FINANCE FOR THE FARMER

J. Sterling Morton Delivers a Sound Money Speech in Chicago.

REPLIES TO MANY SILVER FALLACIES

Secretary of Agriculture Declares Gold Demonetized Would Be Preferred to Legal Tender Silver as Payment for Debts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 .- Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton spoke at Auditorium tonight under the auspices of the Sound Money league. The hall was filled to the extent of its scating capacity, and when Secretary Morton appeared upon the platform he was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers. He was introduced by David B. Jones of the Sound Money league, who paid a flattering tribute to the secretary as a politician and

Before beginning his address, Secretary Morton announced that an invitation had been sent to President Cleveland, requesting his presence at the meeting. Mr. Morton then read the president's letter regretting his inability to be present, which was as

follows;

Gray Gables, Buzzards Bay—Edwin
Buret Shaith, Esq., Chairman: My Dear
Sir—I am so much interested in the work
which the American Honest Money league
has undertaken that I would be glad to do has undertaken that I would be giad anything I consistently could to ald it forts. I regret, therefore, that I must cline your invitation to address the le on some date previous to the approace election. Even if the pressure of of duty did not prevent, I should hardly it consistent with strict propriety to gle actively in the pending campaign. Vit is impossible that any of my fellow years should have the least doubt as to It is impossible that any of my fellow citi-zens should have the least doubt as to my sentiments on the vital question which at this time absorbs so largely the attention of our people, the work of advancing sound financial ideas and the labor of enforcing the lessons of public and private honesty and morality. I feel must be prosecuted without such participation on my part as you suggest. Wishing for the league the utmost success in its patriotic endeaver, I am, very sincerely. I am, very sincerely GROVER CLEVELAND.

DEFINES MONEY AND CAPITAL. Secretary Morton spoke of Chicago as Secretary Morton spoke of Chicago as the biggest wholesale market for farm products in the world, a city where "finance for the farmer ought to be thought about and discussed." Money, he and, was merely a measure of value and a mediator of exchanges, and a dollar with too much purchasing tower was impossible as a purchasing power was as impossible as a square meal with too much nutritive power. Capital he defined as money saved to put into business to reproduce itself. He made the statement that the statute can no more fix the purchasing power of a coin than it could fix the price of corn and wheat. All that legislation can do for currency is to confer upon it the power to liquidate debts. Its value in liquidating debts depends upon demand and demand depends upon desire. If gold were stripped of its legal tender

nality demonstrated gold would be preferred y a creditor to legal tender silver. After attacking the populistic orators for inciting the poor against the rich and point-ing out that the rich men of today were the poor men of a few years back, he turned his attention to the alleged "discontented and distressed farmers." He said: "Eructatory orators say all this comes from the un-satisfied demand for more money and bigger prices for farm prod-ucts. But these economic oracles confound terms and make desire and confound terms and make desire and demand synonymous. Nearly all men desire more money. But no man can make a lawful demand for more money except he offer some valuable in exchange therefor."

After giving some figures on the values of farm products of the United States Mr. Mor-

MONEY AND PRICES.

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My views are thoroughly in accord with those expressed by J. Schoenhof in his very valuable book on 'The History of Money and Prices.'

The quantity of money in circulation does not determine prices of products and commodities. Prices go up or go down because of inherent qualities in commodities. The conditions regulating prices are determined by the forces engaged in production and distribution. Manufactured articles have declined in prices during the last five years on an average of about 30 per cent. This decline is the result of economy in production. Science has made labor more years on an average of about 30 per cent. This decline is the result of economy in production. Science has made labor more productive. The yield per day of individual effort, in many branches of agriculture, is three, four and ten times that of former periods. Yet wages have doubled and sometimes trebled, while the purchasing power of money has been either stationary or increased in a much less degree. Prices have declined and wages risen logically because of this development of improved production. High wages and low prices are copartners. They faithfully represent the increased skill and productive power of the wage-earner.

wage-earner.

Farm products have also declined in price because, through improved implements, machinery and cheapened transportation, new and vast areas of fertile lands have been opened to tillage. Steamships and railroads have brought in contact with the central markets of the world the farm products of Australia, the Argentine Republic, Russia and India. Transportation by water and by rail has been reduced to a minimum cost. Consequently, food supplies from producing districts are crowded into consuming populational centers from every quarter of the globe. Thirty years ago those centers were supplied from only two or three sources. And yet the fall in the prices of agricultural products has hardly been so great proportionately during that period of time as the decline in the prices of manufactured articles.

The fallacy of the populistic claim that the decline in prices is due to the demonetization of silver is easily exposed by recent commercial history of the United States. If the populist claim be founded upon fact, that the demonetization of silver is easily exposed by reshould have been an immediate and immense rise in prices following the resumption of gold payments in 1879, because from 1862 to 1879 all metallic currency, except the gold circulating on the Pacific slope, had been entirely out of use in the United States. The coin in this country, including bullion in the treasury, amounted in the year of resumption to \$102,047,902. And that wage-earner.
Farm products have also declined in price

states. The coin in this country, including buillon in the treasury, amounted in the year of resumption to \$102,647,902. And that amount, in thirty-eight months, more than quintupled, and in 1881 reached the enormous sum of \$517,888,682. The total stock of all kinds of money in the United States in 1873 amounted to only \$729,132,643, while in 1881 the money in circuitation in this country amounted to \$1.114,238,119. Thus, in less than four years, the United States showed a rise from \$15.32 to \$21.71 per capita circulation. This speedy and vast increase of the volume of currency money should have, according to populistic theories, materially enhanced the prices of all salable things. But, on the contrary, during that period there was a marked decline in some of the most staple products of the United States. Briefly, to verify this statement: Wheat was \$1.08 in 1877 and declined to \$5 cents in 1880, and pork fell off from \$14.75 per harrel in 1877 to \$9.88 in 1879 and to \$13.23 in 1880.

These litustrations are sufficient, in this contention, to demonstrate that an increase of money does not necessarily increase the prices of farm products.

