nations as to the proper equivalent. The country that overvalued gold was soon without silver, and vice versa. Some countries insisted on a ratio of 13 to 1, others of 14 to 1.

"About 200 years ago the average judgment of European nations was that the proper equivalent was 15 to 1. That was the ratio adopted in what was then known as the market of the world. It was determined by the market values of the two metals."

Senator Allison then turned his attention to the history of the coinage laws of the United States. He began his review of the American monetary system by an examination of the financial conditions existing in 1792. He referred in words of highest praise to Alexander Hamilton. He said it never occurred to that financier that it would be a crime to fail to provide for a statute declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

FOLLOWED THE OLD WORLD.

"At first Hamilton was inclined to favor a single standard monetary system, but after reflection decided in favor of a double standard. He sought the advice of the reputed founder of the democratic party, Thomas Jefferson. This distinguished statesman maintained that both gold and silver should be coined, and at a ratio of equivalents fixed by the markets of the world. He also said that we should be careful to learn the market values in the countries with whom we principally traded, or were likely to principally trade. He did not advocate fixing our ratio of equivalents to suit Li Hung Chang and his Chinese followers, with whom we had but little commercial relation. They fixed upon the double standard. They made the ratio of 15 to 1, after inquiry in England, France and other populated states of Europe, as to the market values of the two metals."

Senator Allison then spoke of financial legislation in France, saying: "Whatever we may say of the republic of France compared with our own republic we should admire the integrity of that country, that has always stood against a debased currency."

Returning to the monetary history of this country, he said: "The trend of the debates of 1834 shows that the financiers of that time were in favor of the continued circulation of both gold and silver in our country." He added: "I've recited this history of currency to show that our fathers were aware of the importance of basing the ratio of the two metals on the market values of them. Now, we are told by the Chicago platform that we should at once declare for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. In the eleven or twelve speeches Mr. Bryan makes a day he says this is necessary in order to establish bimetallism."

CRIME OF '73.

Speaking of the alleged crime of 1873, Senator Allison said: "I know of no one in Nebraska or Iowa who wants to re-establish the conditions that existed in these states in 1873. It is argued that the dropping of the silver dollar of 412½ grains out of our circulation has caused depression. We were then on a paper basis, except in California, where there was some coin in circulation."

Of the publicity of the act of 1873 he said: "Two years before that provisions were made for collating the coinage laws, dropping the obsolete sections and codifying the sections that were left." Senator Allison further showed that the bill was given considerable publicity, and said that "the standard silver dollar to be dropped" appeared as a heading in the bill in large print of capital letters.

He briefly recited the history of the monetary legislation of this period in both the senate and the house. Provision was made for the coinage of trade dollars by the government for the owners of silver bullion, the government charging only the actual cost of coinage. "That bill was the work of Stewart and Jones of Nevada and it was constructed in their interests. It was doctored for the benefit of the silver mine owners and for their benefit alone." Senator Allison said he had made this statement in congress in 1878. "Since then the statement has been made by free silver organs that he admitted that the law of 1873 had been doctored. It was doctored and for the sole interests of the silver bullion owners and by their representatives."

Senator Allison then devoted some time to explaining the abandonment of free coinage of silver between 1873 and 1876 by the nations of Europe. In 1876 the mints of European nations were all closed and silver began to fall, to diverge from gold in value. This was because of the action of Europe. No money that was money in 1873 has ceased to be money since then.

Of the increase in the world's volume of metallic money since 1873 he said there had been $3,500,000,000 coined money added, or three-fifths of the coined money in circulation. This year there will be $450,000,000 more added. "So now what becomes of the populists statement that one-half the world's supply of money was stricken down in 1873. If this is destroyed our populistic friends have not a single leg on which to stand." (Applause.)

In connection with the Bland-Allison bill, the speaker said, his name was never mentioned except by way of vituperation. "When the bill was praised it was called Bland's, when it was condemned it was termed Allison's. The government by that law placed in circulation 421,000,000 standard silver dollars. They are legal tender all over the United States, unless otherwise stipulated in the terms of a contract. It was Bland himself that insisted on placing that provision in the law."

NOT SHERMAN'S WORK.

Senator Allison, in speaking of the Sherman bill, called especial attention to the fact that though that bill bore the name of the distinguished financier, he in reality opposed the measure all along. It was given his name because he was the chairman of the committee that framed it. It was the work of Senators Teller, Jones and Stewart, all free silverites. This statement was received with shouts of laughter.

Since 1873 $650,000,000 of silver has been absorbed, one-half of the products of the silver mines, one-sixth of the silver of the world. How then can you trace the diminution of prices to diminution of metallic currency? The speaker vividly contrasted the gold-using countries with the silver-using countries. The one set has splendid commerce, the other but little commerce, and that sluggish and slow.

