THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

VOL. XXVIII { NUMBER........ 230 / WHOLE NO.....8,671 } —FOURTH EDITION SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1897. TWELVE PAGES—{ FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR } TWO CENTS.

THE FEVER IS SPREADING

MANY NEW CASES ATTRIBUTED TO THE EXCESSIVE HEAT.

The Latest Reports from the Infected Points—Much Excitement at Jackson, Miss.—The Disease at Biloxi and Other Places.

New Orleans, September 18.—The spread of the yellow fever, within the past two days, which is attributed to the excessive heat, is causing considerable alarm. Nine new cases were reported here yesterday and one death, that of Zena Branner, making a total of twenty-eight cases and two deaths.

At Edwards, Miss., fifteen new cases of the fever were reported yesterday. At Ocean Springs, Miss., seven new cases were reported.

The report of the Board of Health at Biloxi last night says that there are nineteen cases of actual yellow fever under treatment, with diagnoses reserved as to twelve cases. There were seven new cases reported in the last twenty-four hours. The doctors at Biloxi are tempted now no longer to class cases as suspicious, but to come out boldly and say that they are yellow fever. At Augusta, Miss., the Rev. D. S. Powell died of yellow fever. No other cases are reported there.

A visit to the Board of Health at 10 o'clock this morning disclosed the fact that no new cases of yellow fever in this city had been declared to that hour. A suspicious case in Hospital street, a rather dangerous quarter, was on the record book as the only one now under investigation. Information concerning it was received this morning. None of the cases under treatment has terminated fatally to-day, and the sick, except in two or three instances, are doing well.

Taking Many Precautions.

The Board of Health this morning urged that meetings, whether social, fraternal or otherwise, be avoided or postponed as much as possible, and enjoining the public to use filtered, distilled or boiled water. No steps have yet been taken to close the theaters, which are nightly thronged with people, but if the fever should spread, it is anticipated that the management of the play-houses will be asked to suspend temporarily.

The old Marine Hospital, which has been selected as a hospital for yellow fever patients, is in a comparatively isolated locality in the rear of the city, and the city, which owns it, has tendered its use to the Board of Health. No patients have yet been received, but the place will be rapidly got in readiness for the reception of the sick. A close watch is being kept by the authorities at West End and other points, to prevent schooners from the infected points on the gulf coast from slipping in. The charcoal, lumber and other coast trade will be seriously interefered with. One schooner was seized last night. Her captain had defied the police, but he was quickly made to see the error of his ways, and his craft was shipped back whence it had come.

Many citizens have volunteered as sanitary officers. The Board of Health is, however, exercising much care in making selections of their officers, since upon their efficiency the efforts of the board to stamp out the disease is largely dependent. The board decided last night that only trained and acclimated nurses should be allowed to attend yellow fever patients in order that the infection might be prevented from spreading.

Railroad traffic here has dropped to little or nothing. Marion Dowden, a member of the Ouachita Guards, doing quarantine duty, was fatally shot by Henry McCormick this morning. It was an accident.

Two cases of yellow fever were reported to the Board of Health this afternoon—Marie Dubos, a child, and C. H. Gorman. The Hospital street case reported last night is Santo Graffato.

MANY CASES AT EDWARDS.

A Total of Thirty-Nine Reported Up to Noon To-Day.

Edwards, Miss., September 18.—Following is a list of the yellow fever cases up to noon to-day: Miss Eva Waiblinger, Fred Waiblinger, Mrs. Barrett, Miss Blanche Harris, Mrs. Percy Birdsong, Miss Hattie Tague, Miss Mary Henry, Simon Nathan, Herman Gudekin, Willie Angelo, Miss Katie Gray, Miss Alice Gray, John Curry (colored), John Chase (colored), Annie Prosser (colored), Miss Pauline Lewis, Frank Rossman, Mrs. Anna Long, Miss Minnie Long, Mrs. Sloan.

A total of thirty-nine cases are pronounced yellow fever by the doctors. The rapid spread of the disease is remarkable. Five of the total are in the country. The disease is now well distributed throughout the town. Several new cases are reported, but not yet passed upon by the physicians, which will doubtless swell the total to fifty. The general condition of all the worst cases is improved and none is now considered dangerous.

EXCITEMENT AT JACKSON, MISS.

Governor McLaurin Not Allowed to Enter the Capital City.

Jackson, Miss., September 18.—The Governor of a sovereign State denied admission to his capital city—this is the unique state of affairs that exists in Mississippi this morning, as a result of the troublesome times in which the people now find themselves. Governor McLaurin, at the outbreak of the yellow fever wave, was in the interior of Simpson county, whence he proceeded to his old home in Brandon. Being anxious to return to the State capital, he made application to the city Board of Health for permission to enter the city, which was promptly denied by the board. There is a general quarantine rule against persons entering the city, and these public officials had no respect of persons in enforcing the rule.

It is learned this morning that in addition to tearing up the tracks of the Alabama & Vicksburg railroad a short distance west of the city, at midnight last night, the crowd also burned a trestle of the same road a few miles west of the city. Meridian having consented to allow trains to pass through that city, the Alabama & Vicksburg regular train passed here at 6 p. m. yesterday going to Meridian. The speed of the train was not greater than four miles an hour, whereas the road had been ordered to run their trains through here at a twenty-mile rate. Not only was this order willfully disregarded by the road, but the train actually stopped in the heart of the city.

Indignation is at fever heat here, and the people say that if necessary to compel observance of their reasonable quarantine regulations they will burn every bridge between here and Vicksburg. The city authorities say that if yellow fever is introduced into our city it will be by the unlawful disregard of the rules, as in this case.

Governor McLaurin to-day ordered out the Capital Light Guards, of this city, in order to protect the property of the railroads in this county.

THE FEVER AT BILOXI.

Mr. Thompson Tells Why It Finds a Foothold There.

Charles N. Thompson has recently returned from Biloxi and the gulf region, where the yellow fever has appeared. "The appearance," he says, "of Yellow Jack along the gulf coast is not surprising. When we consider that the country is a water-logged swamp for miles around, scarcely above the level of the Mississippi river; that the heat from the sun, even in April, is intense, and when a little way in from the refreshing breeze from the gulf must be in midsummer not unlike a mild form of Russian bath, and the armies of microbes steaming up from decaying luxuriant vegetation, it is not hard to believe that there may be yellow fever germs among their disease-bearing ranks. What can a land breeze mean to Biloxi in August? Besides hosts of mosquitoes and other pests of the insect family, the air may be reeking with fever.

"Cisterns are above ground for the reason that water is almost at the surface of the earth. Sewage creeps its unwholesome length in ditches along the highways into pools in the swamps. The hot sun sucks the poison up into the air to be breathed by the heat-enervated people. The winters are so mild, the summers so fruitful and the wants of the people so meager they can live on very little, and to exist is all the ambition of many of them. So long as the water in the bay is full of oysters and shrimps it is not difficult to exist the greater part of the year. The climatic influence is such as that the people are easy-going in disposition, and they do not become fully alive to the danger of bad sanitary conditions until confronted with them. This is true of the stranger who looks with anxiety on the conditions at first, but soon moss and ferns grow on his eyes as they do on the boughs of the live oaks, and he swings his easy gait along, hoping that the dangers may be avoided, too enervated to care much.

"One of the great enterprises of the Gulf coast is the canning of oysters. We hear of the smooth, compact shell roads, and certainly better roads can hardly be found; they are hard, smooth and dustless, but a visit to Biloxi in early spring, when the canning factories are in full force, is enough to dispell some of the pleasant thoughts. Upon arrival at the station one is met by an overpowering odor of dead fish, which grows no better as the center of the town is approached, or the beach of the Gulf is reached. The invigorating breath of the sea is as nothing against it, and this is little to be marveled at, when we find that there are three or four large oyster canning establishments in the town, throwing out literally mountains of fresh shells. One has the feeling that certainly all the oysters in the sea have been dredged and dumped down at Biloxi. Pyramids of shells are kept within bounds by distributing them in cart-loads about over the streets, where they are not rolled into proper condition for driving, but the authorities seem to think that in carting them there and spreading them out to taint the air, they have performed their full duty, and that the accommodating driving public should be glad to do the rest, which they seem very cheerfully to do. The decay of the oyster shells may have nothing whatever to do with yellow fever, but this manner of disposing of them certainly is not a sanitary one, and it is a fair example of the careless sanitary precautions that characterize some of the gulf towns. Of course, the topography of the country makes the sewerage question a difficult one. At different times in the year the climate of the coast is delightful and health-giving, as is appreciated by many people.

Not Yellow Fever.

Kansas City, Mo., September 18.—The physicians at the City Hospital, who have been somewhat anxious over the case of a negro boy suffering from fever, who told them he had just come from Mississippi, are breathing easier, for they are now confident that it is not a case of yellow fever. It develops that the boy ran away from home in Kansas City last Saturday and that it is nearly a year since he left Mississippi.

THE LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL

Prosecution Introduces Many Witnesses in Closing Its Case.

Chicago, September 18.—Witnesses followed each other on the stand in the trial of Adolph Luetgert this morning with unusual rapidity. They were called to straighten out the tangled ends of former testimony preliminary to the prosecution's announcement that it has closed its case.

Abraham Zaley, a butcher at 759 West Monroe street, caused a mild sensation when he announced that at the public sale at Luetgert's factory some weeks ago he purchased thirty-nine bottles of mineral water. It has been the contention of the defense that on the night of May 1, when Mrs. Luetgert is said to have been murdered, Luetgert, not feeling well, sent Frank Bialk to a drug store for medicine. Bialk himself confirms this and declares Luetgert told him to get a bottle of mineral water. Subsequent developments have shown that the sausage-maker had at least thirty-eight bottles of this water on hand when he sent Bialk away after more that night.

Prof. Delafontaine, Sergeant Spangler, of the police department, and a number of policemen were called to the witness stand to identify the various exhibits of bonds and other articles and to tell where they got them and where these exhibits had been kept during the progress of the trial.

Deputy Sheriff Fred Pister, of Racine, Wis., a nephew of Mrs. Christine Feldt, was called to the witness stand to identify the knife Mrs. Feldt said Luetgert had given her the day before his arrest and he said Mrs. Feldt handed him the knife in July. The blades looked as if they had not been opened for months and the handle was rusty. When the witness opened the knife two big crusts of rust fell off, he said.

An Objection Made.

When the prosecution called Frank Bialk to the witness-stand as one of its last two witnesses to show the motive for the alleged murder of Mrs. Luetgert, there was every prospect that the State would rest its case to-day, as far as the direct evidence was concerned. But when an attempt was made to show Luetgert's alleged relations with Mary Simmering and other women, the defense entered a vigorous objection. Attorney Vincent protested that this line of evidence was highly improper, and he objected to it as incompetent. He declared that no motive could be drawn from it, and that it would simply tend to prejudice the minds of the jurors.

Attorney Phalen, for the defense, said he would not object to this evidence. The division of counsel for the defense on this point occasioned surprise. Ex-Judge Vincent declared the evidence was only collateral, and that its only effect would be to blast the reputation of Mary Simmering, who was to be a witness for the defense.

Judge Tuthill took the disputed point under advisement, and adjourned court until next Tuesday morning. The adjournment over Monday was taken to permit the defense ample time to prepare for its opening statement and the line of defense to be adopted.

A LITTLE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH

Born at Spencer House, London, Early This Morning.

London, September 18.—The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, gave birth to a son at 3 o'clock this morning at Spencer house, the Marlborough London residence. Both mother and son are doing well, according to the latest reports from the attending physicians.

A Poetess Declared Insane.

San Francisco, September 18.—Miss Flora Macdonald Shearer, a poetess of national reputation, has been declared insane, and was to-day sent from this city to a private asylum at Livermore. All of her relatives reside either in Scotland or on the Isle of Skye.

He is a Great "Pacifier."

Madrid, September 18.—Captain-General Weyler cables to the Government that he is perfectly confident of being able to "pacify" Cuba in four months.

THE VERSAILLES LYNCHING

EXCITEMENT IN RIPLEY COUNTY STILL VERY GREAT.

Mrs. Rittenhouse and Her Son Arrested—The Official Investigation—History of the Levi Gang—The Lynching of the Renos.

Osgood, Ind., September 18.—The excitement over the lynching of the five men at Versailles Tuesday night, and subsequent developments, was increased yesterday afternoon by the action of the deputy sheriffs in searching the houses of Mrs. William Jenkins and Mrs. Missouri Rittenhouse, relatives of the lynched men.

The officers first went to the Jenkins house, where they found a number of silver and plated knives, forks and spoons. The next placed moved upon was the residence of Mrs. Rittenhouse, about half a mile north of the village. The door was forced, and the deputies soon found what convinced them was a portion of the plunder for which they were seeking. In the parlor of the house they found three suites of upholstered furniture.

Up-stairs there were beds and bedroom furniture of all descriptions. There was enough to have provided sleeping accommodations for thirty men, and the deputies soon found what convinced them was the rendezvous of the gang just previous or just after a sortie, when they were lying low for a few days, to escape detection. There were four or five rolls of new rag carpet which had never felt tacks, and several pieces of dress goods in the same condition as when they came from the store. Ginghams, muslin, calicoes, one piece of satin and some table linen, which bore evidence of never having been used.

All of this was carried out on the lawn and it was piled up near the gate, and to it was added a new trunk, locked, but which felt heavy, and might contain considerable booty. This belongs to Mrs. Rittenhouse's son, Sam.

Probably Not Stolen.

It is generally believed that the officers made a mistake in taking away these things. All the neighbors say that Mrs. Rittenhouse is an inveterate "bargain fiend," and purchases many things for which she has no immediate use. Many of them, and the storekeepers as well, identified several of the articles seized yesterday as things she had bought and paid for.

Mrs. Rittenhouse expressed her utmost confidence of being able to prove her innocence of the charge of harboring stolen goods. "They will not find so much as this," and she held up a bit of cake crust from her supper plate, "in my house that has been stolen, and if the men had told me that they wanted to search my house, I would have unlocked and opened every door for them."

Meantime, while Mrs. Rittenhouse was telling her story, village marshal Ross approached her son Sam in the hall of the hotel, and placed him under arrest. He had instructions to arrest Mrs. Rittenhouse, but out of deference to her feelings, he waived the formality. The arrest was made upon the understanding that deputies were to come from Versailles and take them for the night to the county jail. But after the arrest of Sam had been made, a little diplomatic lying served to induce Sheriff Buesching to change his plans.

"They are under arrest, and will be kept here, all night," was the message sent over the telephone wire to the county seat. "They will be under guard all night, and will be at Versailles in the morning. If you send men for them to-night, they will not be taken alive."

The answer came back: "All right."

Three minutes later a train pulled in from Cincinnati. Unobserved by many of the loungers about the depot, Mrs. Rittenhouse and her son stepped on board. In another instant they were on their way to North Vernon.

The Official Investigation.

The determined efforts of the judge, prosecuting attorney and Sheriff Buesching to ferret out the actors in the lynching caused considerable uneasiness. Scores of witnesses from every part of the county were subpoenaed before the grand jury.

Mrs. Jenkins, the widow and niece of two of the victims appeared before the grand jury, heartbroken over her terrible affliction and bewailing in piteous language and sobbing voice her double bereavement.

In Eagle Creek, near where the mob left their horses, six short, green clubs were found to-day, stained with human gore, marking them as the terrible weapons used on the fatal night. They were carried off as relics. Spies are appearing on every side, and neighbors seem to distrust neighbors, for the last few hours have been productive of many startling revelations, and persons heretofore not suspected are being drawn beneath the ban. The officers are known to be in possession of all the plans, as well as the names, locations and purposes of the gang, and the traitor that betrayed them being unknown causes suspicion to point to each one, and at the same time officers have been hampered and harassed by the fact that many of their plans and intentions have been betrayed to the gang, but as the guilty party is known, he will in the future be unable to discomfit them.

The location of thousands of dollars' worth of secreted stolen goods has been discovered and the officers are preparing for an astonishing coup. Greensburg, Shelbyville, North Vernon, Madison and other towns will be called upon to contribute their part in proving that an extensive and strong gang of thieves have been operating in and about all these places. Nine hundred dollars' worth of goods are known to be secreted in one place, and men have made overtures to the officers for their surrender and the proof of who stole them, and each day the evidence is accumulating against the guilty parties.

Charles Aschcraft, who was out on bail for stealing, with William Jenkins on his bond, has fled the country since Jenkins was lynched and a new bond was asked for.

HISTORY OF THE LEVI GANG.

Well Known Years Ago as Counterfeiters and Desperate Men.

Versailles, Ind., September 18.—When Lyle Levi, one of the gang lynched at Versailles, came out of the army, where his comrades had known him as a fearless soldier against the Rebels, as well as a card sharper in camp, he returned to Ripley county and joined his brother Isaac on the old farm, which had been cleared off by the elder Levi in the pioneer days of the State. There was a large family of boys and one girl, who afterward became the famous Missouri Rittenhouse, queen of the counterfeiters and horse thieves, but is now a devout Methodist, living at Osgood, where she and her brother Lyle took the pledge at William Murphy's meetings.

Ike Levi had become acquainted with a counterfeiter in the days before the war, and to his brother he imparted the secrets of the craft which he had been taught. The Federal Government in those days had no close supervision over this law-breaking it now has, and the Levis soon found their new business a profitable one. The old homestead, in a remote part of the county, furnished them the necessary seclusion in their work. Trading up and down the Ohio river and in counties adjacent to Ripley, they disposed of great quantities of spurious coin.

Federal officers appeared in Ripley county late in the '60s. There was a brush of some sort with the Levis, but old residents fail to recall the exact nature of it. However, the officers disappeared, and whether they returned to their headquarters without accomplishing their purpose, or whether they were made away with, is a point of mystery.

"A Bad Gang."

In the early '70s the Levi boys had gathered a formidable gang about them, and, branching out into the horse stealing line, raids were made into neighboring counties, and even as far away as Ohio and Kentucky. After a while operations were carried on in the "home county" and this led to a vigilante organization among the farmers that quickly stopped the stealing in Ripley county.

Shortly after the war James Rittenhouse came out from the East and located on forty acres near Osgood. He courted Missouri Levi and married her. His marriage brought him in the gang, and soon he was the leader of it. He had been a skillful mechanic and under the tutelage of the Levis he became far more crafty in making coin than his teachers. He discovered a method of imitating gold that has been a marvel to secret service officers. The famous Webster-head plates for making the most dangerous counterfeit bill ever known by the Government seemed to have been in use about this time, and the Levis aided in flooding the country with the $10 counterfeits. The gang formed an alliance with the famous Driggs gang at Dayton, O., and the Pete McCartney crowd. It was suspected for a long time that the Webster plates, supposed to have been buried in a Mississippi river island, had been dug up and conveyed to Ripley county, but the treasury department claims now to have different information, although the Government has never located the plates.

In the latter part of the '70s Rittenhouse was captured, having passed some spurious gold coins that led to his arrest, and officers also found his outfit. His wife, Missouri Rittenhouse, a handsome woman, with dramatic ways, was also apprehended. She was sentenced to the female reformatory at Indianapolis, and he was started on a fourteen-years' term at the Jeffersonville prison. During her trial she almost won the sympathy of the jury by her little theatrical plays. Once she fainted in court. After her imprisonment she persuaded the matron to bring her before Walter Q. Gresham, who was then on the Federal bench, and there she pleaded for the release of her husband, who, she claimed, was dying in prison.

The husband was in the consumptive ward of the prison hospital. Judge Gresham was somewhat affected by the cunning woman's tears, and he took the matter under advisement. The next day the dying consumptive escaped from prison, and is still at large. He reached Mexico safely. A recent attempt of the Federal authorities to lure him into Texas failed. While Mrs. Rittenhouse was in prison her home was leased to a stranger, who, on turning over hay in the barn one day, three years ago, discovered $8,600 in bogus gold coins. These were exhibited in a store window at Osgood, and then sent to the United States Treasury, where the spurious coin was ranked as one of the best imitations ever sent in.

Upon her release Mrs. Rittenhouse returned to Osgood. Her brothers, Ike and Lyle, had both been convicted again for counterfeiting, the Government holding the family under close surveillance after its operations became so well known. These two men both served two terms. Lyle had been out of prison five years, and Ike, now an old man, had been out only two years.

Lyle was "Converted."

Six years ago William Murphy, a son of Francis Murphy, temperance evangelist, visited Osgood and held a revival. The Rev. Francis A. Guthrie, a preacher, who had but recently moved to the town, persuaded Lyle Levi to attend the revival. Lyle was converted, and signed the pledge besides. The preacher called on Missouri Rittenhouse, introduced his wife to her, and in a short time had the queen of the counterfeiters in the bosom of the church. There she has remained till this day, and Mr. Guthrie, in speaking of her to-day, said she is thoroughly reformed, and is a genuinely pious woman.

Mrs. William Jenkins, whose husband was one of the gang lynched with Lyle Levi, is a daughter of Lyle, and hence a niece of Missouri Rittenhouse.

Lyle Levi, who was lynched, was admitted to the church on probation, but was soon a backslider. The Rittenhouse home, now remodeled, ceased to be the haunts of counterfeiters and horse-thieves. In the old days it was a famous rendezvous, and at night the farmers hesitated to pass the place. The old house was a log cabin, weatherboarded, and with additions shooting out in various directions. It set back about two hundred yards from the road, with a creek on one side and wild shrubbery on the other.

Isaac Levi, the oldest of the boys, is now about eighty years old. About three years ago he was before Judge Baker, in this city, for counterfeiting, his old offense, but, on account of his age, he was merely given a year's sentence.

Lyle Levi was forty-nine years old the day he was hanged by the mob. "Bunk" Levi, another brother, now in Ripley county, is a prize-fighter of some local prominence, and only a week ago engaged in a contest with Pete Hostetter, the man who has been playing detective and trapped the gang on Saturday night. Tom Levi, the fourth brother, lives at Noblesville. He was once arrested for counterfeiting, but was shown to be innocent. Mrs. Rittenhouse, the sister, is sixty years old, and still retains some of her beauty.

In recent years Lyle Levi has kept a saloon in that part of Osgood known as "Texas." There have been dark rumors of affairs in that saloon, but none of these have ever resulted in arrests.

RELATIVES OF THE LYNCHED MEN

Two of Them Call on Gov. Mount to Urge Vigorous Action.

William Schuter, the father of Henry Schuter, who was lynched by the Versailles mob, accompanied by a brother of William Jenkins, whose life was taken, called on Governor Mount to-day and requested that nothing be left undone in the effort to uncover the lynchers and secure their punishment. Mr. Schuter is between fifty and sixty years old, and has the appearance of a man of respectability. Young Jenkins, who accompanied him, is just of age, and is a young man of frank, open countenance. The two refused to discuss the lynching outside the Governor's private office. Mr. Schuter said all the facts were known, and there was no information of interest he could communicate. He and young Jenkins were before the Ripley county grand jury yesterday, but, he says, neither was able to furnish any information of value.

Mr. Schuter maintains that his son who was lynched was not a bad man. Occasionally he drank to excess, and when under the influence of liquor he was sometimes troublesome. The only charge against him was that he recently, while under the influence of liquor, broke a pane of glass in the window of a barber shop and took out some articles of small value. It is denied by the elder Schuter that the son was a member of a gang of outlaws.

The Governor was interested in the story of the two men and spent nearly an hour with them. He assured them, as he has assured others, that every effort will be made to bring about the punishment of the men who participated in the lynching.

The sheriff of Ripley county has written the Governor that he is doing his part toward running down the lynchers.

Within the last thirty-six hours the Governor has received twenty letters from as many men of standing in different parts of the State, all of whom argue along the line that so long as men like Francis A. Coffin are recipients of executive clemency such outbreaks as that in Ripley county are to be expected. It is pointed out that the conduct of the lawless in some localities has become intolerable; that criminals have ceased to dread the courts as they once did, and that the people have become exasperated until it is not strange that the residents of one community decided to take the subject in hand.