Congressman William Jennings Bryan reasoned well, on March 16, 1852, when he said in the house of representatives:

"You must attribute it to the inventive



A warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle applications of Curi-CURA (ointment), the great skin cure, will clear the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce a clean, healthy scalp and luxuriant hair,

Rold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; Soar, Ele : RESOLVENT, 50c. and 61. POTTER DRUG AND CREE, Cohe, Fols Props. Boston.

genius that has multiplied a thousand times, in many instances, the strength of a single arm, and enables us to do today with one man what fifty men could not do fifty years ago. That is what has brought down prices in this country and every-

where."
That is a same statement by a man whose reasoning powers had not been shattered by the silver mania.

FACTS ABOUT FARM MORTGAGES.

FACTS ABOUT FARM MORTGAGES.
The following facts regarding farm mortgages are from tables recently compiled
and heretofore unpublished:
The mortgage indebtedness on the farms
of the United States is very little more than
one-sixth of the total mortgage indebtednoss of the country, even after we exclude
from the latter the mortgage indebtedness
of railroads and other public corporations.
Of farmers owning their farms 71.78 per
cent, or nearly three-fourths hold them free
of incumbrance. Only 282 farms out of
every 1,000 occupied by their owners are encumbered.

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Of the 28.22 per cent of farmers whose farms are mortgaged, three-fourths expended the amount borrowed in the purchase or improvement of their farms.

The farms of the North Atlantic division of states are more heavily encumbered, lelatively to their value, than those of any other division. New Jersey stands at the head, and while its farm mortgage debt represents 49.51 per cent of the value of the farms encumbered it amounts to only 18.17 per cent of the total value of all the farms of the state. Similarly, while the farms of the state. Similarly, while the farms of the state, in the total value of all the farms of the state, the values being in every case as reported by the farmers themselves.

The total amount of mortgage indebtedness upon the farms, equals \$2,209,148,431, which amount represents about 16 per cent of the total valuation of farms in the United States in 1890. But deducting from the above amount the sum of \$123,152,471, which represents the mortgage indebtedness upon acre tracts that are not farms, equals \$2,209,148,431, which represents the mortgage indebtedness upon acre tracts that are not farms, and we find that the real and actual farms of this republic are mortgaged for just \$1,085,925,860, or only about 8 per cent of their value.

The advented of them money by created.

INCREASE OF LAND VALUES. The advocates of cheap money lay great stress upon the fact that it takes more bushels of wheat or other cereals to pay off the amount of those mortgages now than would have been required to buy the same number of dollars when the incumbrances were incurred. But the fact that it would also in most cases, take more brances were incurred. But the fact that it would also, in most cases, take more dollars to buy the land now than it did when the land was purchased is not mentioned. Between 1889 and 1890 the valuation of all property in the United States rose from \$43,542,000,000 to \$55,000,000,000, a gain in ten years, under the gold standard, of over \$21,000,000,000.

Nor do the fervid pleaders for cheaper money with which to pay off the obliga-

Nor do the fervid pleaders for cheaper money with which to pay off the obligations of the debtor give the land any credit whatever for having subsisted those who occupy it, ner for the fact that the land is paid for out of the surplus products which are annually sold from it.

The total valuation of farms in the United States in 1890 amounted to \$13,279,252,649. The

total mortgage indebtedness upon thes farms amounted in that year to \$1,085,295, farms amounted in that year to \$1,085.295,-950. For the seven fiscal years ending June 30, from 1890 down to and including 1895, these same farms, after feeding and cloth-ing their occupants and feeding all the urban population of the United States (which is 58 per cent of all the people of this republic) exported annually agricul-tural products as follows:

times as much as the entire mortgage in-debtedness of all the farms in the United States.

Can any other occupation make as good a showing? Has real estate in the cities been as fortunate? Can urban property com-pare in the United States with rural prop-erty as to income-bearing capacity, dollar as fortunate? Can urban property compare in the United States with rural property as to income-bearing capacity, dollar for dollar? And is not the mortgage indebtedness of urban real estate far greater in proportion to its value than that of rural? And today must not the merchant, the manufacturer, the banker and the common carrier also give more efforts to gain a dollar now than he did five years ago? Are not the margins of profit cut down in every commercial calling? Are not consumers everywhere, every day, getting more and more of their share of the profits of cheaper production arising from inventions and improved implements and machinery? Is not take more dollars at interest to subsist one now than it did ten years or even five years ago? The profits of capital engaged in manufacture are the leavings of wages. And are not those leavings less year after year on farms as well as in factories? And is it not essential, therefore, to labor, as well as to capital, that earnings be pald in money of the greatest desirability and the most unfuctuating purchasing power, and is not gold that money the wide world over?

greatest desirability and the most unfluctuating purchasing power, and is not gold that money the wide world over?

CHEAP MONEY FALLACIES.

The fallacies of abundant, cheap money are attractive and innumerable. Never before in this country have the advocates and followers of money fallacies been so numerous and zealous. They tell us that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will raise not only the price of silver, but of all farm products and all commodities. But price is only the value of a thing in money. And if the quantity of money be greatly increased and that increase does not raise the price of things generally, will not the things themselves preserve their relative values among themselves? And if by an infinite coinage of silver at 16 to 1 pork, priced at \$6 per barrel, and flour, priced at \$6 per barrel, and flour price, but and the still only the value of the other. Therefore, there may be a general rise or a general fall in values. Everything can no more rise or fall with everything else than, as Mills says, a dozen runners can each outrun all the rest, or a hundred trees can all overtop one another. To suppose that all these things could rise relatively to each other would be to realize the Irishman's idea of society, where every man is as good as his neighbor and a good deal better, too."

The silver monometallis CHEAP MONEY FALLACIES.

leases of gold, fails to either annihilate or pardon them.

BRYAN'S INCENDIARY WORDS.

And the same valorous and distinguished exponent of free silver declared at Knowlessille, N. Y., on August 28, 1896.

The promulgation of the gold standard is an attack upon your house and your firesteles, and you have as much right to resist it as to resist an army marching to take your children captive and hurn the roof over your head.

