

ers, put there by contemplation of the narrow majority in the house, are smoothing themselves away. They feel that Senator Slack, leading the hopes of the obstructionists in the senate, and the yet-to-be-elected leader in the house, are doomed to futile effort.

WHO WILL WIN?

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	80	46	.635
Pittsburg	81	59	.619
Chicago	81	51	.614
Philadelphia	69	56	.552
Cincinnati	62	69	.473
Boston	55	75	.423
Brooklyn	44	84	.344
St. Louis	44	85	.341

AMERICAN LEAGUE.			
	Won	Lost	Pct.
Detroit	75	53	.586
Chicago	73	57	.562
St. Louis	71	58	.550
Cleveland	72	59	.549
Philadelphia	63	65	.492
Boston	64	67	.489
Washington	56	70	.444
New York	42	87	.325

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.			
	Won	Lost	Pct.
Indianapolis	80	60	.570
Louisville	87	63	.580
Columbus	83	68	.550
Toledo	81	69	.540
Minneapolis	75	74	.503
Kansas City	69	81	.460
Milwaukee	69	82	.456
St. Paul	46	103	.309

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

National League.
Pittsburg 2; Cincinnati 1.
Philadelphia 7; Boston 2.
Chicago 8; St. Louis 3.
New York 6; Brooklyn 1.

American League.
New York 4; Boston 2. 1st game.
Boston 5; New York 1. 2d game.
Chicago 4; Detroit 2. 11 innings.
Washington 2; Philadelphia 1. 1st game.
Philadelphia 7; Washington 0. 2nd game.
Cleveland 4; St. Louis 1.

American Association.
Indianapolis 4; Louisville 1.
Toledo 11; Columbus 6.
Minneapolis 10; Kansas City 0.
Milwaukee 12; St. Paul 7.

GAMES TODAY

National League
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.

American League.
Chicago at Detroit.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.

American Association.
Louisville at Indianapolis.
Columbus at Toledo.
Milwaukee at St. Paul.
Kansas City at Minneapolis.

NOTICE F. O. E.

Important business at our meeting Wednesday night, Sept. 16, 1908. Please be present. J. F. HARTZLER, 12-13-14-15

SCHOOLS PREPARE FOR MATRIMONY

So Kansas Professor Would Have Them Do.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 12.—"The time is coming when a course preparatory to matrimony will be offered in our public schools, in which young men and women will be taught some important matters relative to marriage."

Prof. F. N. Blackman, head of the department of sociology at the University of Kansas, made this statement here in an address before the Superintendents of Kansas charitable institutions.

Prof. Blackman advocated a strict physical and mental examination of all applicants for marriage licenses. Persons afflicted with pulmonary or mental diseases should not be allowed to marry, he said. Careful selection is believed by the Superintendents for hospitals for the insane and penal institutions and by Prof. Blackman to be necessary to prevent an increase in insanity, epilepsy and crime.

MRS. MARY LOGANS ASKS FOR DAMAGES

Brings Suit as Result of Fall from Car.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.—Mrs. Mary S. C. Logan, widow of Gen. John A. Logan, has filed suit in the District of Columbia supreme court to recover \$3,500 damages for alleged personal injuries. According to the declaration, as Mrs. Logan was alighting from a Washington street car May 29 last, she was thrown violently to the ground. She says she was permanently injured and for two months had to use crutches or cane in walking. She charges negligence.

Quite 75 per cent of the human body is pure water. A man weighing 100 pounds is therefore at least 115 pounds water.

JOANNA: Gold Medal Flour is real economy. PRUDENCE

CHANGES MADE IN SCHOOL LIMITS

Some Alteration Made in Division Lines Designating Where Children Attend.

HOPED TO AVOID TROUBLE.

OBJECTION TO OLD DIVISION COM-MON-NEW ONE WILL HELP OUT BY PREPARING FOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR CHILDREN.

With a largely increased attendance that bids fair to make the coming year reach the high water mark in the history of the educational system in Richmond, the public schools will open their doors Monday morning at 8 o'clock. It is expected that about 3,000 children will be registered. The opening of school will see all the buildings in tip-top shape, having been cleaned and improved in many different ways. There will be a number of new teachers seen in the various schools. The high school has Arthur L. Murray to take the place of Miss Augusta Mering, who is in the English department at the Manual Training high school at Indianapolis. George Hamilton will teach Latin. Miss Edith Francisco will also have Latin and English, and C. W. Knouff will be the new principal.