Senator Allison read from the democratic platform of 1892, which Bryan adhered to with great rigidity, asking for bimetalism by international agreement. He referred to the cruel manner in which Bryan allowed his government to be humiliated while he was in congress, from 1891 to 1895, especially during the discussion of financial legislation in 1892, when Bryan's voice was never heard to keep the nation from being humiliated. In 1893 Bryan never lifted his voice to criticise the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and Bryan was not usually backward about coming forward with his opinions.

In conclusion, Senator Allison, who had spoken with great earnestness throughout his masterful address, made a most eloquent appeal for the election of McKinley and a republican congress. This, he believed, was the remedy that should be applied. Factories would again start up and the idle laborers would be given employment. His mention of Dave Mercer's name provoked great enthusiasm. His statement that he was not only a neighbor, but a friend to Nebraska, was loudly cheered.

General Manderson called for three cheers for Senator Allison, and three cheers for "McKinley, protection and sound money." They were given in such a hearty manner that the theater fairly resounded with the din. Then he [illegible] the meeting was over, though the speaker and guest of the evening was busy for the next half hour, receiving congratulations.

MANY WHO REPUDIATE BRYAN.

Sound Money Interests Hold a Meeting at Fremont.

FREMONT, Oct. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—The sound money men had a meeting here this evening. Dr. G. L. Miller of Omaha spoke on the currency question from a nonpartisan standpoint at the opera house. F. W. Vaughn presided. Seated upon the platform were many democrats, who have repudiated Bryan, and will vote for McKinley or Palmer. After briefly reviewing the coinage legislation of this country from the adoption of the constitution to the present, he showed the fallacy of the double-standard idea, and the necessity of a single gold standard. His address showed careful study of economic principles, and the financial legislation.

GLENWOOD, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The republican meeting here last evening, with W. J. Courtright of Fremont as the speaker, was a great success. The audience was treated to a continual pulverization of free silver fallacies, presented in a pleasing manner.

RAVENNA, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The grandest political demonstration ever witnessed in northern Buffalo county was observed at Ravenna Wednesday evening, the occasion being the visit of Hon. A. E. Cady. The torchlight parade was the largest ever seen in this section.

OAKDALE, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Judge J. Fawcett of Omaha spoke last night on the political issues of the day from the republican standpoint.

BRAINARD, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—An immense audience greeted Congressman Hainer, who spoke at the opera house last night.

FREMONT, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—A meeting of the Danish republicans was held at the court house last evening which was addressed by Judge Hannibal of Ord in the Danish language. There was a good attendance and much interest manifested. The Danish vote of this county will continue to be counted in the republican column.

J. F. Wolf of Lincoln and W. F. Porter of Merrick county talked to a fair sized audience at the Bryan club rooms on Fifth street last evening.

FRIEND, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Hon. W. P. McCreary of Hastings, president of the Republican State league of Nebraska, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in Warren's opera house at this place last night; fully 600 people being present. President McCreary made a very logical argument in favor of sound money, fully exposing the fallacies of the free silver doctrine.

SCHUYLER, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Last night in Grant precinct there was organized a McKinley club of eighteen members, with promise of a dozen more as soon as parties can be seen.

PRESTON, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Senator Sloan of Geneva delivered a stirring and convincing address to the voters of Jefferson, the banner republican township of the county. The republicans are active and aggressive here.

BURWELL, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—One of the most enthusiastic republican meetings ever held at this place was held Tuesday night. Hon. R. H. Langford of North Platte addressed a crowded house in a speech of two and one-half hours.

SIDNEY, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Hon. K. O. Holmes of Kearney addressed a very large and enthusiastic audience Tuesday night. Holmes made a most complete exposition of the fallacies of free silver. Among the audience there was a large number of free silver people who left the court house after Holmes' logical talk, satisfied that they were on the wrong road, and so expressed themselves.

CLAY CENTER, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Hon. John C. Wharton of Omaha addressed an immense audience here Tuesday evening upon the political issues of this campaign. The large court room was filled, and quite a number were compelled to stand. Wharton made an eloquent and very convincing argument for the return of the republican party to power.

ARLINGTON, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—One of the most orderly meetings of this campaign was held by the republicans in Arcanum hall last night. The seating capacity was all taken. P. E. Winter of Omaha spoke in the German language. Judge Ben S. Baker of Omaha was the next speaker.

GILEAD, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Some time ago a German speaker from Omaha attempted to hold a republican meeting at this place, but the radical element of the demopops broke up the meeting. Last evening Jacob Hauck of Omaha came down here and delivered a very logical speech on the issues of this campaign. The Germans paid the closest attention to his speech and applauded him frequently. The strongest populists admitted after the meeting that it was the strongest argument in favor of sound money, protection and prosperity delivered at Gilead.