Evidently the gold standard is not satisfied when, in the form of a riot, it attacks a home, to politely omit the firestele, nor does the gold standard, when it converts itself into an army for the purpose lof photocities—think of it!—might have remained undetected, unexposed, except for the astuteness and vigilance of this reature, experienced and eloquent candidate for the office of chief executive of 10,000,000 of Americans. Who else in one masterful utterance could so conclusively prove "assault," 'abduction" and "arson" upon the gold standard? And who doubts his patriate sincerity his lofty purposes, his statesmanrhip or his sanity?

But the war thoughts of the candidate against the gold standard are also coired and put into circulation at Erie, Pa., where he courageously asserts, on August 17:

We are engaged in this contest; it is going to be war, and if we lose this time, we are going right along and keep up the war.

And this deliverance develops the military aptitude of the candidate. It illustrates his peculiar fitness and adaptation for ine commander-in-chiefship of the army and havy of the United States. It appeals to the pride and good sense of every considerate citizen and at the same time exhibits a profound knowledge of that marvelous military aptitude of the candidate. It illustrates his peculiar fitness and adaptation for ine commander-in-chiefship of the army and havy of the United States. It appeals to the pride and good sense of every considerate citizen and at the same time exhibits a profound knowledge of that marvelous military spride and good sense of this candidate BRYAN'S INCENDIARY WORDS.

ard to the ballot. Every step that has been taken has been taken by stealth and without the approval of the American people.

But the unrelenting fact that Thomas Jefferson, in 18%, as president of the United States, issued an executive order closing the mints to silver dollars, and that the order remained in vigor for thirty years, and that the American people did not protest against that autocrafte "outrage upon silver" stands unawed in the presence of tumid declamation. Either the Columbus statement or the record of Jefferson's administration as to his action in stopping the coinage of silver is a lie. There is no "stealth" in the order of Jefferson.

An act of the congress of the United States in 1834, which anyone may read in the statutes at large, is false, or the Columbus statement is untrue. Which is most credible—the candidate or the authenticated law of the land, which was approved and signed by Andrew Jackson?

DEMONETIZATION IN 1853.

The act of 1853, openly and without pop-

The act of 1853, openly and without popular protest, began the demonstization of silver. And the act of 1873, dropping the The act of 1853, openly and without popular protest, began the demonetization of silver. And the act of 1873, dropping the silver dollar from American coinage, only reaffirmed, improved, amended and accentuated the statute of 1853. And the fact that both acts were debated in congress, then passed and at once published by authority of the government does not imply "stealth" when taken in conjunction with the truth that the act of 1873 was pending three years, and the bill and its amendments were during that time published thirteen times in Congressional Records and reports. Even Silver Stewart, senator from the state of Nevada—which area of saze brush and argentiferous rocks and a population of less than 69,990, illustrates the possibility in its near future of only sixteen citizens to one senator—voted for the "crime of "53!" And all these printed and notorious facts ask preference as to credibility over the calm and premeditated mendacity of any and all candidates, either at Columbus or elsewhere.

But the versatility of even a phonograph pales before the manifold mental acquirements of the candidate of three conyentions, "with but a single, silver thought." For, besides a knowledge of the art of war which puts Jomini, Napoleon, Lee, Shepman and Grant to shame, in addition to his genius for truth, facts and figures which remind one of Baron Munchausen, he has scientific attainments of immense magnitude, and not least among them looms up his knowledge of entomology. The knowledge of insect pests is of great value to agriculture and hortculture, and at Springfield, O., on September 3, the poylagiot and compressed-air candidate gave a slimpse of his capabilities in this line, saying, after having referred to the potato bug, the chinch bug and the army worm, "But let me tell you the gold bug is destroying more crops than all of them."

The scientific precision of the information thus conveyed and the deliberate and didactic style of the uter-ance must command admiration

"But let me tell you the gold hug is destroying more crops than all of them."

The scientific precision of the information thus conveyed and the deliberate and didactic style of the utterance must command admiration from every citizen who desires to see a learned man of accurate habits of thought and conciseness of speech attain the presidency. The dignity of diction which thus adorns the truth of science should be canned and served as embalined wisdom to the students of coming generations. Criticism may, however, wonderwhy, after his excoriation of the "gold-bugs," the simulator of Washington, Lincoln and Jackson did not describe and define the ravages of the "humbugs" of this country? The cheap-money humbug has frightened traders, depressed prices, disrupted business, and, with its warble of free silver, lured with siren music wage earners, farmers and artisans of all sorts to the rocks and shoals of dishonor and apotheosis of the humbug fall to define his own depredations? Did he consider his manner and his oratory, his humming, an object lesson which needed no comments?

But when he poses as the mammothhearted philanthropist the candidate becomes monumental in modesty, and his voice in behalf of the plain people, the poor people, rings out amid the cormorants of the banks and the money minions everywhere like a foghorn at sea. His sympathies are for the thriftiess, his condemnation for the debtless. The 71.78 per cent, or nearly three-fourths, of the farmers of the United States who have no mortgages upon their farms he would tax and burden with debased currency in order to encourage the 28.22 per cent whose farms are mortgaged to cheat their creditors. He would reverse the interests of the industrious, the frugal and the fittest, and nourish and preserve the interests of the industrious, the frugal and the fittest, and nourish and preserve the indeent, the wasteful and the unfittest.

FINANCIAL FORCE BILL.

The free and unlimited coinage of 4124.

the indolent, the wasteful and the unfittest.

FINANCIAL FORCE BILL.

The free and unlimited coinage of 412½ grain, legal tender silver dollars in the United States would be the enactment of a financial force bill. It would place the inferior power, expatriate the superior and leave silver the sole measure of value and mediator of exchanges in the United States. And all this is proposed by those "friends of humanity" who are perpetually hysterical about the condition of "the plain people," the "poor" and the "weak," the "tolling masses" and others upon whom they lavish their benevolence. They generalize, they deindividualize these classes and appeal to the emotions on their account, proposing aid by legislation and a change of national finance in their behalf. Money is, by law, to be transferred from those who have money to mose who do not have money. change of national finance in their behalf. Money is, by law, to be transferred from those who have money to tnose who do not have money. And massed capital—without which civilization cannot advance, or even exist—is to be dispersed, scattered, redistributed. Thus the wages, reservoirs of industry, are to be destroyed. Thus capital, which employs and sustains labor, is to be assassinated and the sole source of industrial sustenance destroyed. And all this, not for the majority, which is solvent and prosperous, but for a comparatively insignificant minority, whose self-constituted attorneys declare them insolvent and distressed.