At the Garfield Miss Catherine V. Reese, formerly of the Finley school will have charge of arithmetic and grammar, and Prof. John Boggs will have charge of part of the history work. There are also a number of new teachers in the grade schools and several other teachers have been transferred to the different buildings. The limits of the school districts have been changed in a few cases. It is hoped by Supt. T. A. Mott that the new divisions will eliminate some of the trouble caused by some children attending the wrong schools. The districts as have been made by Mr. Mott are as follows:

Finley.

That part of the city lying east of the river, south of Main street and west of the alley between Ninth and Tenth.

Warner.

That part of the city lying east of the river, north of Main street, west of the alley between Ninth and Tenth and south of the railroad, and that part of the city lying north of the railroad, east of the river, west of Fort Wayne avenue and south of the middle of North F street.

School house—Junction of Seventh street and Ft. Wayne avenue.

Starr.

That part of the city lying north of Main street, east of alley between Ninth and Tenth streets and south of the railroad.

School house—Fifteenth street, between North C and North D.

Whitewater.

That part of the city lying north of the railroad and east of the river and a line due north from the intersection of Eighth street with the river to the corporation line, except that portion lying south of the middle of North F street and west of Ft. Wayne avenue.

School house—Corner Thirteenth and North G streets.

Hibberd.

This district will include the whole city for such pupils as wish to study the German language below the 7A grade.

School house—Corner of Eighth and South F streets.

Vail.

That part of the city lying south of Main street and east of the alley between Ninth and Tenth streets.

School house—Corner of Fourteenth and South C streets.

Baxter.

All that part of the city lying west of the river and south of the Chicago railroad.

School house—Corner of West Third and Randolph streets.

Sevastopol.

All that part of the city lying west of the Whitewater and north of the Chicago division of the P. C. C. & St. L. railroad.

School house—Ridge street, between Grant and School streets.

High School.

The high school district includes the whole city.

School house—Corner Twelfth and South A streets.

Garfield.

This district includes the whole city for the grades 7A, 8B and 8A.

SMALLPOX MAKES FALL APPEARANCE

Colored Child in Riverdale First Patient.

The first case of small pox of the season has been reported. Today Sanitary Officer George Young announced that a colored child in the home of Tom Morton, colored, North H and Thirteenth street, was ill with the dread disease. Last winter there was quite an epidemic of small pox in the city, the majority of the cases being in the north end. Health Officer, Dr. C. S. Bond, has no fear of another contagion as the Morton case is an isolated one and proper precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

SMITH SAYS HE MUST BE MISTAKEN IDENTITY VICTIM

Isaac Smith, the well known bridge contractor has employed an attorney to represent him in the suit filed against him by James Martin in which the plaintiff asks \$1,000 damages because of his horse running away as a result of becoming frightened at an automobile alleged to have been driven by Smith. However, Mr. Smith states he has unjustly been made the defendant to the suit. He says that it is a case of "mistaken identity," averring that as long as he has owned and operated a machine he has never been responsible for a horse becoming frightened and that he knows absolutely nothing of the charges made against him by Martin.

Mr. Smith states he does not know who Martin is, and by taxing his imagination to the utmost he can not recollect a time when a horse became "ram-bunctious" at the sight of his automobile and plunged down an embankment, wrecking the vehicle and injuring the driver.

Mr. Smith states there are numerous members of the Smith family in this section of the country and several members of the family own automobiles. He says it may have been a Smith who was responsible for the accident, but he is sure that he is not the guilty member of the family. When the case is heard in Wayne circuit court Mr. Smith will attempt to prove that Martin was mistaken as to the identity of the man who drove the machine. Martin avers that the accident occurred on the Webster road.

PUPILS PASSED IN EXAMINATIONS

About Thirty Were Successful In Trial Tests.

Supt. Mott announced today that about thirty pupils passed in the examination held Wednesday and Thursday and will be advanced in their school to make up back grades. The number failing in the examinations held this year was very small.

During the past few days there has been about forty or fifty pupils applied for entrance examinations to the Richmond public schools. This is about the average number of pupils moving to the city each year.

THE HORSE CHESTNUT.

A Theory or Two as to the Origin of Its Name.

The horse chestnut tree is well known, and the nuts are dear to boys and sufferers from rheumatism. But the statement was made lately, and it is even found in some encyclopedias, that the name is given on account of its coarseness: "Like a horse, or like that of a horse; hence, coarse and unrefined." The reflection on the horse is an unworthy one, but let that pass. Is not the explanation given in Gerard's Herbal (1597) a more reasonable one? "Called in English horse chestnut, for that the people of the east countries do with the fruit thereof cure their horses of the cough and such like diseases."