LYNCHING OF THE RENO GANG.

A Correction of Misstatements—The Facts of It.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

The lynching at Versailles a few days ago has called forth many references to the "Reno gang," who, about thirty years ago, startled southern Indiana and the nation by their crimes. Defective memory, doubtless, causes many inaccuracies to creep into statements hurriedly made to reporters. An interview Thursday, however, in the Cincinnati Enquirer, and reprinted extensively, makes Chief Larry Hazen say many things that history will not bear out. One of these statements is that "old man Reno" was the head and front of the gang. "Old man," or Wilkerson Reno, father of the notorious Reno brothers, lived and died unsuspected of crime. The terrible fate of his three sons dethroned his reason, but he was harmless before and afterward until his death in 1875. His eldest son, Frank Reno, was the leader, with John a good (or bad) second.

There is so much inaccuracy in other parts of the interview that it can not be noticed here. In the early summer of 1868 Henry Jerrell, John Moore and Frank Sparks were taken from a wagon while being driven from Seymour to the jail at Brownstown and hanged to a tree, two miles west of Seymour. A month later three others of the Renos followed, namely, Clifton, Roseberry and Elliells, were taken from a night train while they were also being taken to jail, and hanged to the same tree. John Reno at this time was serving a twenty-five years' term in the Missouri penitentiary for robbing the county treasurer's safe at Chillicothe, Mo. Frank Reno and James Anderson had evaded justice by escaping to Canada after robbing a J., M. & I. train at Marshfield, near Scottsburg, of $96,000.

Sim and Will Reno were arrested without trouble in a Seymour saloon and put in jail at New Albany, the Brownstown jail not being considered safe. Later, Frank Reno and Anderson were extradited from Canada and also put in the New Albany jail, awaiting trial. There, on the night of December 8, 1868, and not near Seymour, the three Reno brothers and James Anderson were hanged from the banisters of the jail. A coach-load of men had secured an engine at night and made the run from Seymour to New Albany, where the terrible work was done, after a desperate resistance by Sheriff Fullinlove.

L. M. BOLAND.

Laurel, September 17, 1897.

IMPALED ON A BUGGY SHAFT.

Awful Accident to a Bicyclist Who was "Coasting."

New York, September 18.—The surgeons of Bellevue Hospital have very little hope that Joseph Losser, a young farmer, who was impaled on a buggy shaft while coasting down hill near Chappaqua, Westchester county, will recover.

Losser is robust, and his great vitality may possibly save him from death. He is twenty-four years old, and is known as one of the cleverest cyclists in the section of Westchester county in which he lives. He was coasting down a steep hill. At the bottom of the hill was Dr. James, of Pleasantville, who was in a buggy. Neither Dr. James nor young Losser saw each other until they were within a short distance of each other. The young farmer was such a skillful wheelman that he had full confidence in himself. The road was narrow, and it was necessary for the cyclist to run close to the buggy in order to pass. Otherwise he would strike the rough side of the road, and possibly be hurled off his wheel. When the horse saw the cyclist it shied somewhat, and young Losser was impaled on one of the buggy shafts. His wheel slipped from under him, and the buggy was nearly stopped by the force of the impact.

Dr. James leaped from the buggy and unhitched the horse. Then he rushed to the nearest house, returned with a saw, and sawed off the end of the shaft which had penetrated the young man's body. Dr. James did not deem it advisable to remove the shaft's end from Losser's body for fear of the flow of blood which would result. The young farmer was placed in the buggy and Dr. James drove rapidly to the Pleasantville railroad station. The last passenger had left for New York, but the milk train was to start later. Dr. James telegraphed to the Bellevue Hospital superintendent to have an ambulance at the milk station of the New York Central road at Forty-eighth street and Lexington avenue.

The physician had the young man placed on the milk train. The patient reached Bellevue early in the morning. Surgeons found that the shaft had penetrated Losser's body near the navel. It had pierced the stomach and made a hole about two inches in diameter. On the end of the shaft was a brass ferrule. There was some dirt on the end of the shaft, and this made the case still more serious.

An operation was performed at once, and Losser stood it well. He was unconscious when admitted, and has been in a semi-comatose condition since the operation.

ACTOR COOK ATTEMPTS MURDER.

Arrested in New York for Trying to Kill His Wife.

New York, September 18.—Augustus Cook, an actor, was locked up here last night on the charge of attempting to kill his wife, baby and nurse. Mrs. Cook is suffering from severe scalp wounds, the nurse has her fingers slightly cut, and the baby, although besmeared with blood, escaped unhurt. The alleged attempted triple murder occurred in the luxuriantly furnished apartments of the Cooks. The attack on the woman was preceded by a wrangle which disturbed the other tenants of the building. The woman's wounds are not dangerous. Mrs. Cook has gone to her father's home with the baby and the nurse. The weapon with which the women were attacked is supposed to have been an ax. Mrs. Cook will make no statement. Cook denies that he tried to kill the women.

Cook played the part of Napoleon in "Mme. Sans Gene" last season, and was with Daniel Frohman at the Lyceum Theater several years ago, where he made many hits in character roles. His reputation as a stage manager covers many theatrical ventures of more or less prominence. He formerly supported Rhea. The trouble with his wife is believed to have sprung from jealousy.

DOTS AND DASHES.

The free-silverites will nominate a candidate of their own for mayor of New York city.

The Sultan of Turkey and his council have accepted the powers' conditions of peace with Greece.

The President has arranged to leave Washington early next week for a short visit to Massachusetts.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt denies that the battleship Indiana was damaged in docking at Halifax.

The Great Dismal Swamp of Virginia and North Carolina, covering about 400 square miles, is afire from end to end, the result of the drought.

It is said in Berlin that Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary, has married Fraulein Hussman, formerly housekeeper for Herr Krupp, the great gunmaker.

The dead body of Mrs. McDonald, of West Hoboken, was found by a diver yesterday in the saloon of the steamer Catskill, which sank in a collision with the St. Johns in the Hudson river on Wednesday night.

The five children of Maria Billingsley, a negro woman living near Richmond, Ark., were locked in the house while their mother went to church. The house took fire and all the children were burned to death.

One thousand operators on the Chase lasting machine in the shoe factories of Brockton, Mass., and vicinity, struck yesterday. The strike fever has already spread to the edge-setters, and at several factories ten men are on strike.

In Hartford, Conn., is a young African negro, deaf and dumb, who claims to be a Hebrew. He says he comes from a town in Africa where there is a tribe of 25,000 colored Hebrews who speak Loschen Khodish, the language of the books of Moses.

A dispatch from Rome describes the suicide of a young foreigner, believed to be a German. He ascended Mt. Vesuvius while it was in eruption, lay down near the edge of the crater and then shot himself apparently with the idea that the lava flow would cover his body.

The Methodist Laymen's Association of the Central Illinois Conference adopted resolutions favoring the combination of the time limit of pastorates at five years and a national convention of the laity to be called not later than October, 1898, for the purpose of establishing equal lay representation at general conferences.

Three daughters of Preston Howard were burned to death in their home at Port Alma. The rest of the family escaped from the burning building. The girls were age sixteen, ten and six years. One of them had escaped, but lost her death in returning to assist her sisters. Mrs. Howard and two sons were seriously burned.

A CONFERENCE OVER CUBA

BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL LEE.

The Latter Urged to Return to His Post—Baron Fava's Recall—More Presidential Appointments—Other Washington News.

Washington, D. C., September 18.—Fitzhugh Lee, Consul-General to Cuba, had a long consultation with the President at the White House to-day. It was the first time General Lee had seen Mr. McKinley since his return to this country about a fortnight ago. He saw the President by special appointment, and all visitors were excluded during the progress of the conference, except Secretary Alger, who came over from the War Department and remained until after General Lee's departure.

The conference was a long one, lasting almost two hours. General Lee carefully reviewed the situation in Cuba, and explained at length all points upon which either the President or Secretary Alger asked for information. General Lee gave his own views very freely to the President, but after the interview he was very reticent about the nature of the report he had made. He said the President had not given him an outline of his policy.

It is evident, however, that the President is deeply impressed with the critical character of the situation in Cuba, as described by General Lee, as it is understood that at the conference he strongly urged Lee to retain his office, at least for the present, and to return to Havana at his earliest convenience.

As it has been strongly intimated for several months that ex-Congressman Aldrich would succeed General Lee at Havana, and that the latter probably would not return, the President's action to-day is construed to mean that he thinks it inadvisable to make a change at this juncture.

General Lee left here this afternoon for Covington, Va., but before his departure admitted that he would return to Cuba as soon as he had arranged his private affairs, probably about the middle of October. In private conversation with close personal friends, General Lee has expressed himself vigorously as to the situation in Cuba, and has been very emphatic in his condemnation of some of General Weyler's methods.

BARON FAVA'S RECALL.

The Italian Minister at Washington a "Thrifty" Person.

Washington, D. C., September 18. (Special to the New York World)—The cablegram announcing the recall of Baron Fava has been verified. He is to be retired from active service, and the Italian government has granted him a pension of thirty thousand lire ($6,000) a year. The Marquis Imperiali, who has been so long connected with the legation here, both as first secretary and charge d' affaires, is regarded as Baron Fava's probable successor.

Baron Fava has been a familiar figure in Washington's official circles for sixteen years. Being thrifty, he has lived with less ostentation and display than was pleasing to his fellow countrymen sojourning here. A party of distinguished Italian visitors calling on him not many years ago were astonished to find his legation situated back of a barber shop. Complaints were made of his parsimony. Recently a petition has been sent to Rome protesting against the manner in which he conducted the Italian embassy. He then received a hint that the King expected him to live in Washington in a style comporting with his rank and the dignity of his office. There was some improvement lately, but his recall has long been expected.

The British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, was notified some time ago, that in view of the fact that he is seventy years old, his retirement awaits the convenience of the Foreign Office. It is very likely that Sir Julian will be recalled before the new year. This will place Dr. Holleben, the recently appointed German ambassador, in the position of dean of the ambassadors.

Pensions for Indianians.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., September 18.—Pensions have been granted to the following Indianians:

Original—William J. Kercheval, Indianapolis; Harrison Anderson, Jeffersonville; John Phine, Pennville.

Additional—Isaac Striver, Akron.

Restoration and Reissue—Samuel M. Allen, Fulton.

Increase—Henry W. Newberry, Princeton; Peter Brown, Bedford; Jacob R. Johnson, Warsaw; Henry J. Bunkelberger, Hillsborough.

Original Widows, Etc.—Sarah A. Rader, Monroe City; Hannah C. Orvis, Yeddo; Mary J. Hickman, Rainsville; Laura B. Nash, Logansport; Mary Short, Lyford; Elizabeth Miller, Rigdon; Nancy Wallace, Alfordsville; Elizabeth Persinger, Cannelton.

Presidential Appointments.

Washington, D. C., September 18.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Charles M. Dickinson, of New York, consul at Constantinople; James W. Regsdale, consul at Tien-Tsin; C. C. Manning, of South Carolina, consul at St. Michaels, Azores; Benjamin F. Clark, of New Hampshire, consul at Bernambuco, Brazil.

Leander Bryan, marshal for the middle district of Alabama.

Silas C. Croft, surveyor of customs for the port of New York.

James C. Leftwick, receiver of public moneys at Montgomery, Ala., vice Larry W. Hunter, removed; Robert Barbour, register of the land office at Montgomery, vice Harrison Purcell, removed.

Luther Short's Successor.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., September 18.—The nomination of Charles M. Dickenson, of New York, as consul-general at Constantinople, deprives an Indiana man of a fat office. Luther Short, of Franklin, prominent in Indiana Democratic editorial work, has been the consul-general at Constantinople since shortly after President Cleveland's second term began. Mr. Short was appointed on the recommendation of Congressman George W. Cooper.

Colonel Robinson Retired.

Washington, D. C., September 18.—Col. A. G. Robinson, quartermaster's department, stationed at Jeffersonville, Ind., has been retired compulsorily, having reached the age of sixty-two years. This will result in the promotion of Lieut.-Col. James Gilis and Maj. C. F. Humphreys, and leave a vacancy in the grade of captain to be filled from the line.

Is This "Nepotism?"

Washington, D. C., September 18.—In the list of appointments announced yesterday was a cousin of President McKinley, also one of Vice-President Hobart. Frederick E. McKinley becoming receiver of public moneys at Guthrie, O. T.; and Edward F. Hobart, who was a candidate for Governor of the Territory, receiver of public moneys at Santa Fe.

Indiana Postmasters.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Washington, D. C., September 18.—Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Berne, Adams county, J. F. Lehman, vice H. S. Michaud, removed; Cynthiana, Posey county, T. J. Matthews, vice J. L. Blase, resigned.

Forged Express Money Orders.

Chicago, September 18.—Superintendent W. B. Brossie and route agent J. D. Gross, of the Pacific Express Company, have arrested at New Philadelphia, Ill., a man giving his name as Charles Hamilton, of Philadelphia. They declare him to be an expert forger of express money orders, by means of which the company has lost $1,200. Hamilton says he did not forge the orders, but was merely the man who went around and picked up the goods when they arrived at the different towns. He claims that the gang is located at Kansas City. The Adams Express Company is said to have lost through money order forgeries lately.

ARROYO WAS BUTCHERED.

Awful Death of the Assailant of President Diaz.

City of Mexico, September 18.—Early yesterday morning Ignacio Arroyo, who attempted to kill President Diaz, was literally hacked to death by a mob in the City Hall, receiving numerous frightful wounds inflicted with sharp and glistening stilettos.

When Arroyo was taken into the office of the chief of police Thursday afternoon he was in a desperate condition. His clothes were torn; he was hatless, and his long hair was disheveled. His face was contorted with passion and pain, but he betrayed no signs of fear. On the other hand, he began to act like a madman and finally worked himself up to such a frenzy that it became necessary to put him in a strait-jacket. He frothed at the mouth like a wild animal and hissed out that he had really intended to kill General Diaz and wanted to do it with the President's own sword. Arroyo, becoming exhausted toward evening, was given some food and later the strait-jacket was removed so he could sleep, the intention being to continue the investigation early this morning.

Accounts vary as to the number of lynchers, but from 100 to 200, judging by the condition of the rooms, must have entered the City Hall. The mob had gathered as if moved by a common impulse and sprang up-stairs like wild beasts. They broke through the doors and madly rushed to the front room, where the cowering, would-be assassin was confined.

The doors offered little resistance to the determined lynchers, having been constructed of wood, with glass panels. The latter were shattered in a jiffy, and the next moment both doors leading to the prisoner's cell were broken into splinters. The lynchers rushed pell-mell into the small apartment in their anxiety to seize the shivering criminal, almost dead from fright.

Butchered Their Victim.

Maurio Sanchez, an officer, and Antonio Milenez, a policeman, attempted to stay the advance of the mob, at first pleading in the name of law and order, and then threatening to kill the invaders, but they were unceremoniously thrust aside, each receiving painful bruises. The lynchers, with drawn stilettos, then proceeded to butcher their victim. So eager were they to plant their blades in the prisoner's trembling body that many narrowly escaped wicked thrusts intended for the President's assailant in the wild scramble for human blood that ensued.

Those who failed to get an opportunity to stab the prisoner while alive satisfied their thirst for vengeance by hacking his lifeless body to pieces. Not a single member of the mob left the hall until he had thus individually shared in the execution of one who had dared to assault the President of the republic with intent to kill.

Special Officer Cabrera, who was taking a nap in his office when the mob entered the hall, was soon aroused, and, although absolutely fearless, was powerless to check the mob's advance. After being repeatedly assaulted he ran to a window and fired his pistol for assistance. A number of police tardily responded and succeeded in arresting about a score of persons after the lynchers had left the City Hall, and there is doubt as to whether those arrested participated in the lynching. They will be subjected to a thorough examination in the police station in Callevenero, and if sufficient evidence is adduced upon which to hold them for trial, they will be confined in jail upon the charge of murder. Such a trial would be a novel proceeding, as the charge of lynching has never been preferred against any person in the annals of the criminal jurisprudence of the republic.

General satisfaction was expressed here as the news of the lynching of Arroyo spread through the city, although the more reflective people, especially business and professional men, said they deplored the act of mob violence, and feared it would be misinterpreted abroad. Some of the highest officials of the government said that they were wholly puzzled to account for this outburst of popular feeling, and regretted that measures had not been taken to guard the prisoner more carefully.

Clamoring for His Life.

From the moment Arroyo was arrested in front of the Alameda, or central public park, masses of people kept clamoring for his life, and taunted Lieutenant La Croix, who had the prisoner in charge, with not using his pistol on the criminal. A great crowd of the lower classes followed the gendarmes to the National Palace, where the prisoner was searched, and then, despite the remonstrances of the army officers, turned over to the civil authorities by request of President Diaz, who was opposed to having the man tried by a court-martial, and, in fact, advised a lenient policy, and accordingly the prisoner was allowed his full constitutional rights.

Acting on the wish expressed by President Diaz, Arroyo was taken under guard to the police headquarters in the City Hall. Arroyo evidently felt apprehensive of the crowd, who were determined to seize and lynch him, and he was carefully locked up at headquarters, when he appeared to be less fearful. The question has naturally arisen why the officers guarding Arroyo did not carry their revolvers, but it is explained that they had nothing to fear of the prisoner, who was quite helpless.

The body of Arroyo was dragged to the balcony with the evident purpose of throwing it into the street. His arms were badly cut, as he had evidently struggled with his murderers. When the tumult had subsided the body was taken to the Fourth police station, where an examination was made, showing a great, gaping wound in the left lung, a deep wound in the left side, one on the right shoulder, and others on the arms and feet. One of the gendarmes was wounded in the fight with the mob. Officer Sanchez suffered contusions from being trampled upon.

THE CRIPPLES WILL MEET.

Six Thousand Delegates Expected at a Unique Convention.

St. Louis, September 18.—St. Louis will on the 30th inst. entertain a convention of cripples. It is expected that 6,000 delegates will be in the Exposition building when the convention is called to order, and every man of them will be a cripple. It will make no difference what part of the human anatomy is missing or how it came to be missing, just so it is gone.

The originator of the gathering is William R. Trower, a flagman on the Iron Mountain railroad. He said he had sent out 20,000 circulars to all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico, and from reports received would have fully 6,000 delegates in attendance.

Samuel K. Darrah Killed.

Leavenworth, Kas., September 18.—A telegram received here says that Samuel K. Darrah, formerly a prominent citizen of Leavenworth, had been shot and killed on his ranch near Banning, Cal. No particulars are given. He was the father of Lieut. Thomas Darrah, U. S. A., now at Ft. Leavenworth, and Dr. Percy Darrah, of the University of Pennsylvania. He went to California three years ago.

WORLD'S RACING RECORD.

STAR POINTER MAKES A 2:01 MARK IN THE THIRD HEAT.

Fast Time This Afternoon in the Star Pointer-Joe Patchen Pace—Pointer's Remarkable Finish—State Fair Grounds Races.

The world's racing record was broken this afternoon by Star Pointer, who paced the mile against Joe Patchen in 2:01 flat. Star Pointer also holds the world's record for the fastest race against time—1:59¼.

The last heat of the race between the two famous pacers was run at 3:30 this afternoon on the State Fair grounds track. The horses scored three times and got a good start. Patchen led to the half, making the quarter in :29¾ and the half in one minute flat. Then Star Pointer stuck his nose in front and began to gradually draw away. He was two lengths ahead at the end of the stretch, which he made in 1:30 flat, and he finished three lengths to the good in the fastest time ever made—2:01. He would have beaten this if Patchen had been able to push him a little harder.

Holds the World's Record.

Star Pointer now hold the world's record in a race and the world's record for harness horses. This last was made on the Readville, Mass., track, August 28, this year.

Other Races.

In the concluding heat of the 2:16 trot (finished at 3:30 o'clock) Custa finished first, Black Seth second and Hans McGregor third. Custa won the race, Seth taking second and Mackey third money. Time, 2:13¼.

The last heat of the 2:21 pace resulted: Margery first, Indiana second and Little Pete third. Time, 2:12¼.

BANK FORCED TO SUSPEND.

The First National of Benton Harbor, Mich., Closes Its Doors.

Benton Harbor, Mich., September 18.—The First National Bank of this city did not open for business to-day, and National Bank Examiner George B. Caldwell, of Detroit, is in charge. About $90,000 is due depositors, and it is generally believed that 75 per cent. will be about as much as will be realized.

The suspension is not wholly a surprise. Deposits have decreased about $50,000 the past three months. The bank's capital stock was $50,000, with surplus of $40,000. James Bailey, cashier, makes no statement, excepting that in his opinion depositors will be paid in full. There is a crowd of anxious depositors about the door. They attribute the bank's embarrassment chiefly to bad loans.

Examiner Caldwell says the failure was due to the speculations of ex-Cashier James E. Bailey, "whose unwise investments and dangerous speculative tendency led to his removal last June." The bank is also burdened with a large amount of real estate, taken as security, which is not available for paying depositors. A thorough investigation will be made.

HENRY W. SAGE DEAD.

His Liberal Gifts to Educational Institutions.

Ithaca, N. Y., September 18.—Henry W. Sage died here, age eighty-three. Mr. Sage has been best known through his donations for educational purposes. He was a descendant of David Sage, who settled Middletown, Conn., in 1652. Mr. Sage was preparing for Yale when his family removed to Ithaca, N. Y., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1854 he established a lumber manufactory at Simcoe, Ont., and later, with John McGraw, another at West Bay City, Mich.

In 1873 he gave to Cornell University a college hall for women, which is known as Sage Hall. He succeeded Ezra Cornell as president of the board of trustees of Cornell University. He endowed the Lyman Beecher lectureship on preaching at Yale and presented to West Bay City, Mich., a public library which cost $10,000. He also endowed and built several churches and schools.

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

United States Weather Bureau, Indianapolis, September 18.

Thermometer.

September 18, 1896.			September 18, 1897.		
7 a. m.	12 m.	2 p. m.	7 a. m.	12 m.	2 p. m.
65	75	77	51	68	60

Barometer.

7 a. m.—30.14 | 12 m.—30.06 | 2 p. m.—30.05

Local Conditions.

Forecasts for Indianapolis and vicinity for the thirty-six hours ending 8 p. m., September 19, 1897:

Warmer; fair weather to-night and on Sunday.

General Conditions.

The low barometric area in the Northwest moved very rapidly eastward during the night; central north from Lake Superior, it covers the lake regions and Canada; elsewhere high barometric pressure continued over the country. The temperature rose west of the Mississippi, and it fell from 10 to 20 degrees east of the Mississippi south of the lakes. Light frost formed in Wyoming and near Lake Michigan. Fair weather continued and local rain fell only in western Texas, on the Virginia coast and on the north shore of Lake Superior; heavy rain (1.48 inches) fell at New Orleans, La.

Weather in Other Cities.

Observations taken by the United States Weather Bureau, at 8 a. m., seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Bar.	Ther.	Weth.
Bismarck, N. D.	30.14	50	Clear
Boston, Mass.	29.98	48	Clear
Chicago, Ill.	30.06	52	Clear
Cincinnati, O.	30.16	52	PtCldy
Cleveland, O.	30.08	46	Clear
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.00	74	Clear
Kansas City, Mo.	30.20	52	Clear
Louisville, Ky.	30.16	52	Clear
Moorhead, Minn.	29.98	50	Clear
New Orleans, La.	30.00	76	Clear
New York, N. Y.	30.02	52	Clear
Omaha, Neb.	30.08	54	Clear
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.14	50	Clear
St. Louis, Mo.	30.18	56	Clear
St. Paul, Minn.	29.90	50	Clear
Washington, D. C.	30.10	56	Clear

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Prof. R. A. Brown at Loogootee.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

English, Ind., September 18.—Prof. R. A. Brown, recently of Corydon, who was to teach the English school this fall and winter, has taken the contract of superintending the Loogootee public school, much to the disappointment of the public here.