For generations thoughtful parents have taught their sons industry, temperance and economy. That teaching has resulted in capital and capitalists. And the smoke of every factory, the fires of every engine, the harvests in every field, are the sequence of the sound instruction in economics which harvests in every field, are the sequence of the sound instruction in economics which every good father and mother in the United States have been imparting during the most wonderful hundred years of man's civilized career. That hundred years which, not-withstanding the "curse of the gold standard," have developed on this continent a republic which, in mental strength, moral worth and money value, and honor and honesty, is a miracle among the nations. And no communist can here make individual prosperity an offense, capital a crime and capitalists malefactors by inciting wage carners to hate and destroy the men who pay them. Here the laborer of today may be the capitalist of tomorrow. Chicago and all of the northwest are allive and energized with enterprises, the capital of which belongs to the laborer of yesterday. And in the vicissitudes of affairs the capitalist of today may tomorrow become a day laborer. And if much money—large capital—be a crime, where will these declaimers against the public peace and the contentment of the country mark the limit of innocent accumulation? How much money may a man or a corporation be allowed to possess? What amount is crime? How little is virtue?

MONEY BY TRICK OF A STAMP.

How little is virtue?

MONEY BY TRICK OF A STAMP.

And yet some agitators and revolutionists, who denounce accumulations of money by industry, proclaim their intent to create money galore by the mere trick of a stamp and to make millionaires by mere statute. They declare the dollars too good and commodities too cheap for the plain people, and by the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 they propose to make the money cheaper and goods higher. By statute they propose to double the price of silver, thereby making it more easy to enhance all farm products and confer cheaper food and clothing upon laborers in all our great centers of population. And in a recent speech at Nebraska City, from the rear of a Missouri Pacific railroad ear, the most distinguished exponent of these economic vagaries and financial fallacies said: "If I am elected president the gold standard in the United States will not last twenty-four hours."

What then? How will he state his case? He cannot declare that he is for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, for the "1"—the standard by which he proposes to measure his 16—has been abolished. Will he say "sixteen to nothing?" What can he say?

But the whole theory that money creates values is a fallacy. For, if that were true, then if all money should leave the country, all values, according to populism, would have disappeared. And—leaving the question of value—if currency can raise prices, then currency may be made so redundant, by the free coinage of silver dollars, that the medium of exchange may become more inconvenient and builky than the exchangeable money, instead of facilitating exchange, will impede them; and thus commerce would decline to the barbarism of barter and the relative values of exchangeable things themselves, rather than by a money which, itself having lost value, could not measure other values any more than scales without weights can weigh things or measures without weights can weigh things or measures without weights can weigh things or measures with

EXPERIENCE OF 1,200 YEARS.

If inventive gentus could compass the construction of a phonograph of the centuries and impress upon its cylinder all of human finance since the Florentines began the coinage of gold and allver, the voice of commercial experience for more than twelve centuries would appeal to you for honest money, stable currency and national integrity. They are the faithful conservators of national unity and prosperity. In all the languages of the civilized world that phonograph, vocalizing the financial experiences of a thousand years, would admonish the people of our great republic, whose homes and wives and children are EXPERIENCE OF 1,200 YEARS.

protected by its justice and its powers, to stand firmly for the least fluctuating measure of value, and therefore to hold fast to the gold standard and a subsidiary coinage of siver. Remember that paresty of trade which is taught by holy, wit:

of sliver. Remember that boncesty of trade which is taught by holy, wit:

Thou shalt not have in the sea divers weights, a great and a small.

Thou shalt not have in the sea divers weights, a great and a small.

Thou shalt not have in the sea divers weights, a great and a small.

But thou shalt have a perfect and just weight, a perfect and just measure shall thou have; that they days may be lengthened another land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

For all that do much thinks, and all that do unrighteously, are an abominantion unto the Lord thy God—beutersnowny xxv., 12-12.

The day after the great free in Chicago, twenty-five years ago, labor lent its muscle, skill and energy to the rebuilding of the city. And every day since habor has been the creditor and capital the debtor in this controlling center of commerce. And to-morrow morning, as on that fateful day a quarter of a century ago, labor will again start the industrial energies of Caicago by loaning itself to capital. And all over the republic labor loans and sapital borrows the forces of production and thrift. All over the United States and all over the great globe liself, wherever civilized commerce is carried on, every day and every week, month and year, labor is the creditor to whom the world owes millions and billions of money. And in behalf of that creditor, whose millions of minds and hands trust humanity everywhere, and are renewing their loans and confidence with each return of the sun, I plead for a dollar as strong in buying power, as honest and desirable as the still wat health, the strenuous souls and the willing muscles which create agriculture, commerce and manufacture by trusting capital. And in their interest I am for a gold standard and in their behalf I plead the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Bryan to Close in Chicago. CHICAGO, Oct. 9 .- William J. Bryan will speak in Illinois eight days, beginning October 23 and concluding October 30. will devote the last three days to Chicago, furing which time he will deliver fifteen during which time he will deliver fifteen speeches in various parts of the city.

COLUMN THE THE THE THE THE TANK AMUSEMENTS.

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

Mr. Richard Mansfield and his company again gave "Beau Brummel" at the Creighton last night. This performance did not materially differ in excellence from the other presentations of the piece. Mr. Mansfield's portrayal of the Beau has been referred to at length in these columns on other occasions, and all that has been said in praise thereof is still endorsed. The members of the company feel themselves a little more at home in their several parts, and the very slight jars of Wednesday's performance were absent last night. "The Merchant of Venice" will be given at the matinee today, and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" will be the evening bill. Owing to the length of the plece, the matinee will begin promptly at 2 o'clock.

Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" show will be at the old fair grouds for two performances today, rain or shine. This is the anniversary performance of this great exhibition, its irst having been given in Omaha just thirteen years ago. As a Nebraska institution Colonel Cody and his show have taken a high rank in all the civilized countries of he world, and it is Colonel Cody's desire to show his fellow citizens that the Antelope state has suffered none by reason of the representation he has made of one feature now fading from its life.

Seats for Joseph Jefferson's engagement will be placed on sale at the Creighton box of-fice Monday morning at 9 o'clock. This engagement will give local play-goers their first opportunity of seeing this great player in a number of seasons and the Creighton should be filled to overflowing on Wednesday, October 14, the date of his appearance in "Rip Van Winkle."

Otis Skinner, who opens his coming en gagement at the Creighton theater on Thurslay evening next, is an actor of the greatest force and intensity, and is also fully alive to the best interests of the drama. His ongagement here is limited to four performances, the bill changing at each. The rep-Thursday evening ertory is as follows: ertory is as follows: Thursday evening, "Hamlet"; Friday evening, "Romeo and Juliet"; Saturday matinee, "The Lady of Lyons," and Saturday night, "A Soldier of Fortune. "A Soldier of Fortune" is a new romantic play, from the pen of the gifted actor himself, telling a most interesting story in four acts, the plot being located in Italy at the beginning of the sixteenth century. The situations are highly dramatic and so are the climaxes, with a dialogue that

The Bittners gave a very satisfactory per formance of the comedy-drama "Is-havogue" at the Boyd last night. The price of admission for school children to all parts of the house at the matinee today has been reduced. "Uncle "Josh," a delightful play, especially for young people, will be the bill, and twenty-four large and pretty dolls, which are displayed in Browning, King & Co.'s window, will be given away. Tonight at 8:15, the Bittners will give their last performance, and "Uncle Josh" will be repeated.

"A Green Goods Man," which will oper a three-night engagement at the Creighton with a matinee tomorrow, is written in a satirical vein, and is a farce pure and simple, and is interpolated with son dances and musical numbers up to date. trong cast of funmakers and specialists are used in its interpretation.

Katie Emmett returns this season to her favorite, "The Walfs of New York." There are several sensational climaxes in the play and the interest of the audience is aroused at times to an unusual pitch. "The Waifs of New York" will begin an engagement

Permits to wed have been issued to the ollowing parties by the county judge: Names and Address. As John Peterson, Omaha. Matilda Iarson, Omaha. Arthur W. Bowman, Omaha. Hannah Johnson, Denver, Colo.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

H. W. Heacock of Neola, Ia., was in the ity yesterday. B. Manardi of Sheridan, Wyo., was in the city yesterday. H. C. Alger of Sheridan, Wyo., was the city yesterday. S. M. Chapman of Plattsmouth was an Omaha visitor yesterday. Otto Gramm of Laramie, Wyo., was one of the yesterday arrivals.

Matthew Gering of Plattsmouth spent the day in the city yesterday. Hon. A. S. Paddock left for Chicago yes-terday to be absent several days. John W. Winterling of Big Red, Wyo., vas among the yesterday arrivals. W. S. Strawn left last evening for Kear-

Edwin F. Hungerford and wife of Hot prings, S. D., were Omaha visitors yes-

Charles R. Kelsey of Rock Springs, Wyo., a prominent coal operator, was one of the resterday arrivals. W. D. Cornish, master-in-chancery in the Union Pacific cases, came down from his home in St. Paul yesterday.

Mrs. Bell, daughter of General W. W. Lowe of this city, left for her home in Chicago last evening after a whit in Omaho of

cago last evening after a visit in Omaha of a fortnight. Mrs. E. H. Chambers, Mrs. J. J. Sullivan, Miss Margrove and W. B. Henry of Columbus formed a party which came down yesterday to attend the theater.

W. B. Kidder of Warsaw, N. Y., passenger agent for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg road, is in the city on a short visit with friends and leaves for Denver today.

Nebraskans at the hotels: Sam Williams,
J. D. Lemmon, Fritz B. Hurd and W. W.
Boon, Utica; T. C. Nelson and Myles M.
Anderson, Staplehurst; H. W. Scott, Holdrege; F. W. Fairman, Axtel; William Dundberg, Aug; H. M. Hart, Edgar; George S.
Hayes, C. J. Frost, C. S. Fulmer, H. M.
Oliver, J. M. Sewell and J. W. Hiller, Hastings; H. O. Bailey, Holdrege; H. E. Clark,
Stella; J. A. O'Shee, Lincoln; M. D. Haskins, Nebraska City; Mrs. J. N. Paul, St.
Paul; J. M. Marsh, Hebron; P. T. Heacock,
Falls City; O. A. Cooper, Humboldt; J. W.
Worl, Sterling; Joe Windle, Salem; H. J.
Hendry, Monroe; N. A. Duff, Nebraska
City; A. D. Sears, Fremont; F. H. Connor,
Crete,

AUSTRALIANS SCORE HEAVILY

Chicago Cricketers Strive to Save a Single-Innings Defeat.

TROTT BRILLIANTLY CAUGHT BY PEFFER

Antipodean Captain Had Made a Long Stand with Giffen When Cleverly Dismissed by the Second-Baseman.

