

## LOCAL AND GENERAL SPORTS

EARLHAM-WABASH  
GAME IS NOW ONQuaker Lads Are Doing Battle  
With Coach Cayou's  
Crimson Warriors.

## ALL WILL GET A TRIAL.

EACH OF THE EIGHTEEN MEN  
TAKEN BY VAIL WAS TO BE  
GIVEN A TEST IN STRUGGLE AT  
CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Earlham this afternoon is doing battle with Wabash college at Crawfordsville on the gridiron and local Earlham supporters are anxiously awaiting the result of the game. A low score is all that the followers are expecting and if Earlham succeeds in holding the crimson-dyed warriors of Coach Cayou to a less score than did Rose Polytechnic one week ago, then will be peace and contentment in the camp of the Quakers.

Coach Vail of Earlham, just before leaving to enter the camp of the enemy, made the assertion that he could not hope to win against Wabash, who has had the advantage of four weeks' training and one match game, while Earlham has had but two weeks' practice, but he intended to make his men do their best. He felt that each member of the Earlham squad is imbued with the spirit of "do or die" and that is just what it takes to win games.

## Don't Expect to Win.

Since Coach Vail does not expect to win the game this afternoon and there is a number of hard games in the future for the Quakers which will directly bear on the secondary college championship of the state, he will use every man taken to Crawfordsville today. Coach Vail took with him a squad of eighteen men and he will see that all are given a chance to show their prowess. In speaking of the matter Vail said that he would learn the merits of the players and would in the future have some tangible ground to work upon in organizing a regular varsity team. Some of the players, he says, may show up well in practice and others making a poor show in practice need the stimulus of a game to give their best efforts. Coach Vail now has no regular team and today's game with the Wabash collegians will determine largely the men who shall remain in the regular lineup. Friends of Wales Gaston are hoping he may make a good showing today and end position in the game at Crawfordsville. They desire him to get a fair show and his mettle will be tested today to the limit by the hard and aggressive playing of Wabash.

Earlham students pin their faith to Hancock, the nervy little left end. In the game last year he was crippled, having a broken shoulder, still he showed his ability. This year, being in good condition, his playing will be a feature of the game.

**DUBLIN VS. HAGERSTOWN.**  
Ball Game Will be Played at the Former Place Sunday.

DETROIT "TIGERS" GO  
THROUGH TO ST. LOUISManager Hugh Jennings Was  
In a Happy Mood.

## COBB STRETCHES HIMSELF.

The Detroit Tigers, the now recognized champions of the American league this year, passed through Richmond Friday afternoon enroute to St. Louis, where the team finishes the American league race. Hugh Jennings, the genial manager of the aggregation, was all smiles and patted and coaxed his youngsters as if they were two year old cherubs. "Ty" Cobb, the nineteen-year-old youngster, who has been the sensation of the baseball world this year, in both the base running and hitting departments of the game, climbed off the train and with arms around two of his fellow players, proceeded to take a "stretch" by walking up and down the station platform, while No. 7 made its short stop here.

## THE BASEBALL RESULTS

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	105	42	.714
Pittsburg	89	61	.593
Philadelphia	80	65	.552
New York	82	69	.544
Brooklyn	65	81	.445
Cincinnati	64	85	.430
Boston	57	89	.390
St. Louis	49	100	.329

## Friday's Results.

Philadelphia 2; New York 1.
Boston 4; Brooklyn 3, (10 in.)
Pittsburg 2; Cincinnati 1, (first game.)
Cincinnati 6; Pittsburg 1, (second game.)
Chicago 12; St. Louis 1.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Detroit	91	56	.619
Philadelphia	86	57	.601
Chicago	86	63	.577
Cleveland	84	66	.560
New York	70	78	.473
St. Louis	67	82	.450
Boston	59	90	.396
Washington	49	100	.329

## Friday's Results.

Washington 2; Philadelphia 1, (1st game.)
Philadelphia 5; Washington 0, (2d game.)
New York 3; Boston 1.

## FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PATOZ OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

## THE CODE OF HONOR.

Dueling as it Was in France in the Time of Richelieu.

The passion for dueling, which he cost France, it was said, between 7,000 and 8,000 lives during the two years of Henry IV's reign, was at a height when his son came to the throne. The council of Trent in 1545 had solemnly condemned the practice of single combat, impartially including principals, seconds and spectators. Its penalty of excommunication. In 1602 an edict of Henry pronounced the "damnable custom of dueling introduced by the corruption of the century to be the cause of so many piteous accidents, to the extreme regret and displeasure of the king and to the irreparable damage of the state that we should count ourselves unworthy to hold the scepter if we delayed to repair the enormity of this crime."