THE GREAT DAY AT THE FAIR

GREATEST CROWD EVER ASSEMBLED ON THE GROUNDS.

Transportation Facilities Unequal to It—Delay in the Races and the Pointer-Patchen Event Unfinished—Story of the Day.

"Indianapolis Day" brought together the greatest throng of people that ever assembled in the State Fair inclosure. It was beyond the united railroad and street car facilities available for the Fair, and exceeded by several tens of thousands the capacity for sight-seeing at the race course. At 8 o'clock last night there were still 10,000 people in the grounds unable to get away. Monon passenger trains and engines were covered with people, and 500 of the passengers were inaccessible to the conductors. Street cars broke down or "stalled" on the curves. At 9 o'clock last night, after the service was once more in running order, cars with trailers, crowded with people, nearly all supperless and too late for their trains, were leaving the Fair grounds.

All day long regiments of the crowds in the grounds marched across the fields. The more favored ones in the stands and carriages shuddered at the thought of that great army attempting to get home after the events of the day had closed.

Hundreds of cars filled to overflowing carried thousands upon thousands of people to the grounds.

Expenses Paid.

Over 32,000 people passed through the gates before noon, and at that hour the Fair's expenses, including $6,000 for repairs, were reported paid in admissions. In the course of the day 43,000 Fair tickets had been collected. At the Monon terminal over 4,000 people bought tickets, and at the east gate the number was equally large.

Then there were fully 5,000 railroad coupon tickets which came in through the four gates, in addition to all the complimentary tickets, which numbered nearly another 5,000. The most conservative estimates on the crowd were 50,300. Ex-Governor Matthews, after a consultation with President Harris, of the State association, announced last night that 65,000 people had been on the grounds during the day, but this estimate was regarded as rather large.

There was more or less confusion, but for the most part people took things as they came, and made few complaints. It was a happy-go-lucky sort of crowd that took care of itself. There were complaints, however, that the management showed an inability to take care of the crowds. There was some sort of system up to noon, but after that time everything went as it pleased, and the people looked out for themselves. Many went hungry, but that did not seem to disturb them—it was Indianapolis Day, and what mattered the loss of a meal or two, as long as they got home alive, after seeing the great race.

The Special Programs.

Delay and confusion were caused by putting the Indianapolis special program on the track at 12 o'clock. This program, while pleasing to the Indianapolis people interested in the contestants in the special prize events, was not so well appreciated by others, and dragged along until the people who had come early to avoid the rush and filled the stand and lawn in front, were thoroughly worn out. It took nearly three hours to complete this part of the program. The races were scheduled to begin at 1:30 o'clock or earlier, but the men and women riders, the private and public, in a way, equipages and the delivery wagons held possession of the track until nearly 3 o'clock. The program was carried out in every detail, and while the big crowd in seeing distance applauded in a mild sort of way, the great multitude waited impatiently for the races.

The Indianapolis feature led to tiresome delays and unfinished races. Failure of the judges to handle the races promptly and the indulgence of the starting judge, who permitted drivers to consume the shining hours in failing to score, delayed the events of the day and caused widespread impatience.

The regular program dragged along for three and one-half hours with indifferent success and confusion, and it was nearly dark when the first heat of the great match race was called. This apparently was what the people had gone out to see, thousands of them from out of the city, expecting to witness the event and return home on early evening trains. But they were disappointed. The first heat, announced for 4 o'clock, did not come off till 5:30 o'clock, and it was dark before the second heat was paced, and even then the race was unfinished. Thousands left before the race, thinking it would not be called. Other thousands missed their trains and were forced to remain in the city over night. Starting Judge Updegraf was woefully slow in getting the horses started and seemed more concerned in being courteous to visitors in the judges' stand than to "pushing" the races.

He seemed unable to handle small fields of good starters, and kept the horses scoring time after time. Between the heats people had time to take a comfortable nap. Then the events were mixed up in a way which was contrary to all rules in harness racing, and at one time three unfinished events were on.

The Rush for the Cars.

By the time the first heat of the Patchen-Pointer race was over the people began moving like a huge wave for the street cars. The cars had been busy for six or seven hours carrying passengers to the grounds, and they could not get the people back to town in much less time. There was a surging mass of humanity about the narrow way leading from the grounds to the cars. Before the first rush of people had been started to the city, the racing for the day ended. Twenty-five or thirty thousand people pushed and struggled to get a ride. For a time the employes of the company tried to get the patrons to pass through the gates and buy tickets.

But the men broke down the fence and swarmed through the opening like droves of sheep. They boarded the cars before they could be drawn around the turn, where most of the people were waiting. Policemen and street car officers tried to drive the mass of people back, but they would not go. Control over the crowd had been lost. The people climbed on the cars and filled them to overflowing. The axles of two cars broke in two under their burdens and the passengers and train men upset the cars in the ditch to clear the track. Every available inch on every car was occupied. At one time nearly forty trains stood unable to move with their heavy loads from lack of power.

Motormen and conductors pleaded with passengers to let the cars move round the loop, but no one was willing to abandon his place and take a chance on getting it back. For about three hours the people continued their charges on the cars, and it was 10 o'clock before several thousand people could leave the grounds.

The Monon railroad had a train at the west gate of the grounds, and it was as heavily loaded with people as were the street cars. Passengers were on the engine and on top of the coaches. For more than two hours the train stood there, when half a dozen trips could have been made to the Union station by it.

Down Town.

When the people got down town they remembered that they were hungry, and they made a rush on the restaurants. Every place that had a bite to eat for sale was crowded with a horde of hungry men and women. The rush at the restaurants began about 6 o'clock, and lasted until midnight.

Those who saw the crush at the Fair grounds wondered that no one was injured or killed. But the jam there was no more difficult to handle than the army of visitors who tried to get to trains in the sheds at the Union station. At 5 o'clock the people began to pour into the station, and an hour later the waiting-rooms and approaches to the gates were packed with people. Between 8:30 and 10:30, when there were no trains leaving, the crowd continued to surge into the station. Some of the people started for their trains several hours before they were to leave the city. When the gates were opened to the shed there was a mighty push of acres of people. Scores of persons were carried off their feet in their haste to get to the cars. Many were finally forced to give up hope of reaching home last night, and went back up town to wait until this morning.

PATCHEN AND POINTER.

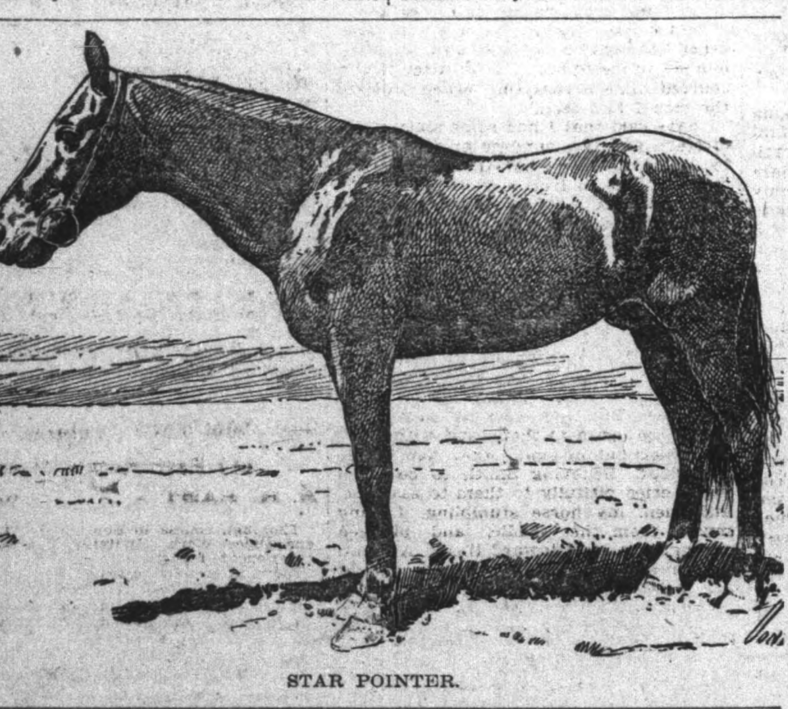
Each Took a Heat and the Race was Unfinished.

The sun hung low in the western sky yesterday evening when Joe Patchen and Star Pointer scored for the word that everybody had been led to believe would be spoken while there was certainty of finishing a race that could not last longer than three heats, except in case of a dead heat. The hour was 5:31 when the horses passed the wire, and starter Updegraf said "Go!" The event which 40,000 people came to see was started at least an hour and a half late.

The murmuring about the delay in starting the race was ominous more than once. Several times the crowd expressed itself by applauding demands for the match race when the starter was "jimmying" with slow fields of uninteresting horses. The spectators wanted to see the two important races of the day—the free-for-all pace and the match between the two great horses. The people considered themselves lucky to see the two slower classes, when they left. Thousands stood in the grounds and in the grand-stand for hours. It was estimated that 10,000 crowded into the grand-stand, while 25,000 stood in front of the stand and about the whole distance of the mile track. The crowd overflowed and took half the home stretch, and the police had the greatest difficulty in making a way for the horses.

The spectators placed the blame for the ordeal of the afternoon on the judges of the races and the starting judge.

Early in the afternoon there was a brisk wind blowing from the east, and it was hoped this would die out before time to call the race. At 4 o'clock this wind had died out, and the opportunity to start the race was excellent. Both horses had appeared on the track, and each had taken a warming-up mile. Patchen was exercised more than the bay horse, as it was the first time John Dickerson had ever driven him. Patchen, besides, wore his first pair of concave shoes, and they seemed to bother him forward. This was plainly evident when he scored for the word in the first heat. Just before the wire was reached he "knuckled over" in his right fore ankle and nearly fell. He broke, and the pair scored again. Twice this time he "knuckled," but Dickerson held him to a pace, and kept him from a disastrous break.



STAR POINTER.

The First Heat.

Near the pole the track was soft and mushy, and the turn into the home-stretch was loggy. The horses turned wide of it. In the morning the track was like a sea of mud. Superintendent Howland was besieged with offers of all kinds to make the track good in a few hours. One man said he would get five hundred sheep and drive them over the track, and this would dry it out. C. W. Williams tried this once with success at the kite track at Independence, Ia. It subsequently proved to be a failure except under certain conditions. Mr. Howland used the ordinary method of scraping and harrowing with success, and the track was in fair shape at 3 o'clock, when the first race was started.

There was not much to be seen of the great race when it was started. The fence was so closely packed with people that it was with difficulty the progress of the horses could be discovered. The timers were unable to catch the time at the quarters, and there is no official time for the fractional parts of the miles recorded. This was unfortunate, as there was a very fast quarter in the second heat. The horses scored for the word without introduction. Patchen went away unsteady and Dickerson was unable to carry Star Pointer to the quarter faster than :32, McClary driving an easy quarter half a length ahead of the black horse. The next quarter was an improvement, for Patchen crowded Pointer, and he had to pace the quarter a second faster, reaching the half in 1:03. Patchen was now steady and mechanical in his movements, but he had the soft footing, while Pointer had the good. The horses continued at the same pace to the three-quarters, reaching that ball in 1:34. They turned into the stretch in about the same position they left. Here Dickerson made an effort to make a close finish with Patchen, but Pointer was away in a flash and won the heat by a length.

The timers announced the time of the heat as 2:04¾. John H. Steiner, registrar of the American Trotting Association, who was in the judge's stand, said the time of the heat was 2:04. The timers were sent for and they exposed their watches, all agreeing at 2:04¾. The unofficial fractional time of the heat was: Quarter, :32; half, 1:03; three-quarters, 1:34, and the mile, 2:04¾.

The Second Heat.

It was dark when the two horses returned for the second heat. By agreement Patchen had the pole. Mr. Marks, his owner, and Mr. Murphy, owner of Star Pointer, agreed to this arrangement before the first heat. Patchen scored strong and fast, and the pair went away on the second score. There was a murmur of disappointment when Patchen showed at the quarter in 32½, and it looked as if the mile would be ridiculously slow for such horses. But in the second quarter McClary let Pointer out, and Patchen was only a neck ahead when the half was passed in 1:02¾ (unofficial). The next quarter was the fastest of the day, Patchen leading to the three-quarter pole in :29¾, and reaching the pole in 1:32½. The race from there home was exciting. Patchen had a length the best of Pointer, and Dickerson was laying the whip on the black fellow. McClary touched Pointer with the lash, and he responded with a great burst of speed, but not enough to take the heat from Patchen, who won by a full neck in 2:03. There were no official fractions of the mile taken.

Announcement was then made that the race would be finished to-day, and the crowd seemed not offended, when many declared they had seen a hippodrome. This opinion was freely expressed by hundreds. The summary:

Match race; purse $3,000; $100 added if record is beaten:

Star Pointer, b h, Brown Hal—Sweepstakes (McClary)	1	2
Joe Patchen, bl h, Patchen Wilkes—Josephine Young (Dickerson)	2	1

Time—2:04¾, 2:03.

In the opinion of horsemen there was no excuse for the delay in starting the big race. A heat of the 2:14 pace was started at 3 o'clock. Twenty minutes later either a heat of the match race or the first heat of the 2:25 trot could have been started. The judges, speed superintendent or somebody else ordered the 2:25 trot. This would have been all right if the match race had been put on after the second and final heat of the 2:14 pace. But to the surprise of all it was announced that after a heat of the trot and a heat of the free-for-all pace a heat of the match race would be called. There was distressing delay in calling the horses for each heat. Many thought it was premeditated delay, and said so. Some predicted that the horses would have a heat apiece and then carry the race over. Horsemen did not share in this opinion. The owners of the two fast horses were anxious to get away. Mr. Murphy's Guinette had an easy victory in the free-for-all pace, and he wanted to ship away last night. He did not expect Patchen to beat him a heat. Horsemen generally say Mr. Murphy and Mr. Marks would not be a party to any hippodrome. Each is wealthy and keeps fast horses for pleasure and not for money. Their rivalry is no less intense because they are friends. But the management may have taken a chance on a split-up race and caused the delay in this hope. Mr. Claypool, superintendent of the speed department, said there was no such purpose. The people who stood five hours waiting for the final heat did not express this opinion, however.

The 2:14 Pace.

It was nearly 3 o'clock before the first heat in the 2:14 pace was called. At that time the track was filled with people, and it took ten minutes to get the track ready for the heat. There were thirteen starters, Sweet Mash, Col. King, Minnie D, Colosis and Irax being scratched. The horses scored several times before being sent away, Prestoria Wilkes causing most of the trouble. When they did get off Brown Pilot took the lead at the quarter and held it the rest of the way. Down the stretch he was crowded closely by Nora L, and it was a pretty finish between the two and Namo; the others were badly strung out. The time, 2:10¾, showed that the track was rapidly getting into good condition. The second heat was a puzzler to the crowd. Brown Pilot held the lead to the quarter, but was forced to relinquish it to Nora L, who made a great spurt down the back stretch and through the third quarter.

It looked like an easy thing for the bay mare, but she eased up in the home stretch, thanks to the persuasive efforts of her driver, and Brown Pilot, under the impulse of a club, managed to win the heat and race. Nora L had a hard time in keeping from taking the heat. Even money was offered by horsemen in the stand that the heat would be given to Nora L, or that her driver would be fined, but Brown Pilot got the race, with Nora L second and Fairview third. The summary:

The 2:14 pace; purse, $600:

Brown Pilot, br. s., by Red Pilot (Beardsley)	1	1
Nora L, b. m., by Jake (Hignight)	2	2
Fairview, b. g., by Tyco (Bogash)	5	3
Namo, br. m., by Greatheart (Balzer)	3	7
Lightstar, ch. g., by Omegar (Marshall)	4	5
Argetta, c. m., by Grey Stone (Berry)	12	4
Chestnut Boy, by Pocahontas (Apple)	6	6
Mary A, b. m., by Jay Eye See (McQuiddy)	7	13
Redinola, b. m., by Redwald (West)	8	10
Richard Wilkes, br. s., by Billie Wilkes (Naues)	10	8
Prestoria Wilkes, ch. s., by Anderson Wilkes (Huston)	11	9
Nellie K, r. m., by Badger (Lake)	9	11
Wilkie Egbert, blk. g., by King Egbert (Mart)	13	12

Time—2:10¾, 2:10½.

JOE PATCHEN.

The 2:25 Trot.

The second race on the program, the 2:25 trot, was unfinished; three of the heats were won by three different horses, with seconds and thirds badly mixed up. Sixteen of the twenty-five entries faced the starter. The horses scored time after time without getting the word. The pole horse, Rustle, could not keep up with his field, and finally after six or seven attempts the bunch was sent off, with Rustle bucking to the eighth. Queen Almont made a good showing in the first quarter, but before reaching the half Eckstein collared her and opened a lead of several lengths. Eckstein won easily, with Acts Tell second and Queen Almont third. The time was 2:19¾. The second heat was a surprise. Eckstein was the supposed winner of the race, but he went wrong and finished ninth. The winner of the heat proved to be Dare Wing, who equaled Eckstein's time in the first heat. Nellie H finished second and Acts Tell third.

The third heat resulted in another horse showing in front. This time Estella assumed the lead early in the race, and won the heat by three lengths. This event was to be finished to-day. The summary:

The 2:25 trot (unfinished); purse, $500:

Estella, b f, Cecilian Prince (Mitchell)	11	6	1
Eckstein, b g, by Axtel (West)	1	9	8
Dare Wing, s m, by Egalite (Sanders)	13	1	11
Robert B, b g, by —— (Bell)	5	7	2
Acts Tell, b m, by Axtell (Lapham)	2	3	4
Nellie H, b m, by Strader's Hambletonian (Grear)	8	2	3
Queen Almont, b m, by King Almont (Layton)	3	8	5
Decision, b g, by Energy (Padgitt)	12	4	13
Barbour's Thread, b g, by Unknown (Pratt)	4	12	14
Lucy Porter, br m, by Com. Porter (Hudspeth)	7	5	6
Mczette, b m, by Ashland Wilkes (Evans)	6	10	10
Wight, s s, by —— (Smith)	9	11	7
Essie W, b m, by Wilkesdale (Hanes)	15	13	9
Peter Swift, b g, by —— (Bowen)	10	16	12
Rustle, br m, by Wilkes (Grundy)	14	14	15
Manganillo, b m, by Bonnie McGregor (Starr)	16	15	dr

Time—2:19¾, 2:19¾, 2:19¾.

The Free-For-All Pace.

It was then 5 o'clock and every one expected the great event to take place, but for some reason, possibly to let the wind die down or give the track a few more minutes in which to get into condition, the first heat of the free-for-all pace was called. The people expressed their dissatisfaction and the judges promised to bring out the two kings as soon as the one heat was paced. This race brought out the best field of the week—Guinette, Murphy's sensational breed-winner; Pearl C, the half-mile track champion; Bessie Bonehill, a consistent performer, and Choral and Hail Cloud, both fast but slightly outclassed. With this small field there was another long delay. The horses scored ten times before they finally got away. Starting Judge Updegraf seemed unable to get them under control, and the drivers did as they pleased. Bessie Bonehill had the pole, and when they were sent off held the lead to the eighth, with Pearl C second, Guinette third and the other two trailing. At the quarter Pearl C had forced her nose to the front with Bessie Bonehill second and Guinette third. In the back stretch Pearl C still had the lead, with the other horses in the same positions. Thus they swept into the stretch, when Bessie Bonehill went to the front. The finish was all that could be desired. A furlong from home McClary sent Guinette after Bessie and Pearl C, and the Murphy horse managed to get his nose under the wire just in front of Bessie Bonehill, with Pearl C a nose behind.

The second heat was an easy victory for Guinette, who took the pole at the start and held it all the way, at one time opening up a length between himself and Pearl C. It was a procession most of the way, although Choral and Hail Cloud changed places two or three times. Guinette won easily, with Pearl C second and Bessie Bonehill third. The time, 2:06½, pleased the crowd. The summary:

Free-for-all pace; purse, $800.

Guinette, b s, by Gambetta Wilkes (McClary)	1	1
Pearl C, b m, by Sir Roy Wilkes (Orendorf)	3	2
Bessie Bonehill, g m, by Empire Wilkes (Dickerson)	2	3
Choral, b m, by Crit Davis (Phelps)	4	5
Hail Cloud, b s, by Herchel (Bush)	5	4

Time—2:07½, 2:06½.

Notes of the Day.

George Starr drove Manzanillo in the second race, but finished last the two heats. The horse was drawn in the third heat.

There is a collection of crack drivers at the track this week. Hickok, Splan, Starr, McClary, Dickerson, Curtis, West and Bogash are all well-known reinsmen.

Orrin Hickok appeared on the track yesterday, driving Online between heats. Online will probably start at Terre Haute. Hickok was to drive Directum this afternoon if he started.

An attempt was made yesterday to send Lady Anderson, the guideless wonder, against her record, but the crowd on the track made it impossible, and she was taken back to the stable.

The track was in much better condition than was anticipated earlier in the day. Superintendent Howland's men were kept busy all night, and barring a wind the track will be as fine as silk this afternoon.

Thousands and thousands of people swarmed in to the track after the first heat of the match race to hear the time announced. It looked for a few minutes as though the rest of the program would have to be postponed on account of the crowd on the track.

Frank Bogash drove Fairview in the first race. In drawing numbers he got thirteen. This was the number he wore when he met with the accident in Columbus that nearly ended his life. He refused to take that number, and got No. 19. He won third money.

The prices of provisions on the grounds rose steadily during the afternoon. Twice there was a shortage of bread, and only a limited quantity could be got from the city. The bakeries were taxed to fill the demand down-town. By 5 o'clock the supply of provisions was about exhausted, and when the races closed there was not a restaurant on the grounds that had a thing eatable left.

The program boys added to the dissatisfaction by selling 4,500 of the regular Friday cards. The man who had the privilege had only 3,000 of Thursday's cards, and before the crowd found out that Thursday's program was to be given yesterday, he sold all of his stock of Friday's cards. Late in the afternoon correct slips were printed and were sold at the regular price, 10 cents.

Starting Judge Updegraf made a mistake in announcing the first race. Before giving the result of the first heat he said through the megaphone: "This is a great and magnificent audience, and it shows that prosperity has certainly struck Indianapolis." The mouth of the megaphone was pointed directly at a bunch of free-silverites, and while there was a feeble cheer, the hisses more than offset the response.

LAST CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES HERE

They Were Played with the Bobolinks This Afternoon.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost	Pct.
Indianapolis	129	94	35	.729
Columbus	131	85	46	.649
St. Paul	134	85	49	.634
Milwaukee	131	81	50	.618
Detroit	130	67	63	.515
Minneapolis	134	41	93	.306
Kansas City	138	41	97	.297
Grand Rapids	131	35	96	.267

The championship closed in Indianapolis to-day with two games between the Hoosiers and Bobolinks. The first game was called at 2 o'clock. The Indianapolis team plays Detroit Monday and Tuesday, and the race is over.

The Saints did not play yesterday, and Columbus lost. Fifteen points now separate the two teams, and the Discoverers will have to win a majority of the games yet to be played, or they may fall by the wayside at the finish.

Louisville defeated Bedford, and there will be no necessity in playing off the game between the winner of the National League championship and the Bedford team for the world's championship. Bedford might now play Indianapolis for the State honors.

WESTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Detroit Defeats Columbus—Milwaukee Wins Two Games.