There is a long list of plants that have animal prefixes—horse, dog, cat, bear, cow, pig, wolf, mouse, rat, toad, frog, dragon, snake, etc. In some instances "the name of an animal prefixed has a totally different significance, denoting size, coarseness and frequently worthlessness or spuriousness," but names have also originated from the particular uses to which certain plants have been put, and the horse chestnut is an example. The Turks, Arabians, Persians, all believed that these nuts cured horses of coughs, shortness of wind and such other ailments. In England a preparation of the nut was once used for bleaching yarn.

Yet there may be something in the statement of an Englishman, Alfred A. Millward: "The tree possesses a feature which I have often found to be not generally known. It is a very distinctly marked horseshoe, with sharp ends corresponding to the nails of the horseshoe, and this appears at the knuckle of the branches, large and small, but more clearly on the latter."

—Boston Herald.

OUR OLDEST DOLL.

It Was Brought From England Over Two Centuries Ago.

Long, long ago, when William Penn sailed from England on his second visit to America, what do you think he brought with him on the good ship Canterbury? An English doll. This passenger is the sole survivor of that voyage across the Atlantic, which was made over 200 years ago.

William Penn had a little daughter named Letitia. Letitia heard her father tell wonderful tales of what he saw and heard in Pennsylvania on his first visit to this country, thousands of miles distant from Letitia's home. He often told her about little Miss Rankin, who, living as she did in the wilderness of Pennsylvania (for this was long ago, remember), had no toys at all, not even one rag doll. When Letitia's father was getting ready to again cross the ocean to America his little girl insisted upon sending a doll to that lonesome little girl.

So a doll was dressed in a court costume of striped and delicately tinted brocade and velvet. The skirt was held out by enormous hoops, for such was the fashion of the well dressed ladies of that period. The doll itself is twenty inches high and has the long waist and slender form of the court beauties she left in her native land. Her hair is rolled back from her face, much in the style of today.

This doll now lives in Montgomery county, Maryland, in the strictest seclusion. She is or 'y removed from her careful wrappings when little girls desire the honor of making the acquaintance of the oldest doll in America.

—Philadelphia Press.

The Extremes.
Somebody has said that the vices of the very rich and of the very poor are identical. It is a matter of speculation whether their appetites are also similar, for the very poor woman finds great solace in her cup of tea and drinks quantities of it; so also does the rich woman. Alcoholic stimulants are also favored by the one who finds life monotonous from poverty and she who finds it equally monotonous from wealth. One can have nothing she wants; the other has everything she wants; result with both, an almost unbearable discontent.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

MAKING A NOTE.
"What occupation did you follow before you came here?" asked the visitor.

"I used to be an author, mum," replied the prisoner with the big brow.

"Ah, indeed? Well, they say authors make a note of everything."

"That's the trouble, ma'am. I made a note of a piece of blank paper, tried to pass it and landed here."—Kansas City Independent.

WAYMAN GAINS BY THE RECOUNT

Healy Loses in Fight Against Enemy.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—John J. Healy's plan to wrest the republican nomination for state's attorney from John E. W. Wayman hit the rocks hard last night when the recount of the city of Chicago and the town of Cicero not only left Wayman's original plurality untouched, but gave the latter a net gain of 186 additional votes.

The result leaves Wayman with a plurality of 4,544 instead of 4,358 in this territory, and a net plurality of 1,260 in the county.

This effectively disposed of Healy's claims that there had been fraud in the count, and left him with only his charges of fraud in the voting to fall back upon. These, say Mr. Wayman's attorneys, can easily be proven groundless and useless before Judge Cutting in the county court, which has jurisdiction over the contest.

The recount of the wards and the town of Cicero covered the jurisdiction of the election commissioners. The country town vote will be recounted under the eyes of County Clerk Haas.

TO COUNTY JAIL FOR HARRY THAW

Sheriff Succeeds at Last in Ridding Himself.

Poughkeepsie, Sept. 12.—Harry Thaw will be taken to the county jail at White Plains Monday by the order of Justice Mills. He will occupy the ordinary prisoners' quarters. The Dutchess county sheriff has been trying to get rid of him for some time.

LED COTILION AND SWAM OUT

Fashion Sets Innovation at Vanderbilt Dance.

New York, Sept. 12.—Ever since Alfred G. Vanderbilt's dance at Oakland Farms, Newport, last Saturday those society people who were not present have been learning from their more fortunate friends what they missed. It was only today, however, that the secret got out.