A whole series of edicts followed to the same effect, but it was easier to make edicts than to enforce them. Degradation, imprisonment, confiscation of property, loss of civil rights at death were the penalties attached to the infringement of the laws against dueling, and still the practice prevailed.

In 1626 Richelieu published a milder form of prohibition. The fine was no longer capital, a thin only of the offender's property was to be confiscated, and the judges were permitted to recognize extenuating circumstances.

A few months later the Comte de Bouteville thought fit to test the minister's patience in this direction.

The Place Royale had long been favorite dueling ground, and De Bouteville traveled from Brussels to fight his twenty-second duel here, in the heart of Paris, in deliberate defiance of the king's authority.

The result was not encouraging.

Montmorency though he was the count went with his second to the scaffold, and the marked decrease from that time in the number of duels may be attributed either to the moderation used in framing the law or to the inexorable resolution with which it was enforced.—Macmillan's V.

It is set in place with cement, and so perfectly is it porcelain inlaying now done that except upon the closest inspection it may be impossible to tell in an inlay tooth where the natural tooth ends and where the inlay begins, a nice operation in modern dentistry.—Washington Post.

Tough Forecast.

"Youngling is going to marry the widow Henpeck."

"Why, she's twice as old as he is."

"Oh, well, he'll age fast enough after the wedding."—Town and Country.

Better the last smile than the first laugh.—Italian Proverb.

Signor Caruso has been engaged to sing at the Imperial opera house, Vienna, for four evenings. He will receive \$2,500 for each performance.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine. 6% on every box. 25c

## A PORCELAIN FILLING

One of the Dainty Operations In Modern Dentistry.

## THE WAY THE INLAY IS MADE.

Fashioned in Fragile Gold Leaf, the Matrix Is Sunk by Vibration in Semi-fluid Asbestos and the Mold When Set Filled with Porcelain.

This was an upper front tooth that had once been nicely filled with gold, but fresh decay having set in around that filling it had become necessary to fill the tooth again. This time, the dentist said, he thought he would fill it with porcelain.

All the processes of making a porcelain inlay are interesting. Having drilled the cavity in the tooth to its required depth and shape, the dentist next proceeds to make a matrix or mold of it in gold foil, which he is enabled to do without breaking this delicate material by the use of a bit of sponge between it and the crowding tool. So he crowds the gold foil down around within it everywhere to fit into the cavity perfectly and gets the depth all around the edge of the mold so exactly that the inlay to be made in it when set into place will not only fit perfectly in the cavity, but fit into it with its edges flush all around with the surrounding surface of the tooth.

The mold thus made of the cavity in the tooth may look like the tiniest of tiny gold cups or it may have some irregular shape, according to the shape of the cavity; but, whatever its shape, this mold of gold foil is so slight and thin that a touch would crush it, and it seems indeed as if a breath would blow it away, as probably it would, and you may wonder how a solid piece of porcelain can ever be formed in a mold so frail and delicate, but it is all really very simple, as you will see.

Now the dentist takes a small metallic holder about the size and shape of a very small clam shell, which he fills with powdered asbestos mixed with water, and on top of this yielding material, handling it gently with a pair of pliers, he sets the delicate little gold mold, with its closed end down, resting so on the surface of the moistened powdered asbestos.

This holder has a lip on one side of its edge, by which it can be lifted with a pair of pliers made for the purpose and serving thus as a handle for it.

Lifting the little saucer now by this handle, the operator rubs on the handle very gently, as one might draw a fiddle bow very gently back and forth on the strings of a fiddle. A lead pencil might do for this, but he is likely to use some professional tool with a chased or engraved handle, whose irregularities will heighten the effect, and, rubbing gently with this on the handle of the holder, he communicates to it and to its contents and to the little gold mold on top continuous, gentle vibrations, which, slight as they are, still cause the mold gradually to settle and imbed itself in the semifluid mass in the holder, and this without the slightest changing its shape. These vibrations are continued till the mold has settled to the required depth, and then the water is evaporated from the asbestos, and there you have the little gold mold firmly imbedded in practically solid material and ready for use.

The inlay will be made in the mold from a porcelain powder. Porcelain powders for dental use are made by the manufacturers of dental supplies in endless variety of shades, so that it is easily possible to get a powder whose finished product will match any tooth. The dentist has a great assortment of teeth made from porcelain powders, these all named or numbered, and he matches up your tooth with one of these and uses for the inlay the Powder of the corresponding number.