Detroit, Mich., September 18.—In the sixth inning, with the bases full and one out, Tebeau objected to having an old ball that was fouled over the fence returned into play after a new ball had been called for. He used filthy language in addressing the umpire, and was fined and put out of the game. He refused to leave the grounds and showed fight when a roundsman tackled him. Three officers finally forced him out of the grounds. The Columbus team left the diamond and was in the 'bus ready to leave when wiser counsel prevailed and it returned, minus Tebeau, and finished the game. Detroit hit Wolters hard and won easily. Score:

Detroit.	H	O	A	E	Columbus.	H	O	A	E
Beard, 2b.	1	1	2	2	Hulen, ss.	0	5	3	2
Dung'n, rf	2	3	0	0	Mer's, lf-1b	1	4	0	0
Dillard, 1b	1	9	0	1	Genins, cf.	0	3	1	0
Hines, ss.	1	1	6	1	Frank, rf.	2	0	0	0
Nicholl, cf	3	2	1	0	Tebeau, 1b	0	6	1	0
Steinf't, 3b	1	2	2	0	Crooks, 2b.	1	1	2	1
Davis, lf.	1	2	0	0	McGarr, 3b	1	4	2	1
Troat, c.	0	7	2	0	Fisher, c.	1	1	0	0
Hahn, p.	1	0	0	0	Wolters, p.	1	1	3	0
					Butler, lf.	2	2	0	0
Totals	11	27	13	4	Totals	9	27	12	4

Detroit .... 0 0 0 2 5 0 0 0 0—7
Columbus .... 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 2—5

Earned runs—Detroit 4. Two-base hit—Steinfeldt. Three-base hit—Hines. Double plays—Crooks-Hulen-Mertes; Hulen-Tebeau; Nicholl-Steinfeldt. Hit by pitcher—By Wolters 1, by Hahn 1. Bases on balls—Off Hahn 6, off Wolters 2. Struck out—By Hahn 6. Wild pitch—Wolters. Umpire—Strothers. Attendance—1,350.

Milwaukee Wins Two.

Kansas City, Mo., September 18.—Milwaukee hammered Abbey at will in the first game, and the Blues lost. In the second game the Brewers did not hit so well, but the locals helped them out with nine juicy errors. Score:

Milw'kee.	H	O	A	E	K. City.	H	O	A	E
Nicol, cf.	4	3	1	1	Men'fee, lf.	0	1	1	0
Weaver, lf	1	4	0	0	Nic'son, 2b.	0	4	3	0
Daly, 2b.	4	2	6	2	Con'ton, ss	0	1	1	0
Staf'rd, 1b.	2	11	0	0	McV'er, rf.	2	1	1	0
Blake, rf.	0	2	0	0	Pickett, 3b.	1	3	5	1
Lewee, ss.	2	1	2	0	Meeks, 1b.	0	6	1	0
Speer, c.	3	3	0	0	Gear, cf.	2	2	1	0
Myers, 3b.	2	0	1	1	Bl'nford, c.	1	5	0	1
Barnes, p.	2	1	2	0	Abbey, p.	1	1	2	1
Totals	20	27	12	4	Totals	7	24	15	3

Milwaukee .... 2 1 2 4 0 0 4 2 *—15
Kansas City ...... 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Milwaukee 9, Kansas City 1. Two-base hits—Abbey, Stafford, Daly, Weaver. Three-base hits—Nicol (2), Daly. Wild pitch—Abbey. First on balls—Off Abbey 4. Struck out—By Abbey 4. Left on bases—Milwaukee 5, Kansas City 7. Double plays—Pickett to Nicholson to Meeks. Stolen bases—Blanford, Blake, Lewee, Myers. First on errors—Milwaukee 1, Kansas City 3. Umpire—Manassau.

Second game—

Milw'kee.	H	O	A	E	Kas. City.	H	O	A	E
Nicol, cf	2	4	0	0	Menefee, lf	0	2	1	1
Weaver, lf	3	0	0	0	Nich'lsn 2b	2	1	3	0
Daly, 2b	2	2	4	0	Con't'n, ss.	0	6	4	5
Stafford 1b	2	13	0	0	M'V'ker, rf	2	1	0	0
Blake, rf	1	2	0	0	Pickett, 3b.	1	5	3	1
Lewee, ss	0	2	7	0	Meeks, 1b	3	9	0	2
Speer, c	2	2	0	1	Gear, cf	1	1	0	0
Myers, 3b	0	3	2	2	Blanford, c	2	1	0	0
Barnes, p	0	0	2	0	Pardee, p	1	0	3	0
Reidy, p	0	0	1	0					
Totals	12	27	16	3	Totals	12	24	14	9

Milwaukee .... 4 4 0 1 1 0 2 0 *—12
Kansas City ...... 0 2 4 1 0 0 0 0 0—7

Earned runs—Milwaukee 3, Kansas City 6. Two-base hits—Gear, Blanford, Speer. Three-base hits—Nicholson, Meeks, Stafford. Sacrifice hits—Pardee, Daly. Stolen bases—Nicholson, Nicol, Daly. First on balls—Off Pardee, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Stafford. Left on bases—Milwaukee 6; Kansas City 5. Double plays—Nicholson to Connaughton, Connaughton to Meeks. First on errors—Milwaukee, 7; Kansas City, 1.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cleveland, Pittsburg, Baltimore and Philadelphia Win.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	85	34	.714
Boston	86	36	.705
New York	77	43	.642
Cincinnati	67	51	.568
Cleveland	61	59	.508
Brooklyn	56	66	.459
Washington	55	65	.458
Pittsburg	54	67	.446
Chicago	53	68	.438
Philadelphia	52	70	.426
Louisville	51	71	.418
St. Louis	27	94	.223

Cincinnati stopped at Cleveland yesterday and presented the Indians with a game. It was a one-sided contest. Rhines was batted out of the box and Ehret hit hard. Wilson did not let the Reds score after the first inning.

Pittsburg defeated St. Louis in two games. Both were easy victories. Elmer Smith played a sensational game in left field for the Pirates, and cut off several runs by his good work.

Baltimore and Philadelphia divided honors. Hoffer had much the best of Orth in the first contest, and the champions won with ease. In the second Dunkle, the latest addition to the Phillies' pitching staff, had the Orioles at his mercy, and they scored only in the first inning. Philadelphia managed to score two runs off of Amole.

Boston revenged itself on New York. The Giants were smothered under the avalanche of hits and runs scored by the Beaneaters. Nichols was invincible, and did not permit New York to score.

Brooklyn defeated Washington in a hotly-contested game. Up to the ninth inning the Senators had decidedly the best of the argument, but Swain went up in the air in the last inning, and the Trolley Dodgers batted out the game. The scores:

At Cleveland— R H E
Cleveland ...3 4 5 0 0 0 1 1 *—14 19 2
Cincinnati ..3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 10 2

Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson and Criger; Cincinnati, Rhines, Ehret and Schriver.

At Pittsburg—First game: R H E
Pittsburg ....2 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 *—6 9 2
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 7 2

Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Sugden; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Murphy.

Second game: R H E
Pittsburg ...2 2 1 0 2 0 0 3 *—10 11 3
St. Louis ....1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—4 10 4

Batteries—Pittsburg, Hastings and Merritt; St. Louis, Hart and Douglass.

At Baltimore, First Game— R H E
Baltimore ..1 4 0 0 0 0 4 2 *—11 16 0
Philadelp'a .1 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 0—6 11 3

Batteries—Baltimore, Hoffer and Robinson; Philadelphia, Orth, Becker and Clements.

Second Game— R H E
Baltimore ...1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 1
Philadelp'a .0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 7 2

Batteries—Baltimore, Amole and Clarke; Philadelphia, Dunkle and Boyle.

At Boston— R H E
Boston ......6 1 3 0 0 1 0 6 *—17 15 0
New York ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 9

Batteries—Boston, Nichols, Ganzel and Bergen; New York, Sullivan and Zearfoss.

At Brooklyn— R H E
Brooklyn ....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 3—5 12 2
Washington 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—4 12 4

Batteries—Brooklyn, Dunn and Burrell; Washington, Swaim and Farrell.

Life Limit in Temperature.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

Much attention is now given to temperature. The frigid atmosphere of the Klondike and the scorching sun of the torrid zone, are being discussed in their relation to human existence by many prospective miners. Opinions and data of experienced travelers vary in regard to the degrees of cold in Alaska and of heat in equatorial regions, and also in regard to the endurance that the human system has. The observations of Arctic explorers and of scientific men have shown that human life can not be sustained, even by the robust Eskimos beyond a temperature of 90 degrees below zero. On the other extreme, naturalists have stated that life can not be sustained, by the toughest African, in a temperature beyond 154 degrees above zero, thus marking the extreme limits of life 244 degrees. Or, in other words, taking the Farenheit freezing-point, 32 degrees above zero, as the medium line or initial point, human life can be sustained only within the limit of 122 degrees above and 122 degrees below that point.

The greatest degree of cold recorded by the Greely expedition in latitude 83.30 north, was 74 degrees. The Weather Bureau has given the extreme degree of heat, in August, at 20 above zero and the extreme degree of cold, in February at 52 degrees below zero, at Point Barrow, in the extreme north part of Alaska. In the higher altitudes of the Alaskan mountains the average temperature of the winter months has been given at 59 degrees below zero. This extreme degree of cold calls loudly for fire without, and for the fire of the richest food, consisting of oils or fats, corn bread, beans, bacon, etc., within, in the greatest quantity compatible with quick, rapid digestion. The long nights of twenty hours conduces to protracted and sound sleep, which, by a wise provision of nature, develops more animal heat than is developed during the waking hours of day, and this condition enables every one to withstand the severity of the Arctic temperature, which severity could not be endured through months of twenty hours' daylight. This internal fuel is the essential article for Alaska life during eight months of the year.

JAMES BRADEN.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

THE WEEK'S LONDON TALK

THE "GHOST" OF ANNE BOLEYN FRIGHTENS THE GUARDS.

A Royal Residence in Ireland Probable—The Duke and Duchess of Aosta to Separate—Personal and Theatrical Notes.

Special Cable Letter—Copyrighted.

London, September 18.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have announced their intention of paying several visits to London, in order to encourage the winter season, the tradesmen of the metropolis having succeeded in conveying respectful hints to his royal highness that otherwise the season was certain of failure, which would be followed by a consequent depression in trade, owing to the social reaction which set in after the celebration of the Queen's diamond jubilee.

In spite of official frowns and attempts to suppress the chatter, it has leaked out that the detachment of Foot Guards quartered at the tower of London swear that the sentries on night duty have seen the ghost of Anne Boleyn, the unfortunate wife of the much-married King Henry VIII, whom he caused to be beheaded on May 19, 1536. The ghost of Queen Anne Boleyn is only supposed to appear on the eve of the death of a member of the royal family, and therefore the matter has been made the occasion for considerable gossip.

The Marquis De Leuville, it is announced, has gone to Paris with the object of challenging all the detractors of Prince Henry of Orleans so long as the prince is unable to wield a sword in his own defense.

The King of Siam has returned to Taplow court from France, and will remain there until October 1.

An Unhappy Royal Marriage.

The relations between the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, the former being the oldest nephew of the King of Italy and the latter being Princess Helena of Orange, daughter of the late Count of Paris, are once more reported to be strained, and it is further stated that their separation is only a question of a short time. Although they were only married about two years ago in June, 1895, in June 1896, the Figaro announced that the marriage had turned out to be very unhappy for both parties, and that a judicial separation was only prevented by the intervention of the Duke of Aumale.

The duchess refused to be reconciled to her husband and kept separate apartments. In December of the same year there was held a family council of the members of the houses of Savoy and Orleans, at the end of which it was announced that the Duke and Duchess of Aosta had been induced to abandon their intention of an immediate separation.

But when the duchess was here last week she declared she would never live in Italy again. The mother of the Countess of Paris has done all she can to soothe the ruffled feelings of the duchess, but all her efforts to make her change her mind seem to have been unavailing, and it is generally admitted that her separation from the duke is again looked upon as being almost inevitable.

Merely a Suggestion.

A curious suggestion has been made with the object of emphasizing the union of the British Empire, and it is meeting with considerable favor. The idea is, that, in place of such distinctive names—Canada, Australia, etc., the designation of the British Empire should be applied to all the countries under British rule. Under this plan 'Great Britain proper' will be known as the British Empire—Central Canada would be known as British Empire—Northwest, etc.

The increasing number of cycling ardents is leading to demands for legislation to abate the public danger. There were ten deaths and a score of dangerous injuries among bicycle riders during the first half of the present week.

A royal residence in Ireland now appears to be within reach, since the Queen seems to support the proposition. In a long letter to the Duchess of York congratulating her upon the success of her recent tour with her husband in Ireland, her Majesty asks if she would like to spend a part of each year in Ireland. On the other hand, Michael Davitt declares the Irish don't want royalty in Ireland, and he asserts that the Duke and Duchess of York mistook Irish hospitality for loyalty.

William Waldorf Astor is about to erect a huge Napoleon marble fountain at Cliveden, his magnificent estate on the Thames, formerly owned by the Duke of Westminster.

Some General Notes.

It is understood that a syndicate has "cornered" all of artist Whistler's future work in this country, securing exclusive control, and that a gallery exclusively Whistlerian shortly will be opened.

About the middle of October an exhibition will be opened at the Imperial Institute of all the jubilee gifts and addresses presented to the Queen during the celebration of her jubilee. Half of the proceeds will go to the Prince and Princess of Waes hospital fund, the contributions to that charity having fallen far short of expectation, reaching only a total of $925,000.

The latest development in the use of waste is a scheme to produce hot water at 1 cent a gallon from the waste heat of the street gas-lamps. A machine for this purpose has been exhibited, and appears to work effectively. The various authorities of the poorer districts of London are considering its introduction into the streets. The Paris Municipal Council is debating a scheme to furnish cheap baths in small buildings erected on the sidewalks.

An agitation which has assumed proportions in Paris is against a proposal of the Municipal Council to raise the Octroi duties from 19 to 20 centimes on each bottle of champagne. The winegrowers declare this extra tax will materially affect the consumption of champagne.

The unclaimed jewels and curios to the value of $150,000 which were found in the ruins at the Charity Fair, in the Rue Goukan, which occurred on May 4 last, have been sold at auction. The money realized is to remain bonded for thirty years, after which all the money unclaimed goes to the state.

The London County Council has undertaken to reform or abate the nuisances of this city, so far as the shouting of newspaper boys is concerned.

An Increase in Lunacy.

The report of the asylum committee of the London County Council shows there has been an alarming increase in lunacy during the last nine years, especially in London. The population of London is 14.59 of the inhabitants of England. London's proportion of insane persons is 19.87. Dr. Cloye Shaw, an expert on the subject, says: "There is no doubt that as regards the nature of lunacy we are doing all in our power not to stamp out, but increase. This is largely due to the want of asylum accommodations, the technically cured being discharged before they are really cured and thus adding further chances for transmitting lunacy."

Theatrically the week has been distinguished by four first performances, including that of "Francillon," which takes place to-night. The most praiseworthy one was that of "A Summer's Day," by Henry V. Esmond, a young actor, who has played in America. Other productions were "The White Feather" and John T. Day's "The Purser."

CHAINED IN THE SHIP'S HOLD.

An Alleged Insane Man Who was Cruelly Treated.

New York, September 18.—The Press this morning says: From what the captain of the bark said, the police expected to find a mad man on board the Spena, which arrived from Italy last evening and anchored off Staten Island. What Police Captain Schultz did find when he halted at the opening of a pit in the bow of the bark made him draw back. In the darkness there was a crouching object worming itself from one wall to the other with chains clanking about it and moans sounding feebly.

Captain Schultz thought at first that it was a dog chained to the floor, but the matted beard and long unkempt hair covered the face and head of a man. His eyes shone with an unnatural light. With a cold chisel the rivets in the chain were cut from the man's legs and from his arms. He told his name, Stefano Spagnaio and said that he had shipped from Alasia, Italy.

Six weeks ago, he said, he was attacked by Captain Frazego and the crew without cause, terribly beaten and put into irons. He pointed to his gray hair as a result of that experience. The mate, he said, accused him of shirking, and all the officers abused and jeered him. Kicks and ropes' ends finished what words began, he said.

Captain Frazego related the conduct of the sailor during the first part of the voyage and explained that the man threatened the lives of several of the crew. "He became violently insane," said the captain, "so dangerous that it was necessary to put him in chains."

The police took the sailor to Bellevue Hospital. The interpreter who translated the sailor's story said last night that the man is sane. The sailor showed his scarred and bruised legs, and said that when he begged for mercy the captain only laughed at him.

FIGEL HELD FOR MURDER.

Accused of Killing Isaac Hoffman, His Former Employer.

San Francisco, Cal., September 18.—Judge Campbell to-day held Theodore Figel, formerly bookkeeper for Hoffman, Rothschild & Co., of this city, to answer to the charge of having murdered his employer, Isaac Hoffman, in his office on the evening of June 1 last, and remanded him to the custody of the sheriff without bail. Figel has already been held to answer to several charges of forgery and embezzlement. It is the theory of the prosecution that he murdered his employer after the latter had informed him that his thefts had been discovered and threatened him with exposure.

Although in receipt of a salary of $200 a month only, Figel owned a stable of thoroughbreds, and was known as a "plunger" on local tracks.

Later, Judge Cook issued a writ of habeas corpus, returnable on Tuesday next, at the instance of David Figel, father of Theodore, requiring the sheriff to show cause why the young bookkeeper should not be released from custody. The petition for the writ is based upon the claim that no evidence has been produced to show that Isaac Hoffman, for the murder of whom Figel was held to answer, was murdered.

See the new sideboards. Wm. L. Elder.

YOU CAN NOT CURE PILES

By Internal Remedies

The only sure way to cure every form of piles is to use a remedy like the Pyramid Pile Cure, which is applied directly to the parts affected, and its wonderful healing effects are apparent from the first application, because the medicinal properties are rapidly absorbed by tissues and sensitive membranes of the rectum, and the cure is made speedily and almost before the patient is aware of it every trace of piles has left him.

This is one of the reasons why the Pyramid Pile Cure has been so uniformly successful. It is applied directly just where it is needed and where it will do the most good. Not by the roundabout way of the stomach, nor by the harsh, barbarous methods of various surgical operations and so-called systems.

Direct application to the seat of disease is the only rational way, and this is fully accomplished by the Pyramid Pile Cure.

If the voluntary testimony of thousands who have tried this remedy is worth anything, then no sufferer has any excuse for longer delaying in giving it a fair trial, knowing that when you do so the Pyramid Pile Cure will have made one more friend, the best possible advertisement we can have. The chief advantages of the remedy are: It cures without pain, the cure is lasting, it contains no poison, and lastly, it is the cheapest and quickest cure yet found. Your druggist can tell you what it has done for others. Sold by druggists at 50c and $1 per package.

A book on cause and cure of piles mailed free by addressing Pyramid Drug Co., Albion, Mich.

BED WETTING

is rarely the fault of children, they can't help it, because they are too young to exercise the will power of a grown person to arise out of sleep when troubled with Irritable Bladder or Weak Kidneys.

Parents can help and prevent it, so they tell us in their letters, because it can be

CURED

The Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills I got from you for kidney trouble were given to my son according to directions, and, so well were we pleased with the result after a few days' trial, I purchased a full box of the Sparagus Pills, and a box of the Little Liver Pills. Before taking these pills our boy had to get up at night, and very often wet the bed. At school he was forced to leave the room several times a day on account of kidney and bladder weakness. Now he can remain throughout the session, and is just about well. I certainly think Dr. Hobbs Kidney Pills is the best medicine we ever used. We tried several other kinds without producing any good effect.

W. H. BRANER, 411 South East street, Jacksonville, Ill.

HOBBS
Sparagus Kidney Pills
HOBBS REMEDY CO., Proprietors, Chicago.

THIS STYLE

Is the Last "Last" that has been made! Superb in shape! New in idea—splendid in material—moderate in price, and sold at

"THE FASHION"
10 North Pennsylvania St.
(Ladies' Shoe Store.)

JAS. N. MAYHEW,
MANUFACTURING
OPTICIAN
LENSES AND FRAMES A SPECIALTY.
No. 13 North Meridian St., Indianapolis.

A LETTER TO WOMEN

From Mrs. James Corrigan.

For seventeen years I have suffered. Periods were so very painful that I would have to go to the doctor every month.

He said that I had an enlargement of the womb, and told my husband that I must undergo an operation, as I had tumors in the womb, and it was a case of life or death.

I was operated upon twice, but it did not seem to do me any good, it made me very weak. I was troubled with the leucorrhœa a great deal.

I also suffered with the sick headache, vomiting spells, backache all the time, terrible pain in my left side, chills, loss of appetite, and could not sleep nights. After taking several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, some Liver Pills, and using your Sanative Wash, I recovered.

I can eat well, and every one that sees me tells me I am a different person. I can do all my own work, sleep well and feel well. I am growing stronger every day, and am able to go out and enjoy a walk and not feel all tired out when I return, as I used to. I doctored for sixteen years, and in all those years I did not feel as well as I do at the present time. I wish that every woman that is troubled as I was, would try that medicine. Oh! it is so good to feel well, and it is all owing to Mrs. Pinkham's kind advice and medicine.

—MRS. JAMES CORRIGAN, 284 Center St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Cool Weather
You'll Need a Fall Overcoat

No house in the city shows anything like the full and choice selection of

Covert Cloths

(just the thing for top coats) that we do, Many exclusive patterns. We make these handsome cloths into elegant, fashionable, well-fitting coats at

$20 and upward.

Every good dresser should see these cloths.

Kahn Tailoring Co
22 and 24 E. Washington St.
Our specialty: Evening Dress Suits for gentlemen.

ROOFING "Arrow Brand" refined Trinidad Asphalt and Gravel. The only life-time roof. No repairs. Guaranteed ten years. Hundreds of references.
Teleph. 1563. H. H. SYMMES CO.
39 S. Alabama St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Telephone 578

That's our bottling department, and we deliver promptly at your home

TONICA, CREAM ALE, BUDWEISER, WIENER, EXPORT, DUBLIN PORTER, BOCK, STOCK ALE, HALF AND HALF, PILSENER, CHAMPAGNE, SPECIAL BREW, HOP ALE, OLDEN ENGLISH ALE.

INDIANAPOLIS BREWING CO

POSTUM CEREAL
THE GRAIN COFFEE
MAKES RED BLOOD ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

"Domestic"

'Tis truly said
This is the bread
We should be fed.

Ask your grocer for Parrott & Taggart's "Domestic." Insist upon having it; also

Taggart's Butter Crackers

"SHREWSBURY"

BY STANLEY J. WEYMAN.

Copyrighted, 1897, by Stanley J. Weyman.

CHAPTER XXXVI (Continued.)

In fine, I was so far from being persuaded that Smith had expected company that I gravely suspected that he had made quite other arrangements—arrangements of the most perfidious character. And as the horses' hoofs rang monotonously on the hard road, and we rose and fell in the saddle, and I peered forward into the gloom, fearing all things and doubting all things, for certain I feared and doubted nothing so much as I did the dark and secret man beside me, whose scheming brain, spinning plot within plot, each darker and more involved than the other, kept all my ingenuity at a stretch to overtake the final end and purpose he had at heart.

Indeed, I despair of conveying to others how gravely this somber companionship and more somber uncertainty aggravated the terrors of a journey that at the best of times must have been little to my taste. To the common risks of the road, deserted at that hour by all save cut-purses and rogues, was added a suspicion, as much more harassing than these as unseen dangers ever surpass the known. It was in vain that I strove to divert my mind from the figure by my side; neither the bleak heath above Greenwich—whence we looked back at the reddish haze that canopied London, and forward to where the Thames marshes stretched eastward under night—nor the gibbet on Dartford Brent, where a body hung in chains, poisoning the air; nor the light that shone dim and solitary far to the left across the river, and puzzled me until he told me that it was Tilbury—neither of these things, I say, though they occupied my thoughts by turns and for a moment had power to drive him from my mind, or divert my fears to dangers more apparent. And in this mood, now glancing askance at him, and now moving uneasily under his gaze, I might have ridden to Rochester if my ear had not caught—I think when we were two or three miles short of the city—the sound of a horse trotting fast on the road behind us.