LONG PINE, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—The republican club held a sound money meeting last night. It was largely attended by people of all beliefs, the hall being crowded. The first speaker of the evening was F. P. Glassner of Stuart.

Hon. C. R. Glover of the Valentine land office followed with a talk on the standards and finance.

FRIEDENSAN, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Jacob Hauck of Omaha addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of German-Americans at this place last night.

ELMWOOD, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Congressman J. B. Strode of Lincoln made a speech to a crowded house last night. Standing room was at a premium in the opera house, where he spoke. His explanation of the money question was made very plain.

HASTINGS, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Saturday night J. L. McPheeley of Minden and W. P. McCreary will address the voters of Adams county at the amphitheater in this city. Friday night, October 30, Hon. John M. Thurston will deliver an address.

RED CLOUD, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—An enthusiastic republican meeting was held here today. The opera house was filled to overflowing. Major Warner of Kansas City addressed the meeting. The old soldiers tendered him a reception, wherein they were nobly assisted by the Women's club. Upon the discharge of a cannon a procession, headed by the band and containing more than 100 old soldiers and seventy-five members of the Women's McKinley club, took up the march to the hotel, thence escorted the speaker to the opera house, where an elaborate program was presented. Major Warner spoke for two hours.

ASHLAND, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—A McKinley rally came off at Memphis last night. About 1,500 people attended. Judge Field of Lincoln addressed the people.

NORTH BEND, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—This has been a red letter day for the republicans of North Bend. Judge McCleary of Hastings and Hon. Jack MacColl addressed a large crowd in the opera house in the afternoon. It was left for the evening speaking to cap the climax. A torchlight procession of 152 voters paraded the streets. General Cowin addressed the largest audience that was ever packed in the opera house. Ross Hammond and others made talks.

KEARNEY, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Thurston spoke in the opera house here this evening. Before the address the populist committee had slips distributed with garbled extracts from Thurston's speeches of two years ago, calculated to annoy him and mislead the people, but he answered them in such a clear and satisfactory manner that the scheme reacted against the perpetrators. He called attention to the fact that Bryan had never yet answered the question whether he would double the value of the Mexican dollar or divide the value of the United States dollar and he never would answer it, as he did not know.

BRYAN TALKS IN GRAND RAPIDS.

Day Traveling Through Michigan Ended with Three Big Speeches.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 15.—William J. Bryan tonight addressed in this city three meetings, one at Campau square, one at Powers' opera house, where he addressed the women of Grand Rapids, and the other at Lookerby hall. At the first meeting he spoke to as large a crowd as could wedge itself in at the junction of four streets, and it is safe to say not one fourth of those present could hear the free silver standard bearer. The speech at Campau square was a short one and in it there were no new features. The speech to the women Mr. Bryan made of special interest in his arraignment of republican leaders. He put Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, Murat Halstead, ex-President Benjamin Harrison and Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle in the same category as Stevenson's Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. His denunciation of them was scathing and bitter. He said:

We cannot afford to engraft upon our government a bad system, even though we could get a temporary benefit from it. The best thing that parents can leave to children is a just government that robs nobody for anybody else's benefit. Now, in our discussion of the money question, we can prove our cause in many ways. We can apply principles well known to this question and by the application of those principles make the subject clear, but that is not sufficient. We can prove our cause by authority, and there is not a position which we take in this campaign but what we are able to support that position by the authority of the most eminent republicans in this country. It will be remembered a few years ago there was a great deal of talk about a character—I do not know whether I ought to call it a character or two characters—but it was Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. You will remember that the same person appeared at different times in different characters. One time the man was a good man, benevolent, kindly disposed, at another time the same person was a mean man, a villain seeking to take human life. My friends, we have the character of Jekyll and Hyde illustrated well when we come to discuss the silver question, because we can cite you to a number of men who have been both Jekyll and Hyde.

SPEAKS IN HIS NIGHTSHIRT.

Mr. Bryan began the day early, speaking at St. Ignace at 5:30 from the rear of his car. He was wearing only his nightrobe, trousers and overcoat. By the time the train reached the straits of Mackinac Mr. Bryan had emerged from his statroom attired in a shirt more suited to the etiquette of Michigan. The train was taken across the straits on a barge and at Mackinaw at 7 o'clock Mr. Bryan declared that a dollar with the stamp of the United States was worth 100 cents the world over. The candidate spoke briefly at Petosky, Charlevoix and Bellaire.

At Travers City he spoke for half an hour. He promised that as the campaign proceeded he would do more work every day than on any day preceding it.