If fashion follows the lead set by Mr. Vanderbilt at his first dance following his divorce, it will hereafter insist that the master of ceremonies be chucked into a swimming pool, evening clothes and all, and made to swim for his life.

That was what happened to Worthington Whitehouse, who led the cotillion at the Vanderbilt dance and the host was the one that put him there.

NATIONAL BANKS GIVE UP CHARTERS

Institutions in Oklahoma Become Denationalized.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 12.—Bank Commissioner H. H. Smock has issued state certificates of authority to the Columbia National bank to become the Colgate National bank with \$25,000 capital stock and to the Alva National bank of Alva to become the Alva Security bank, with \$40,000 capital. This makes fifteen national banks that have denationalized and taken out state charters since Attorney General Bonaparte denied them the right to participate under the state guaranty deposit law.

Weapon of the Heroine Coolly Analyzed by French Chemist.
One does not care to have one's tears analyzed like a patent food or medicine and to associate them with chemical substances, but we are nothing if not practical nowadays, and every shred of romance, poetry and sentiment is remorselessly wrenched from us for scientific purposes.

A French journal devoted to matters of this kind has been telling us not only of what tears are composed, but exactly the effect that is produced on brain and body when we weep them.

So henceforth when we read that the heroine's "beautiful eyes were suffused with tears," that "in a moment she was weeping passionately on his shoulder," we shall know that by a kind of shower bath arrangement a mixture of albuminoid, water and chemical substances was let loose at the back of her skull, thus dulling the nerve centers and really giving her relief.

However, it does not sound romantic, and mere man is likely to imagine that the fair one is really suffering doubly when all this happens.—Gentlewoman.

FOREST FIRES GROWING WORSE

Hundreds of Thousands of Acres of Timberland Are Burned Over.

17 TOWNS ENDANGERED.

HIBBING HAS FOUGHT FIRE TWO DAYS—VESSELS ARE DISPATCHED WITH MEN TO HELP IN THE BATTLE.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 12.—The forest fires in northern and northeastern and eastern Minnesota and northwestern Wisconsin are growing worse.

Hundreds of thousands of acres of timber land already have been burned over and the loss of standing timber on the north shore of Lake Superior alone is estimated at \$3,000,000.

Grand Marais, a town of 1,500 persons, 100 miles from Duluth on the north shore and Beaver Bay, eighty miles northeast, are reported ablaze and it is feared both will be destroyed.

The training ship Gorham has succeeded in removing the inhabitants of Grand Marais and the steamer America has gone to Beaver Bay to bring away the people as the result of an appeal to Gov. Johnson.

Practically the entire north shore and Mesaba range districts are ablaze and scores of small towns and settlements are in danger of destruction. Telephone and telegraph connections are practically cut off, so that the fate of the more distant hamlets is unknown.

Among the larger places in danger are: Coleraine, Bovey, Nashua, Marble, Hibbing, Buhl, Big Bay, Chicago Bay, Cotton, Aurora, Mountain Iron, Benshall, Fort William, Ontonagon, Onton, Port Arthur, Onton, Cascade and Nutsom.

There is but little hope that these can escape serious loss, if not total destruction, unless there is rain within a few days. The inhabitants are putting up a brave fight against the flames.

Hibbing, a town of nearly 10,000 persons, has had to fight almost constantly for two days.

The inhabitants there are being aided in their fight by the refugees from Chisholm, who have been supplied with food and shelter since the destruction of their own homes on Saturday.

The Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Duluth, Missabe and Northern, Duluth, Rainy Lake and Winnipeg, Duluth and Iron Range, Duluth and Northern, Minnesota and Duluth and Northeastern roads all have fire trains out fighting to save property along the lines and protect bridges and stations.

The miners have been called out of the mines at Bovey, Nashua, Buhl, Aurora and other places at different times to fight fire and are subject to call at any moment.

DODGING THE SPEAKER.

One of the First Cases of Filibustering In Congress.

One of the first instances of filibustering occurred in 1805 just after the impeachment trial of the Hon. Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the supreme court. A quarrel arose over the payment of witnesses. The house of representatives would pass no bill which provided for the payment of those summoned by Chase. The senate would pass no bill which did not, and a conference followed. Each refused to yield, and the bill was lost.

