as 27 cents an ounce on his product.

SAMPLE INSTANCES.

"But down in Nicaragua the only industries are agricultural and cattle raising. The country has a population of 450,000, and the chief products are coffee, cacao beans (from which chocolate is made), corn, rice and sugar. On the east coast bananas are grown for export. Still, none of the Nicaragua farmers cultivate their crops for other than home consumption. They can't. The plantations operated by foreign capital do nearly all the exporting.

"One of the best instances of the effects of isolated free coinage, or silver mintage in one country while most of the world goes ahead on a gold standard, was shown me by a personal experience. About sixteen months ago I bought a plantation on which there was a deferred payment of $10,000, bearing interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum. When the purchase was made $5,640 in gold would have paid the $10,000 in Nicaragua. After the expiration of twelve months—last May—I sold $5,640 in gold for Nicaraguan exchange, paid the $10,000, together with the accrued interest, and had left $247.50 in silver. In other words, the rate of exchange increased to such an extent that $5,640 in gold, worth $10,000 in silver in Nicaragua, became worth a year later just $1,447.50 more."

During Mr. Manning's brief sojourn in St. Louis he stopped with his cousin, Charles Evans, chief of the St. Louis Salvage corps. Mr. Manning had not seen his Indiana relatives for more than twenty years. He visited his home in the Hoosier state last week, and when he reached St. Louis his kinsmen here determined to hold a sort of family reunion. It took place at Chief Evans' home last night, twenty persons being present. Among them were: Mr. and Mrs. Lafe Custer and Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Stevens, all formerly of Richmond, Ind.

Mr. A. H. Cransby, of No. 158 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., writes that his wife had cancer which had eaten two large holes in her breast, and which the best physicians of the surrounding country treated, and pronounced incurable. Her grandmother and aunt had died of

Cancer

and when told this, the most eminent specialists of New York, under whose treatment she was placed, declared her case was hopeless. All treatment having failed, she was given up to die. S. S. S. was recommended, and astonishing as it may seem, a few bottles cured her sound and well.

Our treatise on this disease will be sent free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.