CHICAGO, Oct. S .- Australians, first in-

lnings. 8 wickets for 53 runs, is the history of the second day's play in the cricket match of the Antipodeans against the World's fair city players. The weather was cold but clear, the wicket responding somewhat quicker than yesterday, the keen wind and warm sun having dried out the crease to a considerable extent. Darling and Gregory, the "not outs" at the call of time last evening resumed their batting this morning, facing the bowling of Ogden and Henderson. Gregory soon gave way to Griffen, being caught and bowled by Henderson. Darling was only able to add three to his score of last night, thereby making a total of 50, when he was clean bowled by Ogden. Kelley then

he was clean bowled by Ogden. Kelley then joined Giffen but only succeeded in scoring in when Anson made a magnificent runing catch of a drive to the long on from a full pitched bail by Ogden. Six wickets for 88 runs. Trott then joined Giffen and the stand of the day was made. Runs came slowly, however, but a terrific drive by Trott to long on, which appeared to be sure to clear the boundary fence, was safely gathered in by Pfeffer, a brilliant catch which was hailed by great applause. Seven wickets for 150 runs. The only batter, with the exception of Griffen. Trott, was Graham, who put, 27 together in fan etyle. Giffen's not out for 69 was a splendid display of careful and scientific batting. He gave but two chances, one at the wicket, the other a difficult catch to the bowler and an ovation greeted him when he retired on account of McKibben being clean bouled by Howell. All out for 235 runs. The Wanderers of Chicago started right in on their second innings with Ogden and Gitchrist batting, McKibben and Eady bowling. They were rather unfortunate in their second effort, as when time was called, eight wickets had falled for 53 runs. Davis, the Chicagoan who made the largest score yesterday, 34, was only able to put together 9 when a swift bail from the off delivered by McKibbon broke through his guard and retired him. Cummings and Howell were at bat when the conditional Giffen and the sixth of the chart of the clear of the chart of the chart of the clear of the chart of the chart of the clear of the chart of the chart of the chart of the chart of the c broke through his guard and retired him. Cummings and Howell were at bat when time was called, the former having 13 to his INNINGS OF ALL CHICAGO

J. G. Davis, b Trumble..... G. Davis, b Trumble.
D. Tally, b Griffen.
Cummings, b Griffen.
V. Howell, b Griffen.
Bradley, c Gregory, b Griffen.
L. P. Waller, b Griffen.
L. A. Edwards, b Griffen.
C. Anson, b Trumble.
Pfeffer, b Trumble.
Henderson, std. Kelly, b Griffen.
W. Lennon, c Kelly, b Griffen.
L. W. Fraser, not out. Byes Leg byes Runs at fall of each wicket—10, 14, 39, 40, 50, 58, 70, 70, 70, 77, 83, 92, 97, 105.

INNINGS OF AUSTRALIANS. F. Iredale, c Lennon, b Henderson.... J. Darling, b Ogden. H. Donnan, c Davis, b Wilmot......

Runs at fall of each wicket—9, 47, 47, 72, 74, 88, 159, 166, 217, 235,
ALL CHICAGO, SECOND INNINGS. Tolley, b McKlbben
Davis, b McKlbben
Bradley, b Eady
Bolster, b Eady
Walley, b Eady
Frazer, c Gregory, b Eady
Cummings not out
Howell, not out
Extras

SENATOR A WINS TRANSYLVANIA.

Heats of the Great Stake Race. LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 9.—About 5,000 cople attended the races today and the sport was fine. The Transylvania and 2:19 trot had been carried over from the previous day and were finished in short order by Senator A and Louis Victor winning in grand style. In the 2:29 pace, five heats were paced, but the race was postponed on account of darkness, Eleanor and Stella each having two and Lucy H one. Results: The Transyvania stake, \$5000, for 2:14 class; Senator A won third, fourth and fifth heats. Time, 2:19, 2:11, 2:11. Governor Strong won first and second heats and was second. Time, 2:12½, 2:10¼, Alcidalia third Pilot Boy, Fred B. Page, Franklin, Lily Young, Van Zandt, Cut Glass, Gazelle, Princess and Azeman also started. Trotting, 2:19 class, purse \$1,000; Louis Victor won first, second and fourth heats. Time; 2:16½, 2:16¼, 2:16¼, Atlantis won third heat in 2:15¼ and was second. Jokatan was third, Mackey, Red Pointer, Dortmark, Clayton, Kate McGregor, Sombird, Woodboy and Victor Sprague also started. Kentucky Futurity for 2-year-olds, purse \$5,000; China Silk won in straight heats. Time: 2:20½, 2:15 class, purse \$1,000; China Silk won in straight heats. Time: 2:20½, 2:15 class, purse \$1,000; China Silk won in straight heats. Time: 2:25½, 2:15 class, purse \$1,000; China Silk won in straight heats. Time: 2:20½, 2:15 class, purse \$1,000; China Silk won in straight heats. Time: 2:25½, 2:16¼, Preston was second and Sister Alice third. Silverlock, Mary Beaufort, Effie Hill and Eulalie also started. Trotting, 2:15 class, purse \$1,000; China Silk won in straight heats. Time: 2:25½, 2:16¼, Preston was second and Sister Alice third. Silverlock, Mary Beaufort, Effie Hill and Eulalie also started. Trotting, 2:15 class, purse \$1,000; China Silk won in straight heats. Time: 2:25½, 2:16¼, 2:16¼, 2:16¼, 2:15 class, purse \$1,000; China Silk won in straight heats. Time: 2:15¼, 2:15½, 2:16¼, 2:16¼, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:16¼, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, 2:15½, vious day and were finished in short order by Senator A and Louis Victor winning

Wahoo Beats Lincoln High School. WAHOO, Neb., Oct. 9.—(Special Tele-gram.)—The foot ball season was opened here today by a good game between the here today by a good game between the Lincoln High school team and the home team. Wahoo won by a score of 16 to 6, but the visitors played a good, stiff game. Webster of the visiting team covered himself with glory, making a run of sixty yards and a touchdown with scarcely any assistance, while Hice, C. A. Cook, Killian and McLenz of the home team distinguished themselves. Hice made an end run of sixty yards, assisted by good interference on the part of Stockdale, and Killian made a forty-

yard run and a touchdown, with a blocked bunted ball, assisted by good interference and blocking on the part of C. A. Cook and McLenz. The weather was threatening and the attendance light.

"DAN" STUART HAS IT ALL FIXED. Says Corbett and Fitzsimmons Can

Fight Without Molestation. NEW YORK, Oct. 9 .- "Dan" Stuart, who is now in Dallas, Tex., wired a friend in this is now in Dallas, Tex., wired a friend in this city that he would arrive here next week. Stuart says he has secured a place where Corbett and Fitzsimmons can settle their differences in a twenty-four foot ring without interference from the authorities, and if the puglilists mean business there will surely be a fight. Stuart says he will offer a liberal purse. The contest will probably take place in Mexico early in January.