After leaving Travers City, the next stops were Walton and Manton. At Manton the cheering was led by a little girl, who then turned on a man who wore a hat indicative of his allegiance to the gold standard and scathingly rebuked him. Mr. Bryan remarked that probably the little one could make a better argument than the goblite, to which the republican replied that "no arguments were needed, but that money talked."

"Yes, it does," replied Mr. Bryan, "but it does not vote," and the crowd cheered the statement enthusiastically.

Twenty minutes was the time allotted for Mr. Bryan at Cadillac. Here, as at all other stops during the forenoon, the yellow badges of the gold standard advocates were conspicuous.

A ten-minute stop at Reed City, thirty minutes at Big Rapids, twenty minutes at Howard and brief stops at Greenville, Belding and Ionia concluded the train-speaking of the day.

DEFEATED ONES ASK A RECOUNT.

Element Which Is Not Satisfied with the Result of the Primaries.

The regular meeting of the Seventh Ward Republican club was held last night at its headquarters, 1212 Park avenue. The meeting, however, was of brief duration and a motion by one of the members that the body adjourn and attend the meeting at the Boyd theater was carried unanimously. A portion of the club, however, did not care to hear Senator Allison, and shortly after the majority had left started a little session on their own account. H. E. Cochran was elected chairman and the object of the meeting then became apparent.

A. E. Baldwin secured the floor and stated that he had reasons for believing that the republican primaries had not been honestly conducted during the late contest. He stated that there was evidence that parties outside of the Seventh ward had been sworn in at the last minute and in spite of the fact that they had been challenged their votes had been accepted. He thought it necessary that an investigation be held; that the poll books be examined by a competent committee and a report on the same be made.

Fred J. Smith, Joseph H. Taylor, John C. Thompson and G. S. Ambler spoke along the same lines. J. F. Coatsworth was of the opinion that many of the alleged fraudulent voters would be found to be all right upon examination into the matter. The boundary lines of the ward ran closely to those of South Omaha and many of the men said to live in the other city in reality lived in the Seventh ward. His suggestion to leave the matter to the entire club was snowed under by the wishes of the majority of those present and upon motion of Baldwin the chairman was empowered to select a committee of seven men, six from the precincts and one-at-large, to investigate the methods used at the last primary and report later. The committee as selected by Mr. Cochran, mainly from the suggestions of those present, is, H. E. Cochran, chairman; A. E. Baldwin, Graham Parke, jr., J. H. Taylor, C. M. Gilbert, Andrew Stonewall, J. W. Eller and Charles W. Haller. The committee is to report as soon as it shall have finished its investigation.

Webster Campaigning in Iowa.

DUNLAP, Ia., Oct. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Hon. John L. Webster of Omaha addressed a large audience here this evening on the political issues of the day. He made many good points in his speech, and was repeatedly applauded. The Woman's Glee club furnished music.

BANKERS TALK OF THE ABUSE.

Talk of Defending Themselves Against Bryanite Onslaughts.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 15.—Some vigorous discussions of the money question characterized the second day's session of the Kentucky Bankers' association. After the report of the executive committee, which involved no important matters, a paper by S. K. Sneed of Henderson entitled "The Banks and the People," was read by B. G. Witt of the same city.

During the course of the discussion Mr. Witt said that the bankers of the state had sat at their desks and allowed the most slanderous articles attacking them to appear in their home papers and he thought the bankers should take up the fight and not allow themselves to be so outrageously treated. "For myself," said Mr. Witt, "I do not propose to stand much abuse."

Mr. Thompson of Paducah said that the gold men in the western part of the state were being bullied and he despaired of Kentucky going for sound money unless Mr. Carlisle or other speakers of equal eminence were sent to his section to address the people. President Leathers joined the discussion, saying that $50,000,000 of Louisville bank capital was owned by fully 25,000 people representing all classes.

Another paper from Lawson Reno of Owensboro on "Are We Responsible?" was read. He condemned the practice of paying interest on deposits. Colonel Redman of Frankfort concluded the discussion, advocating an active participation by the bankers in the campaign.

A committee on legislation was appointed. Sine die adjournment was then taken.

HAS NEVER YET PICKED A WINNER.

Samuel P. Brigham in the Role of Presidential Hoodoo.

Samuel P. Brigham is an ardent supporter of W. J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan knows it, but has failed to acquire the additional information that Brigham is a hoodoo to any man who cherishes presidential aspirations. He has been voting for presidents for a great many quadrenniums, but he has never voted for a winner. He voted for the democratic candidates during all these years when the republican party succeeded itself every four years. When Grover Cleveland was first nominated he changed his politics and voted for Blaine and Cleveland immediately won. Then he concluded that Cleveland wasn't such a bad sort after all, and when he was renominated Brigham helped him along. But it lost Cleveland the election. At the next election the hoodoo worked as effectually as ever on Weaver, and now that Bryan has been selected to carry this fateful burden the hoodoo threatens him. Since the facts have leaked out, there has been a tremendous pressure brought to bear by the silver managers to induce Brigham to transfer his vote to McKinley. But it won't work. Brigham insists on riding in the Bryan hearse, and the people who want postoffices under the silver administration are in despair.