With the little gold mold all ready, the operator now mixes a sufficient quantity of the porcelain powder with alcohol to give him the material in a plastic form, while at the same time the alcohol will evaporate quickly. He wets also the asbestos in the mold holder to keep that from absorbing the alcohol in the porcelain powder.

And now with his porcelain in workable form he fills the mold with it, to make there the shape that is to be set into the tooth, and then he proceeds to fashion in the plastic material its outward part. This may be simply a slightly rounded surface, for an inlay that is to go into the flatter part of a tooth, or the inlay may include an edge or corner of a tooth, or both; but, whatever the outward part may be, the operator so molds and fashions to it and to its contents and to the inlay in effect that it will continue and complete naturally the contour of the tooth in which the inlay is to be set.

With the modeling thus finished, the inlay is ready for the final process, and now, with the holder, mold and all, is put into an electric oven, out of which after a suitable time it is taken, baked into a solid bit of porcelain, the inlay completed.

It is set in place with cement, and so perfectly is it porcelain inlaying now done that except upon the closest inspection it may be impossible to tell in an inlay tooth where the natural tooth ends and where the inlay begins, a nice operation in modern dentistry.—Washington Post.

A Sort of Slur.

"I think," said Mrs. Comro, firmly compressing her lips, "that we will get another physician."

"The bill our present doctor just sent in was very reasonable," ventured her husband.

"That's the point. It was so small as to indicate not only a low estimate of the value of our health, but also utter disregard of our painful condition."

Better the last smile than the first laugh.—Italian Proverb.

Few men in Europe have a more striking career than the Rev. Dr. Bishop Cabrera, of the Spanish Reformed church, who was educated to the Catholic priesthood, but embraced the Protestant faith and became a voluntary exile to Gibraltar, when he returned to lead the Evangelical party after the revolution in 1868.

## ENGAGES A SPECIAL HOUSE TO ENTERTAIN GUESTS.



J. Pierpont Morgan, who is one of the lay delegates to the Episcopal conference.

## CORONERS IN MAINE.

More Than Officials For Probing Cases of Violent Deaths.

Suppose you know all about the duties of a coroner. Perhaps it would be safer to say you think you do, for the chances are that your real knowledge of what these officials do is somewhat limited. It wouldn't be at all strange if there are many lawyers who are not thoroughly acquainted with the duties and privileges of these officials.

Time was when coroners of Maine outranked the sheriffs. Ever hear about that? It wasn't so many years ago. In those days the coroners were required to give a bond of \$50,000 and the sheriff one of \$40,000. Today it is different. The sheriffs give the same big bond, but the coroners have to have financial backing to the extent of only about a thousand. The legislature has changed the law.

Even now there are only two officials who can serve a paper upon a sheriff, a coroner or a high sheriff of another county. It used to be that the coroner was the only one who could do this.

There are times when it becomes necessary to serve a writ of attachment upon a sheriff, and this, too, when he doesn't owe the man who makes the attachment a single penny.

A brings a suit against B and attaches his property to insure getting his cash. B, however, owes C a certain sum. Now, the property which A has attached is worth a great deal more than the amount of A's claim. C can't very well attach it, because there is already an attachment. To cover his claim he must attach the sheriff as custodian of the property. To look out for his own interests he had the attachments made. Here is where the coroner comes in. He or the high sheriff of another county must make the service. As coroners are, for the most part, most accessible, they are called for oftentimes in these cases.

The coroner also does the work of a sheriff or his deputy in the case of the death of a sheriff.

When a sheriff dies his deputies "die with him." In such an event the county is left without a sheriff or a deputy sheriff. Its only officers to serve civil papers are constables, and they cannot make attachments above a certain sum. Some provision has to be made by law to guard against emergencies. On the death of a sheriff the governor, first of all, appoints a jail breaker, so that there may be some person legally to have charge of convicts in the penal institution of the county. After that he names a sheriff to fill the unexpired term. But this doesn't provide for the service of civil papers.

Here is where the coroner steps in. He, under the laws of the state, has power to serve these papers.

The last sheriff to die in office in Maine was Sheriff Reed of Penobscot county in 1895. In the time of his death and the appointment of his successor, Charles R. Brown of Springfield, there came an important attachment to be made on a Bangor concern.

A coroner was called in by the firm of lawyers who had the case, and he was requested to make the service. It was new duty for the man, but he successfully grappled with it.

You see, coroners are something more than officials for investigating cases of violent deaths.—Lewiston Journal.

## An Emperor's Attic.

The winter palace of the czar surpasses any other palace