At first it followed so faintly on the breeze that I doubted, thinking it might be either the echo of our hoofs, or a pulse beating in my ears. Then on a hard piece of ground it declared itself unmistakably; and again as suddenly it died away.

At that I spoke involuntarily. "He has stopped," I said.

Smith laughed in his teeth. "He is crossing the wet bottom, fool, by the creek," he said.

And before I could answer him the dull sound of a horse galloping fast—but moving on the turf that ran alongside the road—proved him to be right. "Draw up!" he whispered, in something of a hurry, and then as I hesitated, "Do you hear?" he continued, sharply seizing my rein. "What do you fear? Do you think that night birds prey on night birds?"

Whatever I feared, I feared him more; and, turning my horse, I sat shivering. For, notwithstanding his confident words, I saw that he was handling his holster; and I knew that he was drawing a pistol; and it was well that the suspense was short. Before I had time for many qualms, the horseman, a dark figure lurched on us through the gloom, pulled his horse on to its haunches, and, with raised hand, cried to us to deliver.

"And no nonsense!" he added, sharply. "Or a brace of balls will soon—"

Smith laughed. "Box it about!" he cried.

"Halloo!" the stranger answered, taking a lower tone; and he peered at us, bending down over his horse's neck. "Who are you, in fly by night?"

"A box-it-about!" my companion answered with tartness. "That is enough for you. So good-night. And I wish you better luck next time."

"But—"

"St!" Smith answered, cutting him short. "I am going to my father and the less said about it the better."

"So? Well, give him my love, then. And backing his horse, the stranger bade us good night, and, with a curse on his bad fortune, turned and rode off. Smith saw him go, and then wheeling, we took the road again.

Safely, however, as we had emerged from this encounter, and far as it went toward proving that we bore a talisman against the ordinary perils of travelers, it was not of a kind to reassure a law-abiding man. To be hung as the accomplice of footpads and hightobys was scarcely a better fate than to be robbed and wounded by them, and I was heartily glad when we found ourselves in the outskirts of Rochester,, and stopping at a house of call outside the sweeping city, roused a drowsy hostler and late as the hour was, gained entrance and a welcome.

I confess, that safe in these comfortable quarters on a sanded hearth before a rekindled fire, with light and food and ale at my elbow, and a bed in prospect, I found my apprehensions and misgivings less hard to bear than on the dark road above Tilbury flats. I began to think less of the body creaking in its irons on the gibbet above Dartford, and more of the chance of ultimate safety. And Smith, growing civil, if not genial, I went on to count the hours that must elapse before, our miserable mission accomplished, I should see London again. After all, why should I not see London again? What was to prevent me, whereby the hindrance? In three days, in three days we should be back. So I told myself; and looking up quickly, met Smith's eyes brooding gloomily on me.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Such a night ride as I have described would have been impossible, or at least outrageously dangerous, a year or two later, when a horde of disbanded soldiers, dismissed from the colors by the peace of Ryswick, took to the roads for a subsistence, and for a period, until they perished miserably, made even the purlieus of Kensington unsafe.

At the time of which I write we ran risk enough, as has been demonstrated; but the reasons which induced Smith to leave London at that hour and under cover of darkness may be conceived! Apparently they did not extend to the rest of the journey; for, after lying late at Rochester, we rode on by Sittingbourne to Feversham, and thence, after a comfortable dinner, turned south by Badlesmere and so toward Ashford, where we arrived a few minutes after nightfall.

Those who are acquainted with the old inn at the entrance into Ashford will remember that the yard and stables are as conspicuous for size and commodiousness as the house, a black and white building, a little withdrawn from the street, is strikingly marked by the lack of those advantages. I believe that the huge concourse thither of cattle drovers at the season of the great fairs is the cause of this; those persons lying close themselves, but needing space for their beasts. And at such times I can imagine that the roomy enceinte, and those long lines of buildings, may be cheerful enough.

But seen, as we saw them, when we rode in, by the last cold light of a dull evening, with nothing clear or plain save the roof ridge, and that black against a pale sky, they and the place looked infinitely dismal. Nor did any warmth of welcome, or cheerful greeting, such as even poor inns afford to all and sundry, amend the first impression of gloom and decay, which the house and its surroundings conveyed to the mind. On the contrary, not a soul was to be seen, and we had ridden half way across the yard, and Smith had twice called "House! house!" before any one was aroused.

Then the upper half of a stable door cracked open, and a man holding up a great horn lanthorn, peered out at us.

"Are you all asleep?" cried my companion. And when the man made no answer, but still continued to look at us, "What is in the house," he added angrily, "that you stick out your death's head, to frighten company? Is it lace or old Nantz? Or French goods? Any way, box it about and be done with it, and attend to us."

"Right, master, right; I am coming," the man answered, suddenly rousing himself; and opening the lower half of the door, he came heavily out. "At your service," he said. "But we have little company."

"The times are bad?"

"Ay, they looked a bit better, six months back."

"But nothing came of it"

"No; worse luck."

"And all that is called for now is common hollands, I suppose?"

The fellow grinned. "Right," he said "You have the hang of it, master."

My companion slid to the ground, and began to remove his pistols and saddlebag. "Still you have some guests, I suppose?" he said.

"Aye, one," the man answered slowly, and, I thought, reluctantly.

"Is he, by any chance, a man of the name of—but never mind his name," Smith said. "Is he a surgeon?"

The hostler or host, for he had the air of playing both parts, a big, clumsy fellow, with immobile features and small eyes, looked at us thoughtfully and chewed a straw. "Well, maybe," he said at last. "I never asked him." And without more he took Smith's horse by the rein and lurched through the door into the stable, the lanthorn swinging in his hand as he did so, and faintly disclosing a long vista of empty stalls and darkling roof. As I followed, leading in my sorry mare, a horse in a distant stall whinnied loudly.

"That is his hack, I suppose?" said Smith; and coolly taking up the lanthorn, which the other had that moment set down, he moved through the stable in the direction whence the sound had come.

The man of the house uttered something between an oath and a grunt of surprise; and letting fall the flap of the saddle, which he had just raised that he might slacken the girths, he went after him. "Softly, master," he said; "every man to his—"

But Smith was already standing with the lanthorn held high, gazing at a handsomely shaped chestnut horse that, pricking its ears, turned a gentle eye on us and whinnied again. "Umph, not so bad," my companion said. "His horse, I suppose?"

The man with the straw looked the animal over reflectively. At length, with something between a grunt and a sigh, "He came on it," he said.

"He won't go on it in a hurry."

"Why not?" said the man, more quickly than he had yet spoken; and he looked from the horse to my companion with a hint of hostility.

"Have you no eye?" Smith answered roughly. "The off-fore has filled; the horse is as lame as a mumper!"

"Gammon!" cried the other, evidently stung. And then, "You know a deal about horses in London! And never saw one or a blade of green grass, maybe, until you came Kent way!"

"As you please," Smith said indifferently. "But my business is not with the horse, but the master. So take us in, my good friend, and give us supper, for I am famished. And afterward, if you please, we will see him."

"That is as he pleases," the fellow answered sulkily. But he raised no second objection; and when we had littered down the horses, he led the way into the house by a back door, and so along a passage and down a step or two, which lands us in a room with sanded floor, a fire and a show of warmth and comfort, as welcome as it was unexpected. Here he left us to remove our cloaks, and we presently heard him giving orders and bustling in the kitchen.

The floor of the room in which he had left us was sunk a little below the level of the road outside, and the ceiling being low and the window of greater width than hight, and the mantel shelf having for ornament a row of clean delft and pewter, I thought that no place had ever looked more snug and cozy. But whatever comfort I looked to derive from surroundings, so much better than I had expected, was dashed by Smith's first words, who, as soon as we were alone, came close to me, under the pretense of unclasping my cloak, and in a low, guarded tone, and with a look of the grimmest, warned me to play my part.

"We go up-stairs after supper, and in five minutes it will be done," he muttered. "Go through with it boldly, and in twenty-four hours you may be back in London. But fail, or play me false, Mr. Price, and, by heaven, I will put a ball through your head first and my own afterward. Do you mark me? Do you mark me, man?"

I whispered in abject nervousness—seeing that he was indeed in earnest—that I would do my best; and he handed me a ring, which was, doubtless, the same that the countess had given to her woman. It had a great dog cut cameowise on the stone, which, I think was an opal; and it fitted my finger not ill. But I had no more than time to glance at it before the host and his wife, a pale, scared-looking woman, came in with some bacon and eggs and ale; and as one or other of them stayed with us while we ate and watched us closely, nothing more passed, Smith talking indifferently to them sometimes about the fruit harvest, and sometimes in cant phrases about the late plot, the arrest of Hunt at Dymchurch (who had been used to harbor people until they crossed), how often Gill's ship came over; Mr. Birkenhead's many escapes, and the like. Probably the man and woman were testing Smith, but if so he satisfied them, for when we had finished our meal and he asked openly if Sir John would see us, they raised no objection, but the man, taking a light from the woman's hand, led the way up a low-browed staircase to a room over that in which we had supped. Here he knocked, and a voice bidding us enter, Smith went in, and I after him, my heart beating furiously.

The room, which resembled the one beneath it in being low in the ceiling, looked the lower for the gaunt hight of its one occupant, who had risen and stood in the middle of the floor to receive us. Thin and spare by nature, the meager and rather poor-looking dress which he wore added to the singularity of his aspect. With a dry-as-dust complexion and a three days' old beard, he had eyes light-colored, quick-glancing and sanguine, and, notwithstanding the danger and uncertainty of his position, a fugitive in this wayside house, with a thousand guineas on his head, for I never doubted I was looking on Sir John Fenwick, his manner was at one moment arrogant and boastful and at another dreamy. He had something of the air of a visionary, nor could any one be long in his company without discerning that here was the very man for our purpose, one to whom all his geese were swans, and a clasp of the hand, if it marched with his hopes and wishes, of as much value as a pledge signed and sealed.

All this taken for granted, it is to be confessed that at first sight of us his face fell, and his chagrin was unmistakable. "It is you, Smith, is it?" he said with a sigh. "Well, well, and I thought it was Birkenhead. Brown said it was not, but I thought that it must be. It is not every one knows Birkenhead when he sees him."

"No, Sir John, that is true."

"However, I shall see him in the morning. I go on board at New Romney at 4, and doubtless he will be with Gill. When we come back—"

"Ah, Sir John, times will be changed, then!" Smith said.

"They will, sir, with this Dutch crew and their low beast of a master swept into the sea! And gentlemen in their homes again! I have been amusing myself even now," he continued, his eyes wandering to the table on which lay a litter of papers, an inkhorn and two snuffy candles, "with plans for a new wing at Fenwick Hall, in the old style, I think, or possibly on the lines of the other house at Hexham. I am divided between the two. The hall is the more commodious, the old abbey has greater stateliness. However, I must put up my scripts now, for I must be in the saddle in an hour. Have you commands for the other side of the water, Mr. Smith? If so, I am at your service."

Smith answered with a little hesitation, "Certainly, my business has to do with that, Sir John." And he was proceeding to explain, when the baronet, rubbing his hands in glee, cut him short.

"Ha! I thought so," he cried, beaming with satisfaction. "Faith, it is so with every one. They are all of a tale. My service and my respects and my duty all to go, you know where, and it is 'make it straight for me, Sir John,' and 'you will tell the King, Sir John?' and 'answer for me as for yourself, Sir John!' all day long when they come at me. Why, man, you know something, but you would be surprised what messages I am carrying over. And when people have not spoken they have told me as much by a look, and those the least likely! Men who ten years ago were as black exclusionists as old Noll himself!"

"I can believe it, Sir John," said Smith, with gravity; while I who knew how the late conspiracy had united the whole country in King William's defense—so that the man who refused to sign the Commons' Association to that end went in peril of violence—listened with as much bewilderment as I had felt three minutes before, on hearing how this same man, a fugitive and an outlaw, bound beyond seas, had been employing his time!

However, he was as far from guessing what was in my mind as he was from doubting Smith's sincerity; and encouraged by the latter's assent, he continued: "It is parlous strange to me, Mr. Smith, how the drunken Dutch boor stands a day! Strange and passing strange! But it can not last. It will not last out the year. These executions have opened men's eyes finely. And by Christmas we shall be back."

"A merry Christmas it will be," said Smith. "Heaven grant it. But you have not asked, Sir John, who it is I have with me."

At that and at a sign he made me, I let fall the collar of the cloak I was wearing; which, in obedience to his directions I had hitherto kept high about my chin. Sir John, his eyes drawn to me, as much by my action as by Smith's words, stared at me a moment before his mouth opened wide in recognition and surprise. Then, "I am surely not mistaken!" he cried, advancing a step while the color rose in his sallow face. "It is—it certainly is—"

"Sir John," Smith cried in haste—and, he, too, advanced a step and raised a hand in warning—"this is Col Talbot! Col Talbot, mark you, sir! I am sure you understand me, and the reasons which make it impossible for any but Col Talbot to visit you here. He has done me the honor to accompany me. But perhaps," he continued, checking himself with an air of deference, "it were more fitting I left you now."

"No," I said hurriedly, repeating the lesson I had learned by note, and in which Smith had not failed to practice me a dozen times that day. "I am here to one end only—to ask Sir John Fenwick to do Col Talbot a kindness; to take this ring and convey it with my service and duty—whither he is going."

"O but this is extraordinary!" Sir John cried, lifting his hands and eyes in a kind of ecstasy. "This is a dispensation! A providence! But, my lord," he continued with rapture, "there is one more step you may take, one more effort you may make. Be the restorer, the monk of this generation! So ripe is the pear that were you to ride through the city tomorrow and proclaim our rightful sovereign, not a citizen but would bless you, not a scholar but would throw down his pike! The blues are with us to a man, and enraged besides at Keyes's execution. And the rest of the army—do you dream that they see Dutch colonels promoted and Dutch soldiers overpaid and do not resent it? I tell you, my lord—your Grace, I should say, for doubtless the King will confirm it."

"Sir John," I said hastily, assuming an anger I did not feel, "you mistake me. I am Col Talbot, and no other. And I am here not to listen to plans or make suggestions, but to request a favor at your hands. Be good enough to convey that ring with my service whither you are going."

"And that is all?" he cried, reproachfully. "You will say no more?"

"That is all, sir," I answered, and then, catching Smith's eye, I added, "Save this. You may add that, when the time comes, I shall know what to do, and I shall do it."

This time, sobered by my words and manner, he took in silence the ring I proffered; but, having glanced at it, gave way to a second burst of rapture and jubilation, more selfish and personal than the first, but not less hearty. "This will be the best news Lord Middleton has had for a twelvemonth," he cried gleefully. "And that I should succeed where I am told that he failed. Gad! I am the proudest man in England, your Grace—Col Talbot, I mean. We will pound Melfort and that faction with this. We will pound them to powder. He has wasted half a million and not got such an adherent. Good lord, I shall not rest now until I am across with the news."

"Nor I, until Col Talbot is on the road again," said Smith, intervening deftly. "At the best this is no very safe place for him."

"That is true," said Sir John, with ready consideration. "And I should be riding within the half hour. But to Romney. You, I suppose, return to London?"

"To London," I said, mechanically.

"Direct?" said he, with deference.

"As directly as we dare," Smith answered, and with the word moved to the door and opened it. On which I bowed, and was for going out, perhaps with a little awkwardness. But Sir John, too deeply impressed by the honor I had done him to let me retire so lamely, started forward, and, snatching up a candle, would hold the door and light me, bending his long back and calling to Brown to look to us—to look to us! Nor was this all, for when I halted half way down the stairs, and turned, feeling that such courtesy demanded some acknowledgement, or at least a word of thanks, he took the word out of my mouth.

"Hist! Col Talbot!" he cried, in a loud whisper, and, leaning far over the stairs, he held the light with one hand and shaded his eyes with the other. "You know that we have the tower?"

"The tower?" I muttered, not understanding him.

"To be sure. Ailesbury has it in his hand. It will declare for us whenever he gets the word. But—you know it from him, I suppose?"

"From Lord Ailesbury?" I exclaimed, in sheer surprise. "But he is a prisoner!"

Sir John winked. "Prisoner and master!" he muttered, nodding vigorously "But there, I must not keep you. Good luck and bon voyage, M. le Duc."

Which was the last I saw of him for that time. Nor did I ever see him again save on one occasion. That he was a violent and fractious man, and a foe to the Protestant succession, I do not deny; nor that some passages in his life do him little credit, and the most bruited the least. But, for all this, and though I was then and ever a stranger to him, I am fain to confess that, as I stumbled down the stairs and left the poor, misguided gentleman alone in his mean room to pack up those plans—for the extension of the old house that would never again own a Fenwick for its master—and so to set out on his dark journey, I felt as much pity for him as loathing of the trickster who employed me. And so far as this carried, and so much influence had it with me, that when we reached the room below, and, the landlord having left us to see to his horses, Smith, in his joy at our success, clapped me on the shoulder, I shrank from his hand as if it burned me; shrank, and burst into childish tears of rage.

Naturally Smith, unable to comprehend, stared at me in astonishment. "Why, man," he cried, "what is the matter? What ails you?"

"You!" I said. "You, curse you!"

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

And doubtless it was this outbreak, or rather the suspicion of me which it sowed in Smith's mind, that occasioned the sequel of our adventure, for when he had cursed me for a fool and had put on his cloak, being now ready to go out, he seemed to be in two minds about it, as if he dared neither leave me where I was, lest I should communicate with Sir John, nor take me with him on his immediate errand. More than once he went to the door, and eyeing me askance and sourly, came back, but in the end, and after standing a while irresolute, biting his nails, he made up his mind, and curtly bade me follow him.

"Do you think that I am to saddle for you, you whelp?" he cried. "Be stirring! And have a care, or I shall bore that hole in you yet. Take that bag and go before me. By G—, I wish you were at the bottom of the nearest horse pond!"

His words had the effect he intended, of bringing me to my sense; but they went farther. For in proportion as they cooled my temper they awakened my fears, and though I obeyed him abjectly, took up my bag and followed him, it was with a sudden and horrible distrust of his purpose. I saw that I had not only ceased to be of use to him, but was now in his way, and might be a danger to him, and the night—which enveloped us the moment we crossed the threshold and seemed the more dreary and forbidding for the ruddy light and comfort we had left behind us—reminding me of the long, dark miles I must ride by his side, each mile a terror to one and an opportunity to the other, I had much ado not to give way to instant panic there and then. However, for the time I controlled myself, and stumbling across the gloomy yard to the spot where a faint gleam of light indicated the door of the stables, I went in.

The landlord was saddling our horses; and a little cheered by the warmth of his lanthorn, I went to help him. Smith turned aside; as I thought into the next stall. But Brown was sharper or more suspicious, and in a twinkling called to him lustily, to know what he was doing. Getting no answer, "Devil take him," the landlord cried. "He can not keep from that horse! Here, you! What are you doing there?"

"Coming!" Smith answered; but even as he spoke I caught the smart click of iron falling on iron, and the horse in the distant stall moved sharply with a hurried clatter of hoofs on the stones. "Coming!" Smith repeated. "What is the matter with you, man?"

"You had better come," the landlord answered savagely. "Or I shall fetch you. Here, you!" this to me, "lead yours out, will you. I want to see your backs, and be quit of you!"

I took my horse by the bridle and led it out of the stable, while Brown went to bit the other. And so, being alone outside, and the moon rising at the moment over the roof of the house and showing me the open gates at the end of the yard, the impulse to escape from Smith while I had the opportunity came on me with overpowering force. Better acquainted than the landlord with the villain's plans I had not a doubt that at that very moment he was laming Sir John's horse for the purpose of detaining him; and the cold-blooded treachery of this act, filling me with as much terror on my own account—who might be the next victim—as hatred of the perpetrator, I climbed softly to my saddle, and began to walk my horse toward the gates. Doubtless Smith was too busy cloaking his own movements to be observant of mine. I reached the gates unnoticed, and turning instinctively from London—in which direction I fancied that he would be sure to pursue me—I kicked my mare first into a quick walk, then into a cautious trot, finally into a canter. The beast, though far from speedy, was fresh from its corn; it took hold of the bit, shied at a chance light in a cotter's window, and went faster and faster, its ears pricked forward. In a minute we had left Ashford behind us, and were clattering through the moonlight. With one hand on the pommel and the other holding the shortened reins I urged the mare on with all the pressure of my legs; and albeit I trembled, now at some late-seen obstacle, which proved to be only the shadow of a tree, thrown across the road, and now at the steepness of a descent that appeared suddenly before me, I never faltered, but uphill and downhill drove in my heels and, with fear behind me, rode in the night as I had never before dared to ride in the daylight.

I had known nothing like it since the summer day twelve years before, when I had fled across the Hertfordshire meadows on my feet. The sweat ran down me, I stooped in the saddle out of pure weakness. If the horse pricked its ears forward I spread mine backward, listening for sounds of pursuit. But such a speed could not be long maintained, and when we had gone, as I judged, two miles, the mare began to flag, and the canter became a trot. Still for another mile I urged her on, until feeling her labor under me, and forseeing that I must ride far, I had the thought to turn into the first lane to which I came, and there wait in the shadow of a tree until Smith, if he followed, should pass.

I did this, sprang down, and, standing by my panting horse in a marshy hollow, some two hundred paces from the road, listened intently. For twenty minutes, it may be, but they seemed to be hours to me. After the life I had been leading in London, this loneliness in the night in a strange and wild place, and with a relentless enemy on my track, appalled my very soul. I was hot, and yet I shivered and started at the least sound. The scream of a curlew daunted me, the rustling of the rushes and sedge shook me; when a sad wail, as of a multitude of lost souls, passed over head, I cowed almost to my knees. Yet inasmuch as these sounds, doleful and dreary as they were, were all I heard, and the night air brought no trampling of distant hoofs to my ear, I had reason to be thankful, and more than thankful; and my mare having by this time got her wind again, I led her back to the road, climbed into the saddle and plodded on steadily, deriving a wonderful relief and confidence from the thought that Smith had followed me Londonwards.

Moreover, I had conceived a sort of horror of the loneliness of the waste country side, and to keep the highway was willing to run some risk. I took it that the road I was traveling must bring me to Romney, and for a good hour and a half I jogged with a loose rein through the gloom, the way becoming even flatter and wetter, the wind more chill and salt, and the night darker, the moon being constantly overcast by clouds. In that marshy district are few hamlets or farms, and those of the smallest and very sparsely scattered. Once or twice I heard the bark of a distant sheep dog, and once far to the left I saw a tiny light, and had the idea of making for it. But the reflection that a dozen great ditches, each wide enough and deep enough to smother my horse, might lie between me and the house, availed to keep me in the road; the more as I now felt sure from the saltness of the night air that Romney and the sea were at no great distance in front of me. Presently, indeed, I made out in front of me two moving lights, which I took to be those of ships riding at anchor, and my weary mare quickened her pace as if she smelled the stable and the hayrack.

For five minutes after that I plodded on in the happy belief that my journey was as good as over, and I was saved; and I let my mind dwell on shelter and safety, and a bed and food and the like, all awaiting me, as I fancied, in the patch of low gloom before me, where my fancy pictured the sleeping town. Then, on a sudden, my ear caught the dull beat of a horse's hoofs on the road behind me, and my heart, standing still with terror, I plucked at my reins and stood to listen. Aye, and it was no fancy; a moment satisfied me of that. Thud, thud, thud, thud, and not only behind me, but hard upon me—within less than a hundred paces of me. The soft wet road had smothered the sound up to the last moment.