RESULTS ON THE RUNNING TRACKS.

Form Players Have a Good Day at Aquedinct and Latonia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2-Results at Aque.

Wheel Baces at Man Championship tournament was begun at 1f o'clock by Mrs. Arthur Turner and Miss Beatrix Hoyt. The game was very close throughout and when the round of nine were even by the doles was completed at 12.20 the players were even up, each having scored three holes and the remaining three were divided.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt. Beat Mrs. Turner in the final round of the women's golf champlonship tournament was begun at 1f o'clock by Mrs. Arthur Turner and Miss Beatrix Hoyt. Hoyt. The game was very close throughout and when the round of nine were even up, each having scored three holes and the remaining three were divided.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt. Beat Mrs. Turner in the final round of the women's golf champlonship tournament was begun at 1f o'clock by Mrs. Arthur Turner and Miss Beatrix Hoyt. Hoyt. Hoyt. Hoyt. Hoyt. Hoyt. Hoyt. See and the remaining three were divided.

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ings, 235 runs; Chicago Wanderers, second RESULTS ON THE RUNNING TRACKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 .- Results at Aque

First race, five and a half furlongs: Passover (1 to 3) won, Robble W (8 to 1) second, Vinita (19 to 1) third. Time, 1:0915 second, Vinita (10 to 1) third. Time, 1:09%.

Second race, one mile seiling: Bun Ami
(2 to 1) won, Milan (8 to 1) second, Royal
Princess (20 to 1) third. Time, 1:43%.

Third race, six furlongs, seiling: Dolando
(6 to 5) won, Campagna (6 to 1) second,
Halistone (2 to 1) third. Time, 1:13.

Fourth race, mile and a sixteenth selling:
Septour (1 to 6) won, Kingston (i to 1) second,
Rama (30 to 1) third. Time, 1:49%.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs, selling: Florian (6 to 1) won, Sedgewick (10 to
1) second, Freeland (5 to 2) third. Time,
(0:55%. Sixth race, one mile, selling: Juno (8 to seen, Emotional (3 to 1) second, Illusion

Squire G (9 to 10) Won, Ben Waddel (10 to 1) second, Weenatchie (5 to 1) third. Time, 1:50%. Fifth race, selling, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs: Astrada (15 to 1) won, Hill Billy (38 to 1) second, Tenole (4 to 5) third. Time,

(39 to 1) second, Tenole (4 to 5) third. Time, 1:03%.

Sixth race, selling, six furlongs: Time Maker (6 to 1) won, John Sullivan (9 to 2) second, Milford (10 to 1) third. Time, 1:10%. DETROIT, Oct. 9.—Results at Windsor: First race, selling, seven furlongs: Master Fred won, Dockstader second, Spring A third. Time, 1:34.

Second race, selling, five furlongs: If won, James V. Carter second, Momus third. Time, 1:05.

Third race, mile and a sixteenth: Hilda won, Alto second, Second Attempt third. Time, 1:55%.

Fourth race, selling, five furlongs: Billy Fischer won, Spoons second, Elyria third. Time, 1:05%.

Fifth race, selling, five furlongs: Gus Strauss won, Damask second, Lena third. Time, 1:05%.

AMERICAN WATERLOO CUP CONTEST Most Important Event in Coursing

for the Sesson. HURON, S. D., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—The an rual coursing contest for the American Waterloo cup will begin on the grounds near this city next Tuesday and continue for four days. It will be the most im portant coursing event of the year, and will portant coursing event of the year, and will bring together sportmen from all parts of the country, some of whom are already on the ground. The rules of the American Coursing Board will govern the meeting. Entries will be limited to fifty-two all-aged greyhounds. The draws will occur at club headquarters Monday evening. Entrance fee \$25. William Stevenson of Boliver, Mo., has been selected judge, and Joseph Dodd of Farwell, S. D., will be slipper. The executive committee is: A. Melrose of Orange City, Ia.; John Charlton of Minneapolis, Minn.; Michael Allen of Chicago.

A. Heigh of Cable, Ill.; J. H. Rew of A. Heigh of Cable, Ill.; J. H. Rew of Worthington, Minn. The officers of the club are: A. P. Slocum of Oakes, president; F. B. Coyne of Huron, vice president and secretary; John Longstaff of Huron, treas-urer.

Washington County Fair Ruces, BLAIR, Neb., Oct. 9.—(Special Telegram.) -The racing for the two days of the Washington county fair was as follows: Trotting, 2:30 class, and pace:

J I P.
Daisy McFarlane.
Time: 2.31, 2.36½, 2.30½.
Trotting, 3:90 class, and pace;
Mabel L.
Sir Lofty
Satine
Oryan
Ned Ned Time: 2:37, 2:36½, 2:36½. County race, one-half mile dash; F won, John second, Minnie third. Time

Squeezer third. Peterine, Bad Actor and Russel Wood also started.

Last Game of the Season.

The Omnha Brewing Association Base Ball club will play a picked nine at University park Saturday afternoon. This will be the last game of the season. Joe Dolan Lew Camp and Hoss Bowman of the National league will be seen with their old favorite club, the Brewers. They line up as follows.

Brewers. Position. Picked Team Sage. Catch Knickerbocker Kleffner Pitch Lawler Camp First Hayes Shannon Second Waller Dolan. Short Miller Bowman Third Foley Davis. Center Bradford Holmes. Left Whipple Henn Right School.