ENTHUSIASTIC OUT IN CLONTARF.

Republicans Turn Out to Listen to Local Candidates.

The republicans of Clontarf precinct held a rally last night and much enthusiasm for the ticket was developed. Candidates Hugh Myers, John H. Butler and T. K. Sudborough made remarks. Mr. Myers made a strong plea for the support of the local nominees of the party. John Butler gave the parties who are assailing the republican nominees on the score of alleged opposition to fraternal insurance a hard rap. G. H. Burchard followed in a speech, in which he called attention to Bryan's promises of prosperity four years ago and the utter failure of the democrats to make them good. He asked how the laboring man, who was fooled then, could again trust with power a man with such a record. The free silver question was discussed at some length.

PIPER STILL HEARING PROTESTS.

Case of Cohersour from the Fourth District Argued and Submitted.

LINCOLN, Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Still another protest was heard by Secretary of State Piper today. This time it came from the republican camp, and was directed against Elmer L. Cohersour, "silver republican" candidate for congress in the Fourth district. Mr. Cohersour was nominated by the Beatrice convention, which is said to have represented some 400 holding "silver republicans" in Gage county and the Fourth district. His counsel today was Judge Bush of Beatrice.

The opposing counsel were John H. Ames, Lincoln, and S. H. Steele, David City. The testimony was of the usual character and far from interesting to the general reader. Secretary Piper withheld his decision until Saturday, when he expects to pass upon the entire batch of protests.

TROUBLE OVER REGISTRATION.

Privilege Refused to Foreign Born Persons Holding First Papers.

There were several complaints received yesterday by the city central committee from people who declared that the boards of registration had refused to allow them to register. The bulk of the trouble seemed to be located in the Third ward, where several Hebrews who had taken out their first papers were not allowed to register. The attention of Mayor Broatch was called to the matter and during the afternoon he issued a proclamation to all registrars informing them of the law and directing them to permit any voter to register who was a citizen or had declared his intention of becoming so thirty days before the election.

Fusion Forces Hold Rallies.

RED CLOUD, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—A populist meeting was held at the Bryan headquarters yesterday, addressed by E. E. Thomas of Omaha. The meeting was not so large as expected.

FREMONT, Oct. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressman C. B. Allen of Utah spoke in the district court room. He presented in a good shape the usual arguments of the average free silver orator.

PIERCE, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—Posters were struck off yesterday announcing a free silver speech at Kelper hall in the evening by Prof. Heise, the noted German orator from Omaha, but the crowd failed to materialize, only a handfull being present. The faithful then decided to postpone the speech.

KEARNEY, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Frank Stevens of Utah delivered a free silver address to the fusionists of this section tonight.

ROBBERS STILL AT LARGE

Searchers for Them Handicapped by Lack of Accurate Descriptions.

SCOUTS ARE SCOURING THE MOUNTAINS

Union Pacific Officials Making Every Effort to Capture the Parties Who Held Up the "Fast Mail."

Nothing new concerning the robbery of the Union Pacific's "Fast Mail" Wednesday morning near Uintah, Utah, developed during the night or yesterday. The dispatches received at the local headquarters and all other reliable information say there were three men who did the bold deed, not two, as stated by a local paper. The country is well covered with scouts who know the Wahsatch mountains thoroughly. Whether they have struck any trail is not known, and it is probable that there will be no news until the capture of the men. Chief Canada of the Union Pacific's special bureau is in constant communication with the authorities of that country. He says the work is under the direction of the United States marshals. The offense was one against the government, but the railroad company is doing everything it can to assist in the capture of the robbers. He will not go out at present, but should his services be needed he will go out later.

The most serious handicap to the work of hunting down the criminals is the fact that none of the trainmen are able to give descriptions of them. The robbers were masked; the trainmen were terrified, and the whole transaction occurred in a briefer time than it takes to tell it, so that there was not much opportunity to secure accurate descriptions. It is thought that the three men are ones that have been known to the Union Pacific detectives for some time, though they have never before committed any crime against the road. The descriptions of these men will be sent out and may be of assistance in the search.

The little town of Uintah will soon become famous if it is made the seat of many more startling events. It was there that "General" Kelly of Commonweal fame captured a Union Pacific train in 1894, and loading it with his army of Commonwealers, ran it clear through to Council Bluffs, where he arrived on Sunday, April 15, 1894. An event of that kind is usually enough for one small town within a single decade, but it is likely that the holdup of the "Fast Mail" will now be the favorite story of the town for years to come.