The rider was so close to me, indeed, and I was so much taken by surprise, that the moon, sailing at that instant into a clear sky, showed me to him before I could set my horse going; and as I started, whipping and spurring desperately, I heard the man shout. That was enough for me; plunging recklessly forward along the wet, boggy road, I flogged my horse into a jaded canter, and, leaning low in the saddle, in mortal fear of a bullet, closed my eyes to the danger that lay ahead, and thought only of escape from that which followed on my heels.

Suddenly, and while I was still kicking and urging on my horse, before the first flush of fear had left me, I heard a crash and a cry behind me; but I did not dare at that moment to—look back. I only leaned the lower, and clung the more tightly to my horse's mane, and still pressed on. By and by, however, hearing nothing, it flashed on me that I was riding alone, that I was no longer pursued; and a little later, taking courage to draw rein and look back warily, I found that I could see nothing, nor hear any sound save the heavy panting of my own horse.

I had escaped. I had escaped and was alone on the marsh. But, as I soon satisfied myself, I was no longer on the causeway along which I had been traveling when the man surprised me. The wind, which had then met me, was not on my right cheek; the lights for which I had been heading were no longer visible. The track, too, when I moved cautiously forward, seemed more wet and rough; after that it needed little to convince me that I had strayed from the highway, probably at the point where my pursuer had fallen.

This, since I dared not return by the way I had come, terribly perplexed me. I dismounted, and, wet with shivering, stood by my horse, which hung his head, and restlessly lifted its feet by turns as if it already felt the engulfing power of the moss. Peering out every way I saw nothing but gloom and mist, the dark waste and unknown depths of the marsh. It was a situation to try the stoutest, nor did it need the mournful sough of the wind as it swept the flats, or the strange gurgling noises that from time to time rose from the sloughs about me to add the last touch of fear and melancholy to the scene.

Though, for my own part, I sank in no farther than my ankles, the horse by its restlessness evinced a strong sense of danger, and I dared not stand still. But as clouds had again obscured the moon and the darkness was absolute, to advance seemed as dangerous as to remain. However, in fear that the horse, if I stood where I was, would break loose from me, I led it forward cautiously, and then the track growing no worse but rather better, and the beast seeming to gain confidence as it proceeded, I presently took courage to remount again, and dropping the reins, allowed it to carry me whither it would. This it did slowly and with infinite caution, smelling rather than feeling the way, and often stopping to try a doubtful spot. Observing how wonderfully the instinct of the beast aided it, and remembering that I had once been told that horses feared nothing so much as to be smoored (as the fenmen call it) and would not willingly run that risk, I gained confidence myself; which the event justified, for by and by I caught the dull sound of sea waves booming on a beach, and a few minutes afterward discerned in the sky before me the first faint streaks of dawn.

Heaven knows how welcome it was to me. I was wet, weary and shivering with cold, and with the anguish air of that dreary place, which is so unwholesome that I am told the natives take drugs to stave off the fever, as others do ale and wine. But at the sight I pricked up, and the horse, too; and we moved on briskly, and presently by the help of the growing light, and through a gray mist which trebled the size of all objects, I saw a huge wall or bank loom across my path. I was close to it when I discerned it, and I had no more than time to despair of surmounting it, before the horse was already clambering up it. Scrambling and slipping among the stones, in a minute or so, and with a great clatter, we gained the summit, and saw below and before us the smooth milky surface of the sea, lifting lazily under the fog.

So seen it had a strangely weird and pallid aspect, as of a dead sea, viewed in dreams; and I stood a moment to breathe my horse and admire the spectacle; nor did I fail to thank God that I was out of that dreary and treacherous place. Then considering my future movements and not knowing which way I ought to take—to right or left along the beach—to gain the more quickly help and shelter, I was reining my mare down the sea side of the bank when a welcome sound caught my ear. It was a man's voice giving an order. I halted and peered through the sea haze, and by and by I made out a boat lying beached at the edge of the tide, some 150 yards to my left. There were men standing in it. I could not see how many; and more were in the act of pushing it off the strand. Their voices came to me with singular clearness, and the words were unintelligible.

The sight gave me pause; and for a moment I stood reconnoitering the men. To advance or not was the question, and I was still debating it, and striving to deduce something from the men's appearance, when something, I never knew what—perhaps some noise, ill-apprehended—led me to turn aside my head. Whatever the cause of the movement it apprised me of something little suspected. Not fifty paces behind me I saw the figure of a giant horseman looming out of the mist. He was advancing along the summit of the sea wall below which I stood; hence I saw him before he made me out; and this gave me the start and the advantage. I had time to take in the thing and seize my horse by the head, and move eight or ten paces toward the boat before he took the cue. Then, on neither side, was there any concealment. With a cry, a yell rather, the mere sound of which flung me into a panic, the man urged his horse down the bank, shouting fiercely to me to stand; I, in utter terror, spurred mine across the beach toward the men I had seen.

I have said that I had some sixty yards of start, and two hundred or so to cross, to reach the boat; but the horses were scarcely able to trot, a yard was a furlong, and the sand swallowing up the sound of hoofs, it was a veritable race of ghosts, of phantoms, laboring through the mist across the flat, with the oily Stygian sea lapping the shore beside us. He cried out in the most violent fashion, now bidding me stay and now bidding the men stop me. And for all I knew, they might be in his pay, or at best be some of the reckless desperadoes who on that coast live by owling, and worse practices. But they were my only hope, and I, too, cried to them, and with joy I saw them put in again—they had before set afloat. Believing Smith to be gaining, I cried pitifully to them to save me, and then, my horse stumbling, I flung myself from the saddle, and plunged through the sand toward them. At that, two sprang out to meet me and caught me under my arms, and in a moment, amid a jargon of cries in a foreign tongue, whipped me over the side into the boat. Then they pushed it off and leaped in themselves, wet to the thighs; and as my pursuer came lurching down the beach, a pistol drawn in his hand, a couple of powerful strokes drove the boat through the light surf. Waving frantically he yelled to the men to wait, and rode to his boot soles into the water, but with a jeering laugh and a volley of foreign words the sailors pulled the faster and the faster, and the mist lying thick on the water, and the boat sitting low, in half a minute we lost the last glimpse of him and his passion, and rode outward on a gray boundless sea.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Philosopher.

Washington Star.

"No," said the landlord of the summer hotel, "I don't dread the approach of cool weathr."

"But it interrupts the season."

"Of course. But there has to be something to send the people back home to earn some more money."

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has bean placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee.

The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee.

It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Try Grain-O!

22 LBS. LIGHTER

The following interesting letter from Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, the famous whistler, should be read by every fat man and woman: "Loring & Co., Chicago, Ill.—Gentlemen: Two months' use of Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills and Band reduced me 22 pounds and cured me of some of the diseases which cause or are caused by obesity. One of the most torturesome of these was shortness of breath, which began to interfere with my singing and whistling.

I was entirely cured ALICE J. SHAW. of this trouble by the Pills and Salt. Under the influence of these remedies my complexion was cleared and greatly beautified. Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills, $1.50 a bottle. Obesity Bands, $2.50 and up. Our goods are sold by first-class druggists. Send mail orders to Department 40, Nos. 56-62 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., or No. 42 West Twenty-second street, New York. Free advice from our New York or Chicago Medical Department about obesity or any other disease. We send free, "How to Cure Obesity." Write if ruptured.

PAINTER'S SUPPLIES.

PLATE AND WINDOW GLASS.

INDIANAPOLIS PAINT & COLOR CO
240, 242, 244, 246 and 248 Massachusetts Avenue. 'Phone 1770.

$100 Reward

THE GIFFORD REMEDY COMPANY will pay a reward of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) for proof that any testimonial published by them relating to Gifford's wonderful tobacco cure is not genuine. We have hundreds of testimonials to the merits of Gifford's Tobacco Cure, which are unpublished, and scores more coming in daily.

Come and see us whether you smoke or chew or not, and we will do you good.

GIFFORD REMEDY COMPANY
1141-1145 Stevenson Building

NOTICE

DURING THE MONTHS OF June, July, August and September THE OFFICE HOURS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS GAS COMPANY will be from

8 a. m......to.....5 p. m.

Excepting on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of each month, when they will be from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

By order of the President.

$5.00 Good Set of Teeth
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.
Old Plates Made New.
TAFT'S Dental Parlors
25 W. Washington St.
Opp. News Office.

DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC CURES
DRUNKENNESS

It can be given without the knowledge of the patient in coffee, tea or articles of food; will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Book of particulars free, to be had of F. Will Pantzer, 54 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Prop's, Cincinnati, O.

Write for their "Book on Morphine Habit," mailed free.

SCHOOLS—COLLEGES—MUSIC.

VORIES'S Business College
Blackford Bl'k, Indianapolis, Phone 1254.

Bookkeeping completed in three months by Laboratory method. Exclusive use here. Enter any time. 12th year opens Sept. 1. Catalogue free.
HERVEY D. VORIES, Ex-State Supt., Pres.

CENTRAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Nineteenth Annual Session begins September 15, 1897, and continues six months. Four years' graded course. Increased facilities. Excellent clinical advantages. Graduates of colleges having preparatory medical course and students giving evidence of having completed work equivalent of such course will be admitted to advanced standing. Professor's tickets, $40.00. Send for catalogue to
JOSEPH EASTMAN, M. D., LL.D., President.
SAMUEL E. EARP, M. S., M. D., Secretary.
24½ Kentucky Ave., Indianapolis.

A LIBERAL BUSINESS EDUCATION

can be obtained only in a high-grade, strictly business school. The only one in this community is the

Indianapolis Business University

Forty-eighth year just beginning. When Building. Elevator for Day and Night School. Tel. 499. Get particulars. E. J. HEEB, President.

UNIVERSITY OF INDIANAPOLIS

DEPARTMENT LIBERAL ARTS
BUTLER COLLEGE, Irvington

Fall term begins September 30. Applicants for admission may present their certificates and receive classification any time during September. Call at College office 10 a. m. to 12 m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays.
SCOT BUTLER, Irvington, Ind.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE
The Medical College Of Indiana

Session opens September 28, examination of conditioned students 9 a. m. Entrance examination 2 p. m. For further information address college.

DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL SURGERY . . .
INDIANA DENTAL COLLEGE

Corner Delaware and Ohio streets. Lectures begin Tuesday, October 12. Infirmary open daily, except Sunday, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. For catalogues, etc., address college.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW
INDIANA LAW SCHOOL

Preliminary examinations begin October 5 and continue two days. Instruction begins October 7.
For all information, address college.

The Shorthand Training School
147 East Market Street
S. H. EAST - - : Principal

Thorough course in Shorthand, Typewriting and Office Work. Individual instruction by experienced reporters.
Day and evening sessions.

KNICKERBACKER HALL.
A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 23.

College preparation a specialty. English emphasized throughout the school. Academic, Intermediate and Primary departments.
MARY HELEN YERKES,
SUSAN HILL YERKES,
Principals.

LITERATURE CLASSES

Miss Harriet Noble announces her usual classes for the winter, beginning October 6, 1897. One will be devoted to the study of literary forms and styles, with the aid of her hand-book, "Literary Art." One is offered in English travel, and one in essay writing.

78 Blacherne.

NEW YORK, New York.
The Peebles & Thompson School
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
WILL OPEN OCTOBER 4.

Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory and Academic Departments. College preparation a separate course. Art department. Studio in building. Special students admitted.

GIRL'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL
Sixteenth Year. Opens Sept. 21, 1897.

Prepares for all colleges admitting women. Eighteen instructors. Special courses. MUSIC, ART, VOICE and PHYSICAL CULTURE. GYMNASIUM. Receives boarding pupils. Mrs. Sewall may be consulted daily between 4 and 6 o'clock at her residence. Theodore L. Sewall, founder.
MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, Principal.
633 N. Penn. St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Send for catalogue.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC
232 N. ILLINOIS ST.,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Best instructions in
MUSIC AND ELOCUTION
Fall term now open.

Miss Emma J. Rowe
a graduate of Miss Pollock, of the
BERLIN SCHOOL, GERMANY

will re-open her Kindergarten School at 1415 Park avenue, Sept. 20. A conveyance will be sent for pupils if desired. For terms apply to the principal at the above address.
Classes in the English branches will be instructed by Miss Mary E. Rowe.

MISS MERRILL'S CLASSES
—IN—
ENGLISH LITERATURE
Will Begin October 4, 1897
At 425 North Capitol Avenue.

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL KINDERGARTEN

equipped with all modern improvements and with the use of the Classical School gymnasium and play-ground, will open Tuesday, September 21, 1897, at 810 N. Pennsylvania st.
CAROLYN BRIGHT ARMSTRONG, Principal.

HOWE SCHOOL (Military
LIMA, INDIANA.

prepares thoroughly for college, scientific schools and business. Superior advantages at moderate expense. For illustrations and catalogue address Rev. J. H. McKENZIE, Rector.
WM. W. HAMMOND, Head Master

DR. JAEGER'S
SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES

(New) 13 E. Eleventh street. (Opposite Tabernacle Church.)
French, German, Spanish, Italian. Conversational method. Send for catalogue. School now open.

The Ohio Military Institute

College Hill (near Cincinnati), 62d year. Rev. J. H. Ely, Regent. High Grade Prepares for College or Business. Terms, $375.00 per year. Opens Sept. 13th. Information gladly given. Send for Catalogue.

MISS MOORE'S
KINDERGARTEN

Eleventh year opens September 29.
Address New No. 229 East St. Joe Street.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

FURNITURE...

During the last three weeks we have been receiving large quantities of new goods and we now have the best assortment of new, fresh, handsome designs that we have ever shown on our floors. Particular attention is called to the Iron Beds and Odd Dressers, also to Bedroom Suites in Oak, Maple and Mahogany. During this week we will offer special bargains in Bedroom Suites, ranging from $14 to $40.

WM. L. ELDER
Nos. 43 and 45 South Meridian Street

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIES
and Cameras of all kinds. We do developing, printing and mounting. All pictures printed on velox—the latest fad.
H. HOUGH & CO., 20 Pembroke Arcade. Open Every Evening.

The Hotter the Weather

The more necessary are cool chairs, clean linen, pleasant surroundings and skillful attendants; all these you will find at the

Alcazar Barber Shop
9 N. Pennsylvania St.

Our 30 Years' Experience
in the laundry business is supplemented by the most modern facilities for doing fine work.
Try the EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY if you want the best. 'Phone 249.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)
AT THE NEWS BUILDING,
No. 32 West Washington St.

Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Make all drafts, checks and postoffice orders payable to the order of, and address all communications to
THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

Telephone Calls.
Editorial Rooms............97 and 673
Business Office....................161

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1897.

TWELVE PAGES

THE LOCAL REPUBLICANS AND THE MERIT SYSTEM.

When Mayor Denny came into office The Indianapolis News led in the demands made upon him for the appointment of a civil service board. * * * The Journal does not propose to discuss the merits of the system. It may remark that if it was essential two years ago it is essential now, and that if it would have been a violation of his oath of office not to establish such a board by Mayor Denny, the failure of Mayor Taggart to do so is no less a misdemeanor, unless, in the ethics of the faculty of Tron's Alley University, what would be perjury in a Republican official is not a misdemeanor in a Democratic. Under Mr. Denny's administration officers whom (sic) it was assumed did not comply with the rules of the civil service board were criticised, assailed and investigated. The life of the Republican street commissioner was made a burden to him because he employed men to work on the streets whose names were not certified to him by a civil service board. The Indianapolis News was the leader and chief inspirer of the non-partisan civil service policy of the Denny administration.

It is a well-known fact that Mayor Taggart has not made any pretense of enforcing the provisions of the charter providing for a civil service commission and competitive examinations, and yet the Supreme Court has made this a part of his duty. The Indianapolis News, after declaring for two years that it was a most important issue, has become silent since Mayor Taggart ignored the requirements of the charter. In its support of Mr. Taggart it applauds his policy of ignoring the non-partisan requirements of the city charter. That which would have been a crime in Mayor Denny is business and a faithful discharge of duty in Mayor Taggart. Such is independence!—The Journal.

There you have part of the lucubrations of the delightsome old lady of the Circle on the subject of civil service reform in the city, or rather on The News's attitude to civil service reform in the city. What the old lady says is never very important, because she so often dozes in her chair or gets so absorbed in her knitting or darning that her mind (never very strong, we are sorry to say) wanders, and she maunders away without really knowing what she says or even being able to distinguish between truth and falsehood. She does not mean, we presume, to tell untruths; but overindulgence in tea and gossip and failing powers due to extreme old age have weakened her gift of veracity and blunted her sense of shame when her unfortunate garrulity has betrayed her into bearing false witness.

The old lady correctly remembers that The News was strenuous in urging Mayor Denny to obey the charter and establish the merit system. She is correct in saying that The News "was the chief inspirer of the non-partisan civil service policy." The Journal, as we recall, threw cold water on the whole idea. What Mayor Denny did was not, to be sure, a complete realization of our idea of what reform should be, because, before establishing rules and creating a commission, nearly all the minor positions had been filled by partisan appointments. There was, consequently, not entire sincerity in the movement. But it was something; it was a beginning; and we commended it and urged that the rules, once fixed, should be honestly enforced. We are happy in recalling that, largely through our efforts, as the dear old lady happens truthfully to say, something was done to check the spoils control of the municipal services.

Be it remembered in this connection also that The News felt a special and particular interest in the success of Mayor Denny's administration. It had supported him over Mayor Sullivan, whom two years before it had supported, because Mayor Sullivan had weakly failed in certain important particulars of his administration. Two years ago, with some misgivings to be sure, we preferred Mr. Trusler, because we thought that he would be likely to carry forward the reform policy inaugurated by Mayor Denny.

What the aged dame says about the attitude of The News toward civil service reform when Mr. Denny was mayor is thus substantially true; but all that she says about our attitude to civil service reform since Mr. Taggart became mayor is altogether false. It is usual for very old people to remember more remote events with greater distinctness than those nearer at hand.

The News has only one view of the meaning of the city charter as to civil service reform; only one view of the duty of the mayor, whether the mayor be Thomas Sullivan or Caleb Denny, Thomas Taggart or Newton Harding, C. F. Smith or Harry New. We believe that the intent of the charter is that the merit system should be honestly established. We believe it is the duty of the city administration — the mayor, whoever he is — to see that this system is honestly established and honestly enforced. The News very vigorously denounced Mayor Taggart for his cynical overthrow of the rules put in force by Mayor Denny and for his contemptuous treatment of the whole subject. When the knitting, nodding old lady of the Circle says that The News was silent on this subject, and that "it applauds his (Mr. Taggart's) policy of ignoring the non-partisan requirements of the city charter," she is guilty of what, except for her sex and extreme age, we should be compelled to characterize as willful lying. But, of course, such a characterization could not apply to anything said over her knitting by a nice old lady in cap and frills, striving to make people think she is still interested in life by dropping her gossip for the moment and attempting to discuss affairs!

And at the same time it must be noted that the old lady is careful not to commit herself on the subject of reform. She does not say that she thinks Mayor Denny did right in seeking to establish the merit system, or that Mayor Taggart has done wrong by his course. Oh, no! "Many persons," she says, "believed that the charter of the city made provision for such a board"; but she is careful not to imply even that she is one of those persons. "The Journal," she declares, "does not propose to discuss the merits of the system." In this silence she is at one with her party. The resolutions adopted by the Republican city convention have not a word — not one little word — to say in criticism of Mayor Taggart's attitude to civil service reform, and not one word to offer or one promise to make in regard to reform. In all the speeches that have been made by Mr. Harding and his friends we have not heard of a single word for civil service reform. There is no attack on Mr. Taggart for ignoring the charter requirements; there is no promise that Mr. Harding will obey them.

In the name of just ordinary common sense, therefore, is not the civil service reform issue completely eliminated from this campaign? The present mayor "has no use" for civil service reform; deliberately refuses to obey the charter. The Republicans do not criticise him for his position and make no promise that they will do otherwise than he is doing if they come into power.

THE PEOPLE AND THE LAW.

While it will not do to judge too harshly the people of a community for taking the law into their own hands when they have reason to believe that there is no other way to protect their lives and property and to suppress disorder — though the crime of lynching must always be condemned — there is yet a question back of all this which must be considered before any sound conclusion can be reached. This is a country in which popular government prevails. The people are the only rulers. Whatever may be the character of their institutions, the people alone are responsible for them. When, therefore, we are told that there is any section of a civilized commonwealth, such as Indiana, in which law is not respected and enforced, the only possible conclusion is that the people of that section are themselves responsible for that condition of affairs. So when they plead the weakness and inefficiency of the legal authorities in defense of their wrongful act, they are simply taking advantage of their own wrong. To the crime of lynching they add the further crime of allowing the lawlessness of which they complain to prevail. And in saving themselves they condemn the community in which they live.

There is no reason why men guilty of crimes in Indiana should not be legally punished therefor. The people elect the judges, the sheriffs and the prosecuting attorneys; it is the people who constitute the grand and petit juries; the whole legal machinery is in their hands. The sheriff has the right and it is his duty to compel the citizens to aid him in enforcing the law and in arresting criminals. So the making, the interpretation and the enforcement of the laws are all in the hands of the people. It will not do, therefore, to admit too easily the plea of necessity even in the most apparently justifiable case of lynching. Judged by itself, and without reference to what has gone before, the act may be justified. But when considered as resulting from conditions for which the people are responsible, it is entirely without excuse. If free citizens think so lightly of law as to be unwilling to take any trouble to see it properly administered and enforced, they have no right to complain if evil men take advantage of their laxity. A free country more than any other is dependent upon the maintenance of the supremacy of law. So lynching is the result of lawlessness for which the people are wholly to blame. And when they attempt to stop lawlessness by their own lawlessness, they should be told very plainly that the conditions which they deplore and which they plead in mitigation of their crime are to be traced directly to their own cowardice, indifference and lack of civic virtue.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND SILVER.

The English papers are evidently much excited over the negotiations between the government and the bank looking to a larger use of silver. It is supposed that the government is desirous of making some concessions to the bimetallists, for one of the governors of the bank has written to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, that the bank is prepared to do what its charter allows it to do, namely, to hold one-fifth of its reserve in silver. There are two conditions, however, which seem to make this proposal harmless. The bank will take no such action until the French mint is again opened to the free coinage of silver, and until the price of silver is "satisfactory." The Westminster Gazette is no doubt right in saying that the governor's statement is "meaningless as far as practice is concerned," though it regrets that "the bank has budged from its principle." The French are not likely to open their mint to the free coinage of silver, and there is no immediate prospect of any great change in the price of the commodity.

The London papers think they see American influence, or at least foreign influence, in this silver business. The Westminster Gazette, in discussing this phase of the subject, says:

> We want gold against our notes, and there is no reason why an old statute, passed when silver bore an entirely different character, should be refurbished at the bidding of those who want to dispose of silver.

That seems to mean the United States. And it would be a fine arrangement if we could dispose of some of our silver to the Bank of England. Our silver miners have loaded our Treasury with all it can carry. Now they are looking for fresh markets. As might be expected, the St. James's Gazette is much excited over the political features of the case. It says:

> A substantial element of indignation arises at the feeling that the government and the bank have been doing a little diplomacy at our expense, and for the advantage of Americans. The United States has done nothing to make such a risky politeness to the silver men on our part popular in this country.

It is indeed amusing to think that the British government and the Bank of England may have been "worked" even to this slight extent by our great bimetallic commission. If a retired politician, a free silver Senator and a successful yachtsman could persuade the bank people to keep one-fifth of their reserve in silver, what might not have been accomplished by such thorough-going, irrepressible silver men as Bryan, Altgeld and Tillman?