Wahoo Beats Linceln High School.
WAHOO, Neb., Oct. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—The foot ball season was opened here today by a good game between the

JEFFEREON, Ia., Oct. 9.—(Special Tele gram.)-Farmer Burns, champion wrestler of the world, threw four men and sparred three others, all inside of thirty-five min-utes tonight. First bout with Dave Neel of Chicago; time, five minutes. Second bout with James Leonard of this county, a semi-professional and a powerful fellow; time, four and one-half minutes. Third bout with John Finn of this county, a reg-

Wheel Races at Mead. WAHOO, Neb., Oct. 9. -(Special.)--The Mend Cycle association held a meet at that place yesterday afternoon. The races were Half mile open: Barber first, Carlson sec-ond, Clark third. Time: 1:26. One mile open: Barber first, Holten sec-ond, Carlson third. Time: 3:334. Half mile, heat race: Hall first, Barber second. Time: 1:234, 1:254 and 1:34. Two mile handleap race: Carlson (200 yards) won, Pearson second, Hall third, Time: 5:224. Half mile exhibition race: C. Hall. Time:

ular Hercules; time, five minutes. Fourth bout with Prof. Ruby of Chicago; time, seven and one-half minutes.

Burns was so fresh at the end that he offered to give any other wrestler a bout at once. There was an immense crowd to witness the match.

Woman's Golf Champtonship. MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 8.-The first round of the final of the woman's golf

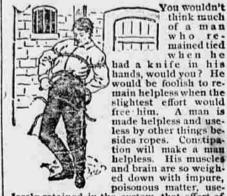
championship tournament was begun at 11

Profits of the Temple Cup Series CLEVELAND, Oct. 9.- The players of the Cleveland base ball team will each get \$117 for his share of the proceeds from the \$117 for his share of the proceeds from the Temple cup games over and above all expenses. Cleveland's share of the profits was nearly \$1,700. The money will be divided between fourteen players. The Baltimore players will divide about \$2,500 as their share of the profits and each man will get about \$200. Last season the Cleveland players got over \$580 each for the Temple cup games. The money is divided, 60 per cent being given to the winning team and \$40 per cent to the losing.

Orchard Hill Team Wins. The Orchard Hill foot ball team lined up against the Deaf and Dumbs last Wednes-day afternoon, defeating them by a score day afternoon, defeating them by a score of 14 to 0. Twenty-five-minute halves were played. The line-up of the mutes was not obtained, but the Orchard Hills lined up as follows: Macomber, center; E. Mullek, right guard; F. Mullek, left guard; Yule, right tackle; Tracy, left tackle; Hutchison, right end; B. Seaton, left end; Ayers, quarter back; Spafford, right half; Beverige, left half; Seaton, full back.

Cricket. The annual meeting of the Omaha Cricket club will be held at the Barker hotel this evening at 8 o'clock. All members of the club are carnestly requested to be there in order to insure a representative vote for the officers for the ensuing year.

There will be no regular game today, but the club house will be open to all members, and anyone wishing to practice can lo so.



TITI mained tied when he had a knife in his hands, would you? He would be foolish to remain helpless when the slightest effort would

free him. A man is made helpless and use-less by other things be-sides ropes. Constipa-tion will make a man helpless. His muscles and brain are so weighed down with impure, poisonous matter, use-lessly retained in the system, that effort of all kind is distasteful; and what little work he is able to perform is not of good quality. Constipation makes a man sluggish and he is able to perform is not or good constipation makes a man sluggish and heavy. It gives him a headache, most likely.

He has a bad he His "brain doesn't work." He has a bad taste in his mouth, a foul breath, and he "feels bad" all over. Constipation causes nine-tenths of all human sickness. It is the

cause of sick and bilious headaches, of bil-iousness, sour stomach, heart-burn, palpita-tion of the heart, pimples, blotches, indi-gestion and dyspepsia. It can be cured just as easily as a rope may be cut. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will do it. They will do it without producing any harmful effect on the rest of the system. They are not violent in their action. They merely assist Nature. They will restore the healthy, natural action of the digestive organs. You don't become a slave to their use. You stay cured when you are cured. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative; two a mild cathartic. Get them at druggists. Nothing else is "just as good." HEALTH FOR NOTHING.—If you knew more about your body and its needs you would be sick less often and less seriously. You may have this knowledge free. If you will send 21 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only, we will send you past-paid, a paper-bound copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This 1,008-page, illustrated, medical work contains more information about the human body in health formation about the human body in health and disease than any other medical book printed in the English language. If you would like to have a copy bound in fine, French cloth, send ten cents additional (thirty-one cents in all). World's Dispen-sary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CREIGHTON Paxton & Burgess, LAST TWO PERFORMANCES Mr. Richard Mansfield

GARRICK THEATER STOCK CO., PRESENTING TODAY AT 2 THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

TONIGHT AT 8:15 'DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE." Prices, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. THE CREIGHTON, Paxton & Burgess,

THREE NIGHTS, COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE, - OCTOBER 11 W. E. Gorman's Comedians in A GREEN GOODS MAN.

THE CREIGHTON, Paxton & Surgoss, JOSEPH JEFFERSON

RIP VAN WINKLE,

BOYD'S NEW LAST TWO FERFORMANCES. L. M. Crawford, Mgr. BITTNER THEATER COMPANY.

Matinee | UNGLE JOSH | Tonight At matinee 24 big dolls given away. Prices—10c, 20c and 30c. BOYD'S THEATRE REGULAR PRICES

NIGHTS opening Sunday MATINEE OCT. 1L. Bargain Day Matinee Wednesday. MERRY KATIE EMMETT IN "THE WAIFS OF NEW YORK." ices Good reserved seats, first floor, 50c; all ony seats, 35c; gallery, 15c and 25c.

Coming, Oct. 18-21_"Darkest Russia." BOYD'S THEATER REGULAR PRICES.

Four Nights, Commencing Sunday Matinee, October 18, Darkest Russia.

The most intensely interesting play that has been written in years.

Prices-11.50, 11, 75c, 50c, 35c, 25c and 15c.

BARKER HOTEL.
THIRTEENTH AND JONES STREETS. 140 rooms, baths, steam heat and all nodern conveniences. Rates, 31.50 and 32.50 per day. Table unexcelled. Special low rates to regular boarders. FRANK HILDITCH. Mgr.

The only High Grade Baking Powder Offered at a moderate price -CALUMET SONDER - NONE SO GOOD-