PROPOSE A LICENSE FOR PEDDLERS.

Grocers Bound to Protect the Unsuspecting Housewife.

The regular meeting of the Retail Grocers' association was held at the rooms of the Commercial club, and, notwithstanding the counter attractions, the attendance was large. The soap question, which has consumed a good deal of the time of recent meetings, was finally disposed of. A letter from the Chicago soap manufacturer who has been out of favor with the grocers' associations of the country for several weeks, was read and pronounced entirely satisfactory. The manufacturer promises that he will not discriminate against the grocers in favor of the department stores, and in the future Chicago soap will not be denied to those in need of it.

A committee representing the Gardeners' association put in a plea that the grocers aid them in securing such action on the part of the city council as would prevent gardeners from across the river selling in Omaha without taking out a regular license. The grocers, however, seemed to feel that they had troubles enough of their own, without attempting to fight the battles of other people, and the matter was dropped.

The most important object, in the eyes of the grocers, to come before the meeting, and the one to receive the most careful attention, was the question of peddlers' licenses. After careful consideration it was decided to use all honorable means to secure the passage by the council of an ordinance compelling peddlers to take out a regular license and to display on their wagons a number that would be a means of identification and would indicate their calling. As pointed out a week ago, the grocers were aiming to do away with the deception that it is alleged has been regularly practiced upon housekeepers in this city, by which the peddlers represent themselves as farmers and sell the refuse of the market as fresh produce from the farm. It was remarked that it is no uncommon sight in this city to see a peddler with stale fruits and vegetables, shipped from all sections of the country, claiming that his whole stock was grown on his farm. With a great big number painted on all peddlers' wagons, the grocers think that unsuspecting buyers will have some protection.

Touched a Railroad Man.

R. R. Randall, tax collector for the Burlington, is mourning the loss of his pocketbook containing $50 and a large number of railroad passes. Mr. Randall in stepping aboard a sleeper at Lincoln yesterday was jammed in the vestibule by two hard-looking characters. He thought little of the incident until he felt for his money after the train had started and then discovered his loss. The pocketbook and a few of the passes were afterwards found under a seat where they had been tossed by the thieves.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

C. C. Hughes has been granted a permit to erect a residence costing $5,000 at 1324 South Thirty-second street, facing Hanscom park.

Frank E. Selved reported to the police last night the loss of a gold A. O. U. W. pin valued at $10. The pin was lost in the vicinity of Twelfth and Farnam streets.

Saturday at noon the women of the Immanuel Baptist church will serve lunch at the Young Men's Christian association rooms, and in the evening supper at the same place. The proceeds will be devoted to the needs of the church.

Peter Johnson, an employe of a commission firm located on North Sixteenth street, was arrested last night on a charge of adultery preferred by Hans Peterson. Peterson, his wife and Johnson formerly lived in Chicago and it was in this city that improper relations were said to have existed between Johnson and Mrs. Peterson.

TOO MUCH FINANCIAL UNCERTAINTY.

Colorado Midland Reorganization Deferred for a Time.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The reorganization committee of the Colorado Midland railroad announces that the unsettled financial situation deterred the committee from issuing a plan for the rehabilitation of the property and requests bondholders to file assents to an extension of the agreement previously entered into until June 30, 1897.

The physical condition of the property has been greatly improved and the indebtedness of $273,500, incurred by the former receivers, has been reduced to $147,500. The report of operation for the past three years shows a reduction in the percentage of expenses for 1896 as compared with 1895 of 10.97 per cent. The gross earnings as compared with 1895 increased $113,823, operating expenses, $124,753; net earnings, $189,123, and surplus, $202,717.

FORT CROOK NOTES.

Corporal David R. Wilcox, company G, was discharged yesterday on expiration of term of service.

Corporal Hayes, company H, was granted a three months' furlough, at the end of which he will be discharged.

The enlisted men will give a grand ball in the near future, which will be the opening of the season. All look forward to an enjoyable time.

Dr. Keefer, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, stationed at Fort Crook, has been granted a two months' furlough, which he will spend in touring the Pacific coast.

There are quite a number of old soldiers discharged on expiration of service from other regiments re-enlisting for the Twenty-second, as they think Fort Crook is a good place to soldier in.

Private William Delameter, company A, passed through the post, having been given his furlough at Winnebago. He came to Crook to wind up affairs before going to his home at Spokane Falls, Wash.

The second battalion of the Twenty-second infantry returned this morning from the practice march to and from the Winnebago agency and the rifle practice. It is about ninety miles to the agency. Officers and men stood the march splendidly. This closes the rifle practice for the season.