But the leading papers object to the scheme, not simply because it is bad in itself, and because it is in the interest of the Americans, but also because of the mixing of politics and finance. And here, as Americans ought to know, they are on very strong ground. We think the London papers do well to protest against this sort of financial management. The strength of the English system is its independence of the political side of the government, just as the weakness of our system is the intimate connection of our Treasury with the business of issuing currency — a business with which the politicians have much to do. If the English are wise they will insist that the bank shall resent any attempt of the government to control its operations. Finance and politics do not mix well. Even when politicians know about finance, they are too often willing to sacrifice principle for the sake of making a point, either in foreign or domestic politics.

THE STATE FAIR MIS-MANAGEMENT

The "management" of the State Fair showed excellent judgment in procuring as an attraction for the best day of the Fair the two greatest harness race horses in the country. We congratulated the board and the public on this, the day after Star Pointer paced in 1:59¼ at Boston. But that is, and ought to be the limit of congratulation. Forty thousand people, the State Fair authorities tell us, were at the track yesterday to see the races. Thousands came many miles, and were forced to return on early evening trains without seeing any part of the race. Others were physically unable to endure the torture of standing longer than four hours, and left without seeing the race. Of the great crowd that came to see the race, not one-half saw it, and that half was resentful because it felt that a hippodrome had been given. The harrowing delays for which the judges and the starter were responsible, the ridiculous manner in which the heats were arranged, and other things, justified the public in believing that the State Fair board was trying to save the most interesting part of the contest for to-day.

We are not willing to say that Mr. Murphy, the owner of Star Pointer, nor Mr. Marks, the owner of Joe Patchen, knew of this purpose. Testimony that they did not lies in the fact that Mr. Murphy was heard giving directions about shipping his horses last night, so sure was he of a victory in the second heat yesterday. The associates of these men say they are honorable sportsmen, and that they have not been charged with hippodroming. The heat Patchen won yesterday was the first he has taken from Star Pointer since the Columbus meeting in July, although they have raced together seven times. It is hard to believe that horses are hippodroming when one paces the last half of a second beat in 1:00¼, and wins only by a neck.

Whatever the purpose of the management of the State Fair may have been in delaying the race until nearly dark, the fact remains that the people met with a disappointment, the memory of which will live long. There was no reason why this match race should not have been started after the first heat of the 2:14 pace. That was the proper place for it. The judges seemed to forget that 25,000 people were standing patiently waiting for this race; that most of this number remained two hours and a half longer than was necessary in order to see it, and that thousands had to leave because their trains left early. The "management" (or was there any management?) seemed demoralized. There was no regularity about calling the heats, and less about arranging the races. The rules of the American Trotting Association (of which the State board is a member) were openly violated when three races were in progress at the same time, and this, too, with the registrar of the association in the judges' stand during heats—another violation of the rules.

No matter what explanation may be made, how good or how bad, the public will remember the fact that it paid well to see a race that it did not see, and this will not soon be forgotten in connection with the Indiana State Fair. About explanations few will care. Any man with wide-open eyes could see when the proper time came to put the race in motion, and explanations are not going to satisfy him. Many people feel that the State Fair board deliberately "worked" this opportunity. Not only was the whole State invited here on this occasion, but Indianapolis was especially urged to help, and to this end its factories and stores closed by the hundreds. And this was the treatment that the assembled thousands got!

It might be expected of Mexico, possibly, but not of Indiana.

In Baltimore this week the grand jury reported that it had visited the penitentiary in that city and found that of the 836 prisoners 481 are negroes. This the grand jury considers significant, as the negro population of Maryland is only one-fifth of the total.

The free silverites in Ohio started out to coast, but they must have encountered an obstruction somewhere. They are trying to repair injuries.

The widespread indignation which the mere mention of silver by the Bank of England has aroused throughout Great Britain, ought to be enough to convince "bimetallists" of the futility of trying to secure an international agreement.

Mexican mobs are pretty quick to copy.

Everything has its use, but, at first blush, it might seem hard to determine what good could come out of the epidemic of yellow fever that is now scaring the gulf region. One effect of it is that the gulf cities are doing a remarkable amount of cleaning. Galveston has agreed to a special appropriation to clean the streets, alleys and gutters; Mobile, Houston, Birmingham, New Orleans, Bay St. Louis and other towns are using brooms and disinfectants vigorously. Not for years has there been such an effort toward cleanliness. The effect of all this will be that next year the cities will find themselves much better able to resist disease, and they will be better places in which to live.

Senator Wellington, of Maryland, acknowledges his demise. He says he is out of politics.

A defeat of the British in India at this time, however slight, is enough to cause grave alarm. The hill tribes need but little encouragement to become aroused.

The Journal has reason to know that if the trouble had continued, or if there had been a second outbreak, as was feared, the Governor would have interfered directly, as he has a constitutional right to do, without waiting for a request from the local authorities.—The Journal.

But if he does a thing like that he will be pretty sure to receive a lecture on the meaning of Runnymede, if the Hon. Greene Smith still has the interests of liberty at heart.

Stand aside and let Jack Frost get at the yellow fever.

The registration lists of Hawaii show that less than 2,700 men will cast the entire vote at the next election, but there are some 50,000 men over twenty-one years old in the republic. We are prepared to hear that annexation has carried "unanimously"!

The Bureau of Statistics has just issued a bulletin showing the exports of the principal products of the United States during August, 1897, and during eight months ending with the last day of August, compared with the exports during the same period in previous years. These figures show a steady increase in the volume of exports and in their money value. For the eight months ending with August, 1897, breadstuffs, cotton, oil and provisions were exported to the value of $368,971,125, against $327,530,000 for the same period in 1894, $304,954,000 in 1895 and $346,235,000 in 1896. The export of wheat in August, 1897, was 14,246,000 bushels, valued at $13,118,000; in August, 1896, it was 6,693,000 bushels, worth $4,200,000. Last month we exported 14,766,000 bushels of corn, valued at $4,943,000, as against 11,022,000 bushels, worth $3,500,000, last year. Cotton alone shows a decrease. The value of cotton exported for the eight months of this year was $93,788,000; in the same months of 1896 it was $99,437,000, and in 1895 it was $95,222,849.

Farmers are paying off their mortgages this year. Let them enjoy the novel sensation of being out of debt for a while and not go to borrowing again in their haste to scoop in more land.

Mr. K. Sano is the name of a Japanese who has started, in San Francisco, a Japanese-American magazine called "The Voice." In the first number, which we have just received, there is an editorial, with the title "Peace and War," which says:

> We do not believe that the present slight difference between the United States and Japan will result in war. Possibly a little skirmish on the sea may be the result of indiscretion, but there will be no war. Of course, if Mr. Sherman, in his arrogant way, continues to snub the Japanese legation, Japan may be driven to assert her self-respect. Japan would never fight with the United States, which respects freedom and morality, which fought for the freedom of the slaves, which opened her portals to modern civilization, whose love of justice caused her to return the indemnity wrongfully wrested from Japan years ago; but she might fight with a government representing arrogance and selfishness. * * * Some English papers have stated that the navy of Japan is, perhaps, really stronger than that of America. We do not know if this is true or not, but Japan would not count the comparison in strength of the armies and navies of the two countries in the event of war. This is the voice of the public opinion of our countrymen, at least.

Well, well, to think of that now! "Possibly a little skirmish on the sea," really that is good. Of course, there will be no war with Japan! If, in spite of all that has been urged, by wise statesmen, to the contrary, the United States should decide to annex Hawaii, that important step would be taken without obtaining the permission or the approval of Japan. Japan did rather nicely in its recent brush with China; it is beginning to take on some aspects of Western civilization, and its San Francisco magazine is not discreditable to its Japanese editor, but if the editorial quoted really represents the voice of Japanese public opinion, we shall begin to fear that the Japanese are getting that Occidental disease — swelled head.

The Bryanites of New York city are to nominate a separate ticket. Now, if the Platt Republicans put up a candidate, there will be enough political gayety in New York to last for a season.

The San Francisco and other Western papers are working up a sensation over the discovery that Mr. Bryan, while traveling in California recently, used a pass over the Southern Pacific. Mr. Bryan's friends at first denied the charge, but Mr. Bryan came forward and said that he had obtained the transportation through the Omaha World-Herald. Upon inquiry at Omaha it developed that Mr. Bryan had severed his connection with the World-Herald a year previously, and furthermore that the World-Herald had no advertising contract with the Southern Pacific. Mr. Bryan's reply to this was that he was still a stockholder in the World-Herald. In an interview Mr. Bryan said:

> The only thing in the nature of free tickets that I rode on during my Western trip was transportation furnished me on account of the Omaha World-Herald, of which I was once editor and in which I am yet a stockholder. The World-Herald telegraphed for transportation for me, and it was the distinct understanding that it was issued on a strict advertising basis. I paid the World-Herald for it instead of paying the railroads direct. It was simply a matter of business and I don't see how fair-minded people can make anything else out of it.

The Omaha Bee comes to the attack and says:

> The Southern Pacific is not the only railroad on which Bryan has been foraging. Mr. Bryan traveled to St. Louis some ten days ago over the Wabash and deadheaded his way with an 1897 annual pass. The pass is ostensibly issued on account of the World-Herald, but bears on its face the flat contradiction of the pretense that it is a business transaction. Railroads do not issue annual passes in exchange for advertising. In the nature of things they could not know how often they would be used, for what distance and how much advertising value they would represent. If Mr. Bryan paid the World-Herald for his Wabash annual, how much did he pay, and when and where and on what basis?

A dreadful state of things might have been brought about if Mr. Bryan had made free use of passes during the presidential campaign. The fact does not matter so much now, but Mr. Bryan should be very careful about accepting favors from railroads. He has denounced them as oppressors in many instances and as allies of the forces of monopoly and the gold standard. It is, therefore, quite unbecoming and inconsistent in Mr. Bryan to use any transportation that savors of railroad favors. He should pay his way.

OVER-EXERTION, BRAIN OR BODY.

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It is a wholesome tonic for body, brain and nerves. Wonderfully quick in its action.

Self-Dependence.

Weary of myself, and sick of asking
  What I am, and what I ought to be,
At this vessel's prow I stand, which bears me
  Forward, forward, o'er the starlit sea.

And a look of passionate desire
  O'er the sea and to the stars I send;
"Ye who from my childhood up have calmed me,
  Calm me, ah, compose me to the end!

"Ah, once more," I cried, "ye stars, ye waters,
  On my heart your mighty charm renew;
Still, still let me, as I gaze upon you,
  Feel my soul becoming vast, like you!"

From the intense, clear, star-sown vault of heaven,
  O'er the lit sea's unquiet way,
In the rushing night air, came the answer,
  "Wouldst thou be as these are? Live as they?

"Unaffrighted by the silence round them,
  Undistracted by the sights they see,
These demand not that the things without them
  Yield them love, amusement, sympathy.

"And with joy the stars perform their shining,
  And the sea its long moon-silvered roll;
For self-poised they live, nor pine with noting
  All the fever of some differing soul.

"Bounded by themselves, and unregardful
  In what state God's other works may be,
In their own tasks all their powers pouring,
  These attain the mighty life you see."

O air-born voice! long since, severely clear,
  A cry like thine in mine own heart I hear:
"Resolve to be thyself; and know that he
  Who finds himself loses his misery!"
—Matthew Arnold.

"SCRAPS."

The skin of the kangaroo, when properly tanned, never cracks.

Every winter with excess of west winds is followed by a cold summer.

Apple blossoms are now reported from all over the Maine countryside.

The loftiest cliff on the coast of England is Beachy Head, hight 564 feet.

Woman is seldom merciful to the man who is timid.—Edward Bulwer Lytton.

The average weekly loss of vessels on the seas throughout the world is twelve.

The residents of Nodaway county, Missouri, are greatly bothered by timber wolves.

At present Canada supplies one-fourteenth of the imported food of Great Britain.

"Maine State lager beer" is the way they advertise ginger pop at the State Fair grounds at Bangor.

The Government expects to save $35,000 yearly by running its own heating and lighting plant in the New York post-office.

The very high death rate—40 per 1,000—belongs to the City of Mexico, which although 7,000 feet above the sea, has no drainage system worthy of the name.

Reproductions of Colonial silverware are this season represented not only in tea and coffee services, but in trays, water pitchers, candlesticks and other pieces.

A Wichita (Kas.) lad was run over by a thrashing machine, and the local newspaper, in speaking of the event, says: "The great wonder is that his escape was as miraculous as it is."

During a bull-fight at Carabancel, a suburb of Madrid, the other day, a bull escaped and rushed into the streets, where it injured a number of persons before it was killed by a gendarme.

The city of New Orleans often has hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of cotton and other inflammable merchandise piled up upon its levees and many wooden steamers lying by, and yet it does not own a single fireboat.

A colored boy has started a new industry in a street in Brooklyn through which many trolley cars run. He boards the cars with glasses of lemonade carried in a tray made of a cigar box. Conductors and motormen, he says, are his best patrons.

"How shall we check the Sunday bicycle?" demanded the president of the Christian Citizens' Reform League. "Same as trunks," courteously suggested the commercial tourist who had wandered in merely because he saw a crowd.—Detroit News.

A significant evidence of Scotch good sense is afforded by the sign on the chairs and benches in the Glasgow parks; "Protect your property," thus reminding each citizen that he is part owner and has interests which he must care for.—Chicago Chronicle.

A fish hawk swooped down Sixth avenue, near Broadway, New York city, the other day, and perched on an advertising sign, when it was seized by an enterprising Italian shoe-black, who sold it to a saloon, where it leads an ignominious life of captivity.

A Maine paper tells of a farmer in that State who hired two boys to help him cut his hay, and when the job was finished gave each of them a cent for the work they had performed, and then offered to harness his team and haul the boys home for a cent apiece.

"No, we don't permit our names to go in the directory, don't you know." "And why not?" "So deuced common, don't you know. Why, last yeah my name was sandwiched in between a garbage collectah and a city councilman! It's a fact, 'pon honah."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Some Swiss convicts recently escaped from prison, and an advertisement announcing the fact says that "with the close-cropped hair, knickerbockers and striped jackets, the fugitive murderers may easily be mistaken for American or English tourists excursioning in the Valaisan Alps."

Puzzling: "That young lawyer came up to call last evening." "What did he talk about?" "All I remember is that he said they had added some new links up in Chicago, and for the life of me I don't know whether he was talking about golf or that sausage man's murder trial."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the northern parts of China there are many villages which are almost deserted in winter, the inhabitants going south, where they live by begging. They form regular guilds and literally compel shopkeepers to help them by threatening to cause a riot in front of their stores, which Chinese merchants abhor.

The Japanese have shown their hospitality and their desire to cultivate the good will of strangers by establishing a "Welcome Society" in Jeddo. The object of this society is to give counsel to all strangers visiting Japan and to make their sojourn in the kingdom of the Mikado as agreeable as possible.

The "bike squad" of the police force of New York consists of sixty-eight men, including patrolmen and officers. One scorcher has been made a detective and will confine himself to the work of looking after stolen wheels, tack and glass-throwers and other bicycle-haters, who are quite numerous all over the city.

The Siberian railway will be open by next summer to Chabarowka, on the Amoor, whence large steamers will ply to Vladivostock, enabling the journey from London to Japan to be made in eighteen days, and much cheaper than by the Suez route, and the traveler may go around the world in thirty-three days, or forty-seven less than the time of Jules Verne's famous tourist.

A sample of cloth one inch square was recently sent to the Androscoggin mill, in Lewiston, to be copied. In a week the looms were turning it out by the yard. The little sample is placed under a glass and magnified. The artists study it, and then set the machines to make it. The finest cloth is dissected before it is copied, and only men of rare mechanical skill can do it.—Boston Herald.

It is said that Queen Victoria used at one time to suffer somewhat from absence of mind, and on one occasion, the story goes, on the evening of a state ball, her Majesty, as she turned from the supper table, took up a large fork instead of her fan. She went forward some steps into the ball-room before the mistake was discovered, and was gravely bowing, as usual, to the company while holding up the fork.

Some time ago a children's party was given at the Potsdam palace for the little ones of the Emperor's family, in which he took a personal interest. He not only planned but participated in their games, and went down street himself and hired an old soldier who performs on a hand organ in that city to come to the palace and furnish music for the dancing. There are a dozen military bands in the barracks that surround the palace, and the imperial orchestra, which furnishes music for social functions, is always subject to the Emperor's command, but the novelty of having a hand organ in the house seemed to appeal to the Emperor's sense of humor and the party was a great success.—Berlin Letter in Chicago Record.

For Convenience of Ministers
and friends attending the sessions of the conference, the ladies of Roberts Park church will serve warm dinners for 25 cents each day, except Sunday, from 11:30 a. m. to 2 p. m., in the church dining-rooms.

TAX LEVY OF EIGHT CENTS

MADE BY THE SCHOOL BOARD UNDER THE COMPULSORY LAW.

A Long Debate Preceded This Action —Reasons Given for the Increase —Opposition by Several Members—Increase in Attendance.

The Board of School Commissioners made a levy of 8 cents on the $100 in addition to the usual annual tax levy, last night, to meet the expense of increased attendance at the schools, due to the new compulsory educational law. An appropriation of $90,000 was made, which this levy is expected to provide. This action was according to the recommendation of the finance committee and came only after a long debate which made the board's session last until 11 o'clock. The levies for other purposes were the same as they have been for several years—25 cents for the special fund, 5 cents for the Manual Training fund, and 4 cents for the library fund, making, with the 8 cents for the compulsory education fund, a total of 42 cents on the $100 levied by the School Board.

In making its recommendation of the levy under the compulsory educational law, the finance committee, consisting of Commissioners Baker, Adam and Rinne, submitted an opinion by the attorney of the board, Charles W. Smith, on the question, "To what purposes can the revenue derived by this board from the taxes it shall levy under this act be properly applied?" and a report by Superintendent Goss on the increase in school attendance owing to the new law.

Attorney Smith's Opinion.

Mr. Smith, in his opinion, reviews the provisions of the act, stating that the primary purpose of its adoption was to enforce the attendance upon schools, common, private or parochial, for at least twelve consecutive weeks each school year of all children in the State between eight and fourteen years who live within two miles of a public school and who are mentally and physically qualified to attend school, and who have not finished the common school course. One section of the law authorizes the board to maintain "within or without" the city limits a "parental home for incorrigible and truant children." To this home children under twelve years of age may be sent by the board, the parents consenting; or, if the parents do not consent, the child may be sent there by the judgment of the Superior Court.

Mr. Smith points out that the expense of truant officers to find children who are not attending school is provided for by the act to come out of the county treasury, and also that the expense of paying for books and clothing for children whose parents can not afford them must be paid eventually by the county commissioners. The law provides in addition to this that "for the purpose of defraying the increased expenditure necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of "the act, the board may levy not to exceed 10 cents on the $100."

"I am of the opinion," says Mr. Smith, "that the fund thus created is to be applied solely to the purposes of providing educational means and facilities for all children coming into the schools under the operation of the act, whether coming in by voluntary act of the parent, brought in by truant officers, or upon the order of a court, and is to be expended in providnig such educational facilities, whether needed in the ordinary public schools or in the 'parental home,' or partly in each of such methods. It is left to the discretion of the proper school authorities to determine whether a parental home shall be built, but it is imperative upon the school authorities to provide for the education of all such children as come into the schools under the operation of the law. It would seem that the provision for a parental home was designed for the reformation and instruction of children who are habitual truants from school in the ordinary sense of that word, and of children so far incorrigible as that their attendance in the ordinary school-room would be injurious to the more tractable pupils therein.

"In my opinion, your board may rightfully use the additional revenue produced by the levy under the statute for the payment of all increase of cost in maintaining and operating the schools of the city caused by the influx of children brought in under the operation of the law, which would cover pay of teachers, janitors, supplies, water, fuel, as well also as the construction and enlargement of school buildings rendered necessary by the increased attendance upon the schools, by reason of the operation of the law. I am of the opinion that the fund may be thus applied without regard to whether the children so brought into the schools are put in separate rooms or buildings by themselves, or put into rooms and buildings with other pupils."

Extent of Increased Attendance.

Mr. Smith says that it is true that the board can not determine the precise number of pupils added to the operation of the law, but that all that would be required in this regard would be an earnest attempt approximately to determine the number so added.

He says that the board can not use any of the money derived from this levy for the payment of any debt created before the act was passed or for any debt created after the act was passed, unless such debt was properly contracted to meet the additional expenditures required by the coming in of the children.

Superintendent Goss, in giving his figures on increased attendance under the law, endeavors to show the actual increase, according to a census taken Thursday, September 16, and gives it at 1118. To arrive at this he compared the average number of children attending school in September, 1892 (15,186), with the average in September, 1896 (18,432), showing an increase of 2,246, from which he subtracted 569 pupils, added by reason of annexations, leaving 1,677 as the natural gain by growth of the school population in the four years, or 2½ per cent. annual gain, on an average basis of 16,478.

Applying this percentage of natural increase (without any compulsory law) to 18,432, the number of pupils belonging to the Indianapolis schools in September, 1896, and to 2,095, the average attendance in 1896 in the suburbs, since annexed, the number of pupils for September, 1897, which would have been expected regardless of the compulsory law, is put at 21,029. The superintendent, however, calls attention to the fact that September, 1897, is not complete, and that its actual average attendance can not yet be known. The census of September 16 showed the actual attendance for that day to be 21,781, or 752 more than the average attendance for September, 1896. But he says that the attendance for the opening days of September is always less than the average for the whole month. As a fairer basis of comparison, he takes the census of September 18, 1896, which showed 18,010 pupils, compared with the census of September 16, 1897, of 21,781, showing an increase of 3,771. From this 3,771 he subtracts 2,151, the expected number to belong to the suburbs, which leaves 1,620. Taking from this 1,620 the 2½ per cent. of the average annual natural gain on 20,105, the census of school attendance in Indianapolis and the suburbs on September 18, 1896, or 502, he gives 1,118 as the actual increase of attendance which may be fairly attributed to the effects of the compulsory education law.

"Parental Home" Cost.

Mr. Goss points out that the increase is due to the effects of the law, merely because such a law is known to exist, and that it can not be known how many more will come as a result of warnings, prosecutions and arrests by truant officers. When these forces are fully at work, he says, the board may find it necessary to provide a "parental home" for the incorrigibles. He estimates that there would be not less than forty children for this home. The per capita cost of maintaining the Reform School at Plainfield he gives at $116 yearly. The per capita cost at the parental home would be probably not less than $150, he says, because the aggregate number of pupils would be smaller and the value of products would be much less. The annual cost, he, therefore, puts at $6,000, and adding to this the original cost of house, grounds and equipments, he makes $10,000 the estimate for the cost of the "home" for the first year.

The Committee's Recommendation.

The finance committee did not take into consideration the cost of a "parental home," but estimated that the cost for teachers, janitors, supplies, etc., for maintaining schools for 1,150 pupils would be $40,000, and held that two twelve-room buildings would be necessary to accommodate them, costing at least $50,000.

Commissioner Scott objected to a levy of 8 cents as too high, though he conceded that Mr. Goss's estimate of 1,100 increase was probably conservative. He felt that the law, however, was in an experimentative state, and that the actual cost could not be definitely known. He said that the two buildings could not be erected for the present school year, and for the present a lower levy would be better. If it turned out that more money was needed, money could be borrowed and a higher levy could be made later. He suggested 7 cents.

Nobody seconded this motion, and Commissioner Vonnegut said that he favored a levy to the full limit under the law—10 cents. He felt that Mr. Goss's figures were an underestimate, and that the actual cost would be greater than the finance committee stated. He recalled that the board had got itself into its present financial embarrassments by this very policy of not making its tax levy equal to its actual expenses. When in former years it had had the right to make levies of 25 cents for school purposes, it had levied only 20 cents, and this policy had crippled the board's resources and brought on the necessity of constant temporary loans. In his motion to make the levy 10 cents, he was seconded by Mr. Roth.