John Randolph then attempted in the closing hours of the session to have the witnesses for the managers of the trial paid out of the contingent fund of the house. But the Federalists were ready. They hurried from the room, and when the vote was taken the speaker announced no quorum. Members were thereupon summoned from the lobby and committee rooms. Hardly were they in their seats when a message from the president was announced, and while the clerk was reading it the Federalists again left the room, so that when the resolution was again a second time called up there was again no quorum. Once more the sergeant at arms went into the lobby, and once more the members came in. But an enrolled bill was reported, and while the speaker was signing it the Federalists a third time slipped out. The announcement of no quorum which followed was greeted with shouts of laughter. Randolph in a great passion desisted, and late on the evening of Sunday, March 3, 1805, the Eighteenth congress ended.—Baltimore American.

SCIENCE AND TEARS.

Weapon of the Heroine Coolly Analyzed by French Chemist.

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SCHEDULES



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STATIONS	2 Except Sunday	4 Daily	6 Daily
Lv Cincinnati	8:40am	9:00pm	8:40am
Lv Cottage Grove	10:15am	10:40pm	10:15am
Lv Richmond	10:55am	11:15pm	10:55am
Lv Muncie	12:17pm	12:45am	12:17pm
Lv Marion	1:19pm	1:44am	1:19pm
Ar Peru	2:15pm	2:35am	2:15pm
Ar Chicago	2:25pm	2:45am	2:25pm
Ar Chicago (12th St. Station)	6:40pm	7:00am	9:20pm

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ROBBING A BANK SAFE

THE EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD TIME EXPERT CRACKSMAN.

He Was Hired to Do the Job, and He Did It Well, but the Reward Was Not What Had Been Promised by His Unscrupulous Employer.

"One day in the fall of 1874," said an old retired detective, "one of the most finished and successful bank burglars that ever used a drill in this country was working across Sixth avenue, New York, enjoying his parole and the meliorating sunshine. There were a whole lot of indictments hanging over him, of course, but they didn't worry him any, for he happened to be on pretty fair terms with some of the men attached to the municipal administration at that time. As he swung along he was accosted by a prosperous looking man whom he did not know, although the prosperous looking citizen addressed the burglar by his right name. The crook, finding after some stalling that the man who knew his name wasn't a detective, took him into a cafe and asked him some things.

"In the first place, how did you know me?" he inquired of the stranger.

"Well, it appeared that the burglar had been pointed out to the stranger by a detective who was so shady that he afterward did time for surreptitiously extending aid and comfort to the enemy, one of the old time bands of New York crooks.

"All right," said the cracksmen then. "Now, I don't suppose you are seeking my acquaintance for the sake of being introduced into society or for the enjoyment of my winning ways. What's your lay?"

"Then the stranger up and told the burglar what his graft was.

"I'm the cashier of a bank a bit up the state," said he to the burglar. "The directors don't know anything about it, but I'm short in my accounts. There's only one way out of it. The bank will have to be robbed by professional cracksmen. That will let me out, and in addition I'll expect to get my rakeoff from the robbery. I want you to rob the bank. You'll find \$35,000 in cash in it on the night you arrange the job. I'll attend to that. Of course I want my bit out of that, \$10,000 at least. I've always heard that you're square in these divisions of plunder, and therefore I'll trust you to hand me my share after you've done the job for putting you on to it."

"This sounds good enough to eat," replied the cracksmen. "Fact is, it's so sweet that it's almost cloying. Now, I've heard your proposition. You give me a couple of days to investigate you, and then we'll talk business."

"They arranged another meeting at the same place a couple of days later, and in the meantime the cracksmen, whose facilities were the best, looked into the job. He found that his man really was the cashier of an up state bank in a town not more than an hour's run from New York. So when the cashier called at the appointed time the burglar was ready to talk business.

"You'll have a hard night's work," said the cashier, "for in order to avert suspicion I'll have to leave the vaults and safes locked tighter'n a drum, as usual. You'll need several assistants."

"That's my end of it," replied the cracksmen. "You just let me handle those little details. Every man to his trade. They don't make 'em so strong that I can't get into 'em."

"Then all of the details were arranged, and the robbery was fixed for a certain night in the following week. The cashier was especially solicitous that he should get his share of the proceeds of the crib cracking. The cracksmen assured him that if there was \$35,000 in the job \$25,000 would be enough for himself and his associates and the cashier would get the rest. On the night fixed the cracksmen and three of his best men went up to the town and pulled off the job. It was a matter of four hours before the gang after overpowering and gagging the watchman got into the main safe. They found it empty. Then they tackled the smaller safes. These, too, were empty. The top notch cracksmen was pretty mad, naturally.

"He had been played for a good thing, and he knew it. The cashier had simply looted the bank himself, and the robbery which he had