During the next two weeks a number of artillery and infantry regiments will pass through Omaha en route to their new stations, among which will be the Third and Fifth artillery, and the Fifteenth infantry. Dr. Keefer will join them in Omaha and go with them on their way through.

Association of Farmers' Institutes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—At the meeting of the International Association of Farmers' Institutes today the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George McKerrow, Wisconsin; vice president, K. L. Butterfield, Michigan; secretary and treasurer, F. W. Taylor, Nebraska.

Deaths of a Day.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special.)—W. W. Evans, for twenty-two years a resident of the city, died last evening. He will be buried under the ritual of the Masonic order.

John P. Peterson, a well known engineer, was buried this afternoon.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Oct. 15.

At New York—Arrived—Werkendam, from Rotterdam. Sailed—Fuerst Bismarck, for Hamburg; Veendam, for Rotterdam.

At Queenstown—Sailed—Germanic, for New York.

At Moville—Arrived—Circassia, from New York.

At Boulogne—Arrived—Spaarndam, from New York for Rotterdam.

At Rotterdam—Sailed—Maasdam, for New York.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Catalonia, from Boston; Waesland, from Philadelphia.

At Plymouth—Arrived—Augusta Victoria, from New York, for Cherbourg and Hamburg.

At Bremerhaven—Arrived—Havel, from New York via Southampton; Welmar, from New York.

At Genoa—Arrived—Ems, from New York. Sailed—Werra, for New York.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Colonel Mills has been continued by the War department as commandant of the cadets at West Point for another year.

John Wanamaker has been reelected president of the Pennsylvania Sabbath school convention now in session at Carlisle, Pa.

Sagoil, Mich., was in great danger from forest fires yesterday morning. The flames are covering a large tract of country in the northern part of the state.

Policeman Roberts, who was wounded when James White at Columbus, Ga., used a rifle in a fight with the police force, has died. White's son has been captured.

Rev. John W. Milam, aged 45, and his wife, aged 40, of Indianapolis have been declared insane. Mr. Milam was until recently pastor of Madison Avenue church and a hard student.

Seamen's wages at San Francisco have been reduced $5 per month for lumber vessels and $2.50 per month for colliers. The owners allege poor business. A strike is probable.

Winter tourist rates have been put into effect by the Santa Fe from Colorado common points to all points to which they applied last year. Other western roads have reached no agreement.

Judge Caldwell, in reversing a decision of a lower court in Arkansas, has rendered an opinion that a United States marshal cannot interfere with a constable in the possession of property which the latter has levied upon.

Miss Blanche Gray, daughter of a prominent citizen of Spaulding county, Georgia, was horribly assaulted by a negro while on her way to her sister's home. Next morning the negro, Henry Miller, was hanged and shot and left hanging in a grove with a placard on his dead body: "Thus we defend our women from outrage."

Foreign.

P. J. P. Tynan is at liberty. His release was unconditional. He thanked jailers at Boulogne for their kindness to him.

Canadian Independence club was organized at Montreal with 150 members pledged to work tonight and main for political independence.

An issue of £151,849 fours, thirty-year sterling debenture bonds of the city of St. Catherine, Ont., was placed upon the market in London at 102 yesterday and was largely oversubscribed for.

Political Items.

Tom Watson has mailed his letter of acceptance to Senator Butler.

William J. Bryan was shown the populist manifesto regarding fusion at Cadillac, Mich., but had nothing to say.

Archbishop Ireland is visiting Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore. He says he has said enough about politics already and declines to be interviewed.

Judge Simontown at Harrisburg, Pa., has rendered a decision that the certificates of nomination of William B. Meredith and W. H. Ritter, rival republican candidates for the Forty-first senatorial district, were invalid.

LOWERS TEAM PACING RECORD.

Orrin Hickok Drives Josie B and Miss Rita to a New Mark.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 15.—Four thousand people turned out today to see the trots. The weather was warm and pleasant and the track fast. The unfinished 2:21 trot carried over from Wednesday was won in straight heats by Clayone, but he was obliged to trot in 2:12¾ to do it. The 2:17 pace is unfinished and was postponed till 11 a. m. Friday. In the last heat of the race, Arthur W, winner of two heats, was run into and cut down on the first turn by Palos, but will be allowed to continue in the race. Josie B and Miss Rita were driven double by Orrin Hickok to beat the team pacing record of 2:12¼, and went the first half in 1:04 and finished the mile in 2:09¾. Jo Shoup of Columbus, O., sold his trotting horse Doctan, 2:19¾, by Lord Jenkinson, dam by Oberlin, to W. E. Scholsinger of Vienna, Austria, for $2,000. Fox & Son of Richmond, Ky., sold the gray filly Lucy Gilbert, 3-year-old, by Dr. Hooker, dam by Warlock, to H. F. White of Chicago, Ill., for $700. Lucy Gilbert is the fastest yearling in Kentucky. Results:

2:21 trot, purse, $800: Clayone won second, third and fourth heats. Best time, 2:12¾. Robison won first heat in 2:19 and was second. Woodford third. Henry S, Eagle Plaudan, Nellie Clark, Nut Prince, Dr. Robinson and Rand also started.

The Kentucky, for 3-year-olds, purse, $2,000: Bingen won first, third and fourth heats. Best time, 2:13. Vipsania second. Rose Croix won second heat in 2:13¾ and was distanced in the fourth heat. Baroness Marguerite distanced in second heat. No others.

2:24 trot, purse, $1,000: Pilot Boy won second, third and fourth heats. Best time, 2:12. Walter S won first heat in 2:12¼ and was second. Satin Slippers third. Maud Wright, Dentine, Birdie Clay, Helen K and Asman also started.

2:17 pace, purse, $500 (unfinished): Arthur W won second and third heats. Best time, 2:12¾. Uncle Tom won first heat in 2:?¾. Iowa Joe won fourth heat in 2:12¼. King Eulgirt, Lucy H, Edgar H, Edwin Clay, Viola, Palos, Eleanor, John Sea and The Jewess also started.

Third Round at Coursing.

HURON, S. D., Oct. 15.—Considerable progress was made today with the American Waterloo cup coursing meet. The unfinished first round of the Waterloo purse was first on the card. Results:

King of the Hills, Chicago, beat Wayfarer, San Francisco.

St. Clair, Chicago, beat Pretender, St. Louis.

Fanny, Elkton, S. D., ran a bye, Miss Luffed being withdrawn.

Interest today centered on a third round of the principal event, the Waterloo cup. Results:

Mona, Aberdeen, beat Lady Misterton, Oaks, N. D.

Lightfoot, Minneapolis, beat Bed of Stone, Oaks, N. D.

Royal Buck, Santa Cruz, Cal., beat Glen Rosa, Cable, Ill.

Frank Green, Hawarden, Ia., beat Monarch, Huron.

Second round of the Waterloo purse:

Vesta, St. Louis, beat Lady Aberdeen, Mitchell.

Good Cheer, Chicago, beat Gyp, Elkton, S. D.

Snowbird, Mitchell, beat King of the Hills, Chicago.

St. Clair, Chicago, beat Fanny, Elkton, S. D.

Last on the day's card was the Waterloo plate for the eight greyhounds beaten in the second round of the cup. Results:

Rochester, Minneapolis, beat Sylvia, St. Louis.

Mercy Day, Huron, beat Nana, Redfield, S. D.

Pat Malone, Cable, Ill., beat Robert le Diable, Chicago.

Sir Hugo, Huron, beat Mulkirk, Hawarden, Ia.

The meeting will be finished tomorrow.

Mockett Wins the Half Mile.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 15.—The bicycle races here tonight were rather lame. Results:

One mile lap amateur: Dan Daugherty, St. Louis, won, 12 points. Time: 2:26.

One-half mile, open, professional: E. E. Mockett, Lincoln, Neb., won; Zimmy McFarland, San Jose, second; J. A. Woodlief, Ottawa, Kan., third. Time: 1:03.

One mile, open, amateur: Dan Daugherty, St. Louis, won; Will Lowe, Dallas, second; L. Birdsong, San Antonio, third. Time: 2:25, breaking the state record.

Five-mile, open, professional: C. S. Wells, San Francisco, won; Zimmy McFarland, San Jose, second; Ben Stowers, Alabama, third. Time: 1:46.

Australians Off for Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The Australian cricketers sailed for home on the Mariposa this evening at the close of the game with the California club. California had scored 43 runs against 198 in the first innings. The bowling of Jones of the Australians was a complete puzzle to the Californians, and they could do nothing with him. In the second innings the Australians took pity on the local men and put in a slow bowler from whose delivery seventy runs were made for sixteen wickets. The Australians then had to catch their steamer and the game ended.

Fritz and His Wheel at Sidney.

SIDNEY, Neb., Oct. 15.—(Special Telegram.)—H. G. Fritz of the Olympic club, New York, arrived here tonight on his bicycle from San Francisco. He has been on the road twenty-one days. He expects to reach Omaha Monday night. At Omaha he will meet R. P. Searle, the champion long distance rider of America, who will pace Fritz from there to New York.

Three Unfinished Games Drawn.

BUDA PESTH, Oct. 15.—The three games left unfinished in previous rounds of the international chess masters' tournament were finished today, resulting:

Tarrasch and Noa drew a queen's gambit declined after about 100 mo