Commissioner Sloan wished the levy to be not more than 6 cents. He spoke of the burdens of the people with street improvements and other public expenses. He doubted whether the public would approve the compulsory law. He said something of the widow depending on her child for support, and the possible wrong of sending such a child to school. No motion for a 6-cent levy was formally put.

Robison's Objections.

Commissioner Robison made a long speech. He said that he was the friend of the compulsory law, and feared that the board was about to take action to strike it down. He pleaded in an earnest tone for the law, but he said that a 10-cent levy or one of 8 cents would bring the law into contempt and bring about a revolt among tax-payers. He said that the cost of schools for 17,000 pupils was $600,000 a year, and that an increase of 1,100 could not justify an expenditure of $90,000 under this law. No more, he said, should be appropriated for these 1,100 than the proportionate amount paid for other children. He moved a 5-cent levy.

Commissioner Vonnegut to Robison's argument answered that the $600,000 did not provide for school buildings, and never was enough to run the schools in the proper manner, and that the board was in difficulties by being limited to that amount.

Commissioner Roth made a long speech on the present over-crowded condition of the schools, and the crying and obvious need for more buildings. He suggested that if not all the money was used for the compulsory law additions, it could well be used to accommodate the other pupils.

Commissioner Scott called attention to the fact that this additional levy could not be used for any purpose except to provide for additions under the compulsory law. In answer to Mr. Robison, he also said that Mr. Robison ignored the obvious necessity for new buildings to accommodate the increase.

Mr. Robison's amendment to make the levy 5 cents was voted down, as was also Mr. Vonnegut's to make it 10 cents. On the proposition to make the levy 8 cents, the ayes were by Adam, Baker, Burns, Russe, Rinne, Roth and Vonnegut, and the noes were by Robison, Scott and Sloan. Commissioner Maxwell was absent. Mr. Robison predicted that an injunction suit would prevent the use of the money by the board.

When the other levies came up for consideration, Mr. Vonnegut called attention to the excellent condition of the library fund and the payment of a $40,000 loan. He moved that the levy for library purposes be reduced from 4 to 3 cents. This was voted down.

Bids on the board's temporary loan of $20,000 were received by the finance committee from the C. W. Bridges Investment Company, 5⅝ per cent.; Farson, Leach & Co., of Chicago, 5 per cent., and $10 premium, and the Merchants' National Bank, 4½ per cent. and $10 premium. The award was made to the Merchants' National Bank.

Pardoning Bank Wreckers.

Hartford Times.

The Indianapolis News, a careful and conservative paper, very friendly to former President Benjamin Harrison, has this to say of President McKinley's latest exercise of the pardoning power (in the case of the Indianapolis banker):

> If Mr. Coffin had been a man of no prominence or social position, he would not have been pardoned after serving one year of an eight-year sentence. This incident illustrates the power of the "pull" in the administration of justice in this country. A poor man without influence or wealthy friends, with no money to hire distinguished lawyers, is punished for his crimes to the full extent of the law, and is expelled to serve his sentence. For such a one heaven is high and the President far off. But in the case of a man like Coffin, justice is blind, indeed.

No such remarks as these were ever made by any newspaper about Grover Cleveland. He was always the just judge, and emotional appeals rarely influenced him. But McKinley's first impulse is always to do whatever any so-called friend wants him to do. Hence his habit of letting bank-wreckers out of jail, which had better be corrected at once.

No Such Firm.

Household Words.

A writer in a recent number of the Strand Magazine gives currency to the following postoffice anecdote: Mr. F. Litchfield, the well-known art dealer, exhibited some panels of old tapestry at the Manchester Jubilee Exhibition. Wanting one of these returned, he wired: "Please send panel eight by ten—Venus and Adonis.—Litchfield." The departmental head of the exhibition was away, and his clerk returned the message to the postoffice as "not understandable." The postoffice people, struck with a bright idea, then transmitted the telegram to the city of Litchfield, and received the following reply: "No such firm as Venus and Adonis known here. Try Manchester."

Written for The Indianapolis News.

Surrender.

I lay down arms; I yield the fight;
  For what avail such puny might
    Against Fate's burnished shield?
My sword's rebuking flash is sheathed,
My smiling foe is laurel-wreathed
  And victor of the field.

And yet such little triumph his
If only he could know! There is
  This truth in soul warfare:
The only shame of a defeat
Comes from within; all forces meet
  And hold arraignment there.

Who to himself is true, no chain
Can bind so that it hurt. Who fain
  Would lead captivity
Must conquer self. Here! bind my hands!
However fast the shackling bands,
  My higher self is free!

What if the olive crown be worn,
Or laurel wreath? What tho' all torn
  My ensign drag its length?
I lay down arms—to bear again;
To lift my flag and count not pain
  That which brings fighting strength.
—Ollah Toph.

MME. YALE'S HAIR TONIC

Stops hair fa ing in 24 hours. Restores Gray Hai to its natural color without e. The best Hair Tonic ever made. Used by Ladies and Gentlemen everywhere.

All druggists or by mai Price, $1.00; also Yale's Skin Food $1.50; Yale's Face powder, 50c.; Yale's Beauty Soap, 25c. Guide to beauty mailed free

MME. YALE,
Health and Complexion Specialist,
TEMPLE OF BEAUTY, 146 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

New York Store
ESTABLISHED 1853.
AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS

Butterick Patterns and Fashion Sheets For October Are Here

The latter free to everyone. *Handy Catalogues* are also free and the large Metropolitan Catalogues are free with every 50c purchase of patterns and with every yearly subscription to the *Delineator* ($1.00). When you start to get a pattern and don't want to be disappointed, just remember that we are

NEVER OUT OF ANY BUTTERICK PATTERN.

—CENTER AISLE.

Pettis Dry Goods Co

Cornell's Pine Lands.

Eau Claire Letter Chicago Times-Herald.

Mr. Robertson told me the story of Cornell University and the investments in Wisconsin pineries. In 1862-63 the Federal Government appropriated unsold public lands for the use of agricultural colleges in the proportion of 30,000 acres for each Congressman. Much of the scrip was soon frittered away by most of the States at less than 60 cents an acre. The territory apportioned to New York State amounted to 990,000 acres, and the Legislature of that State jumped at the proposition when Mr. Cornell offered to buy the lands then available at the highest market price—60 cents an acre.

The bulk of this estate was in the pine forests of Wisconsin, and has been so judiciously managed that the property is now said to yield something like a thousand dollars a day. Cornell University has already received from the sale of timber and resale of certain lands between four and five million dollars, and still possesses $150,000 of the most valuable property.

Seems So.

New York Journal.

Great Editor—Boy, go out and buy me a bottle of mucilage.

Office Boy—Yes, sir.

Great Editor—And see if you can't buy me the kind that contributors use to stick the return stamps on the corners of their manuscript. I think it's the best in the market.

Ask Your Neighbor.

We don't put testimonials in all our advertisements. What's the use? Just ask your neighbors what they think of

Dr. Scott's ELECTRIC Hair Brush

It should be used daily in place of the ordinary hair brush and hair lotions. You can buy the number one size for

One Dollar.

It Is Guaranteed to Cure
Nervous Headache in five minutes!
Bilious Headache in five minutes!
Neuralgia in five minutes!
Dandruff and diseases of the scalp!
Prevents falling hair and baldness!
Makes the hair long and glossy!

After trying it six months, if you do not find it to be all that we represent, send it back and your money will be refunded.

For sale at Dry Goods stores and Druggists or sent on approval, postpaid, on receipt of price and ten cents for postage.

Our book, "THE DOCTOR'S STORY," sent free on request, gives full information concerning Dr. Scott's Electric Belts, $3, $5, and $10. Electric Corsets, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, and $3. Electric Flesh Brushes, $3. Electric Safety Razors, $2. Electric Plasters, 25 cts. Electric Insoles, 50 cts. Electric Trusses, $3.

GEO. A. SCOTT, Dept. D, 842 Broadway, N. Y.

Bargain Day Monday

AT

The Chicago Fair

Prices lower than ever.

Negligee Shirts—they have given such universal satisfaction that we will continue at	44c
Men's Working Shirts, a large selection	25c
Mrs. Potts's all-nickel Sad Irons, in Sets of three irons, stand and handle, per set	54c
Large 6-quart heavy tin Sauce Pans	7c
Large 14-quart genuine Granite Dish Pans	37c
1-quart Corn Poppers	3c
Brooms	5c
Granulated Sugar, per lb	5c
Best Package Coffee, per lb	12c
Castile Soap, per bar	2c
Best Refined Kerosene Oil, per gal	6c

New 438 West Washington Street
Near West Street.

POLITICS IN NEW YORK.

HOW MR. LOW'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE WAS RECEIVED.

A Straight Republican Ticket Probable — Defeat of Worth Pleased Platt, but It Means Little to Him—The German Vote.

Special Correspondence Indianapolis News.

New York, September 16.—Seth Low's letter of September 13, accepting the Citizens' Union's nomination for mayor, is the real platform upon which that party will conduct its campaign. At the outset Mr. Low declares: "I am a Republican, and I expect to remain one; but I am completely in sympathy with the purpose of the Citizens' Union to secure a mayor for the great city who shall be free from all partisan obligations." This is about as far as any candidate heretofore has cared to go. But Mr. Low goes a step farther. "In making appointments," he says, "it shall be my endeavor to fill every place with an eye single to the public good." Not to fill offices with members of the Citizens' Union or any organization that may work for his election.

Mr. Low comes out rather more strongly than does the Citizens' declaration on the question of home rule, holding that "Nothing is more vital to the welfare of the city than that it be allowed by the Legislature to shape its own destinies in all matters that are purely local." Since the Greater New York will have 3,000,000 or more of the State's population of 7,000,000, and will pay about 65 per cent. of its taxes, this demand does not seem unreasonable. The only remarkable thing about it is that it should have to be made. If franchises must be bought and sold, it is better to have them dealt in in the city than it is to have them the source of fraud at Albany—better for the city directly, and a check upon the growing habit of paying State political debts at the city's expense.

Mr. Low on Excise.

Mr. Low's stand on the excise question is stated in terms similar to his instructions to his excise officers when he was mayor of Brooklyn. New York is a world city, he says. "It is cosmopolitan in fact and cosmopolitan in sentiment. For this reason, in my opinion, an excise law, so far as it affects the daily life and habits of the people, should reflect the public opinion of the city." The candidate touches briefly upon the merit system, rapid transit, and the eight-hour law, and declares in conclusion that if he is intrusted with the arduous task of governing the city he will serve the people "loyally, with every power that I have."

This letter has pleased Mr. Low's friends and grieved his enemies. It avails nothing for him to protest that he is a Republican. He refused to vote for Harrison, and therefore he is not "regular." Republican County Chairman Quigg says that "Mr. Low's pretty plan to secure to himself supreme power, free from all partisan obligations, is simply a scheme to create, under pretense of devotion to the public good, a purely personal political machine."

Such statements do not point to a Republican indorsement of Low. In fact, it is safe to say now that there will be a straight Republican ticket, headed, if there is any truth in current rumor, by William M. K. Olcott, the present district attorney. Every time Mr. Low opens his mouth his words are salt and not salve for the wounds already made by previous thrusts at the glorious institution of party government. "I will fill every place with an eye single to the public good," says Mr. Low. "Why, there ain't nothing in that," we have been told by a late member of the Board of Public Works, and the Sun, which is now the only straight Republican paper in New York, declares that it is "Simple taxism, socialism, communism and anarchy, seasoned with religious fanaticism and philanthropic sentimentalism." With such opposition and the support of every respectable newspaper in town, Mr. Low's outlook is fairly bright.

The Defeat of Worth.

The Republicans are trying to be happy over the defeat of County Clerk Jacob Worth in the Brooklyn county committee's meeting in that city Tuesday night. Mr. Worth has been a Low supporter from the start, and he has been "disciplined." That is all there is to it. He was defeated, on a resolution, setting the dates for the primaries next week, by a vote of 107 to 98. Fifteen minutes later the same body of men passed the following resolution by a vote of 151 to 39:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that Seth Low is the most available candidate for the Republican nominee for mayor."

Mr. Platt is much gratified by Mr. Worth's defeat, but when it is remembered that his enemy, Worth, was defeated by ten votes, and that Low, also his enemy, was indorsed by a vote of four to one, he seems to have small cause for jubilation. Worth charges that one worker was bought in order to beat him, and that he will show in the primaries next week that he still holds control of the Republican organization in Brooklyn.

As Brooklyn is the only borough of the greater city that can be regarded as a Republican stronghold, the division in the party there is of the utmost importance. Most people, on general principles, would like to see Worth get the best of Platt, but there is no great choice between the two men. Mr. Worth's advocacy of Low is perfectly understood to be based wholly upon utilitarian considerations.

The State constitution, in its provisions looking toward the separation of national and State issues, overlooked the fact that elections for positions on the State bench might occur simultaneously with municipal elections. Because this fact was lost sight of, we have a State campaign, of small proportions, it is true, in connection with the city election.

The Democrats.

The Democratic State committee met at the Hoffman House yesterday and nominated its candidate for judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals. Its choice, Judge Alton B. Parker, is a good one. Parker is a "Hill man," a sound-money Democrat, from Kingston. The fact that he is generally known as a "Hill man" may have no particular significance, and then again, it may be the thin edge of the wedge that is to open the way for one of David B. Hill's periodical re-entries into politics.

The silver men of the city and State were at the Hoffman in full force. They have been threatening for weeks that if a silver man was not nominated they would bolt. Their candidate received just three votes in the committee of fifty members. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was among the crowd in the corridors, counseling the silverites to stand firm in their opposition. On the other hand, the committee received a letter from Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, stating that he did not think "it would be detrimental to the interests of State politics if the Chicago platform were not touched upon."

The State committee refused to allow the silver men to appear before it to make a protest against Parker's nomination, so the Loyal Democratic League, one of half a dozen Bryanite organizations, presented a written demand that the committee "place before the voters an address containing a clear and unequivocal reaffirmation" of the Chicago platform, and that it "nominate a candidate well-known to have been, and who now is, in full accord with that platform."

Expelled a Silverite.

The State committee did no such thing. It nominated its candidate, the only proper business before it, and went home. It did, however, expel Henry D. Purroy, one of the two straight silver men of New York's city's representation on the committee. Purroy has a "Democracy" of his own, known as the Home Rule Democracy, and he has been "conferring" with the Republicans of late. Hence his expulsion does not please nor displease the silverites, and Mr. Purroy is unharmed.

The Republican State committee will meet on Saturday, the 18th, to nominate its candidate, who, it has been given out in advance, will be Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court. He, also, is a good man with an excellent reputation for ability on the bench. So far as candidates go, the Republicans have the best man in Judge Wallace, but he is somewhat unpopular "up the State" because of one or two decisions which practically suspend the operation of the Lexow anti-trust law.

The silverites have been very uneasy of late. There have been meetings and resolutions and open letters and interviews. A new silver party makes its appearance almost every week. Here is a complete list to date: The United Democracy, the Democratic Alliance, the Democratic Progressive League, the People's League, the Young Democracy ("Jimmy O'Brien's") and the Loyal Democratic League. It serves no good purpose to give a list of these organizations except to show that there is no unity among them. They must be composed of genuine Chicago Democrats, however, because they are loud in their denunciations of trusts and the oppressions of the gold standard. What the mayor of Greater New York can do for or against free silver has not yet been brought out.

The "Loyal Democrats."

The loyal Democrats "full well discern the trend of events which foreshadow the consummation of a bargain between the New York machine leaders and the capitalists who are interested in the maintainance of the oppressive gold standard and of trusts, as opposed to the interests of the plain people. The loyal Democrats will spare no effort to defeat the fruition of this bargain." Here are the seeds of trouble for Tammany. If the Chicago platform is ignored, the silver vote will be, for the most part, lost. If the Chicago platform is reaffirmed, Mr. Whitney and the Manhattan Club description of Democrat will withhold their customary contributions, and, what is less important, their votes. The National Democrats are talking of a separate ticket, but even if this program is carried out, it can not have much effect.

Who will get the German vote? is becoming to be a very troublesome question. At first it was thought that Tammany would receive the major portion of it, and there is little doubt but that the German American Reform Union (the "Garus") will formally indorse the Tammany nominees. This, however, in the light of later events, does not seem to mean that the German vote will be cast solidly for the ticket.

Oswald Ottendorfer's paper, the Stats Zeitung, has been attacking Mr. Low almost daily for several weeks, but Tuesday morning's issue contained a very commendatory editorial on Low's letter of acceptance. The Stats says that Mr. Low "shows himself to be a very liberal thinker" on the excise question, and that his remarks "go farther in the direction of liberality than we had ventured to hope."

The Zeitung.

The New Yorker Zeitung though not so well known outside of New York, has a circulation larger than the Stats. It resents the position of its contemporary, and says that "it is an insult to the intelligence of German people to create the impression that a glass of beer is the only question in which they are interested. The first question uppermost in the mind of the German citizen is that the affairs of the great city shall be in the hands of honest men and conducted honestly and economically, in a broad and liberal spirit."

The words, "broad and liberal spirit," are Mr. Low's, and the New Yorker will certainly influence no small number of its 45,000 readers to cast Low ballots. Free lunches have been restored, and, as it is only necessary to buy a meal (i. e., a cracker) in order to get a drink here on Sunday, "personal liberty" will not make a strong issue this year.

The Citizens' Union issued its Campaign Book this week. It makes out a good negative case by showing the evils of partisan rule in New York for the last fifty years. The union has also issued several very interesting campaign literature in the form of pamphlets with the titles: "Clean Streets," "Better Tenements," "Public Baths and Lavatories" and "More and Better Public Schools." These exhibit, by illustrations and figures, the work that the union candidates are pledged to carry out if elected. The clean streets pamphlet is a very effective showing of what Colonel Waring has accomplished by applying the non-partisan rule to his department.

Gleason's Nomination.

Saturday night the Hon. Patrick Gleason, mayor of Long Island City, will hold a mass meeting to confirm his nomination of himself for mayor of Greater New York. It will be a very lively affair; his Honor always makes things lively, and this year he seems bent upon affording more than his usual amount of amusement. He is a welcome break in the seriousness of the real campaign.

The non-partisan movement in this city may do harm in other portions of the country. The non-partisan bacilli has already got as far West as Salt Lake City, affecting, in transit, several intermediate points. All that has been demonstrated here is that New York can not have a good Republican sewer nor a clean Democratic street. That non-partisan municipal movements are desirable in every city in the land remains to be proved; it does not follow from New York's experience. The conditions that render such movements a necessity here are by no means universal. In fact, it may be said that identical conditions are to be found in no other American city.

D. T. P.

THE VERSAILLES LYNCHING.

What the State Press Says.

The day of the lynching bee is past, and every effort of this kind should be punished to the full extent of the law.—Richmond News-Register.

The Versailles mob was like all other mobs in every respect but one. It made a wholesale job of the affair, while others usually deal in broken packages.—Washington Gazette.

Indiana has been disgraced by the most infamous crime ever perpetrated in the United States, and it is doubly disgraced because the crime was perpetrated in the name of justice.—Logansport Journal.

The Ripley county lynching, information of which was promptly chronicled in the Tribune immediately after the crime was perpetrated, is a deep disgrace upon the fair State of Indiana.—Kokomo Tribune.

The act of the mob can not be justified from either a legal or moral standpoint. It rivals in savagery and in the number of victims the Reno hanging in the New Albany jail on the morning of December 12, 1868.—New Albany Ledger.

The lynching at Versailles, Ind., of five men for burglary shows that Indiana civilization is still behind that of the Southern States. In the South they only lynch men for crimes against women.—Hartford City News.

Indiana as a State was disgraced by the terrible work of the Versailles mob yesterday morning. The provocation was undoubtedly great, but there was no reason why human life should be taken as a punishment of such crime.—Columbus Republican.

It is the lax and non-enforcement of law that provokes men to resort to lynch law to secure protection to life and property. We will guarantee that both the life and property of honest citizens of Ripley county will be safe for years to come.—Greenfield Republican.

The mob at Versailles confesed their cowardice in hanging five thieves. Their excuse is that it has been impossible to convict the men in the courts. These same citizens elect the judges and make up the juries, and if justice has gone amiss it has been their fault.—Lafayette Courier.

Now and then the North teaches the South a lesson on the utter mercilessness of a mob. The absence of any sufficient cause to provoke widespread and uncontrollable public anger makes the Versailles lynching much worse than any that has occurred recently in the South.—Ft. Wayne Sentinel.

That Governor Mount has taken summary action with regard to the recent lynching at Versailles is a matter of congratulation, and it is hoped his efforts to have the men responsible for such lawless conduct apprehended will prove successful that they may receive the punishment they deserve.—Hammond Tribune.

The Hoosier State has been disgraced in a manner from which she will not soon recover. The wholesale lynching at Versailles was one of the foulest crimes ever committed within her borders. Let no halt be called until each man who assisted in the affair be brought to the punishment he so richly deserves.—Wabash Tribune.

The fair fame of Indiana is once again disgraced by mob law. It is well for Governor Mount to purge his administration of any degree of tolerance for lawlessness and disregard of courts. No State for a moment can countenance such demonstrations that indicate a relapse to barbarism. Let the guilty men be punished.—Vincennes Sun.

It is one of those cases of a long-suffering community taking the law into their own hands after persistent failure to enforce it on the part of officers, through fear or political reasons. The dispatches tell the story and each reader must draw his own moral. All will confess that the State has been disgraced.—Anderson Bulletin.

By the taking of the law into their own hands, the so-called best citizens of Ripley county have disgraced the State of Indiana. * * * If, as is claimed, Ripley county is infested by a gang of desperadoes, all the legal power of the State, if need be, should be invoked to apprehend and bring to justice all implicated, but mob law should not be tolerated.—Kokomo News.

We are glad to note the prompt action Governor Mount has taken in the matter of bringing the Ripley county lynchers to justice. The majesty of the law must be upheld. Indiana, as a State, can not afford to allow this terrible disgrace to go unpunished, and we hope to see the Governor use all the power necessary to bring these offenders to justice.—Connersville News.

Indiana has been disgraced. The lynching of five men in Ripley county will go far toward convincing Eastern communities that this commonwealth is on the outer edge of civilization. Following the recent and repeated attacks of whitecapism, it comes with stunning force and will shame every citizen of the State who has pride in its position and faith in its future.—Bedford Independent.

Two wrongs do not make one right, and the murder of the five prisoners charged with burglary before their trial and without the excuse of a failure of justice did more to demoralize, debauch and brutalize that community than would ten times the amount of thieving that has occurred. The disgraceful affair should be promptly investigated and the guilty parties punished.—Richmond Item.

Let the responsibility rest where it belongs. It is not all with the people who have been goaded to desperation by the frequent crimes of these gangs of criminals, and the failure to administer the law. In effect there has been no law for the protection of citizens, and even mob law, directed by those who have heretofore reverenced and obeyed the laws of their State and country, is better than no law.—Muncie Times.

Every man engaged in the lynching should be brought to the bar of justice and made to suffer the extreme penalties of violated law. All good citizens will therefore uphold the hands of the Governor in his endeavors to assist the local authorities in their efforts to ferret out the guilty parties. The good name of the State demands that no stone shall be left unturned until the disgrace, so far as possible, shall be wiped out.—Crawfordsville Journal.

The crime committed by the lynchers was incomparably greater than that of their victims, even if the latter were guilty of all that was charged against them. These Ripley county vigilants have placed a foul blot on the fair fame of Indiana and subjected her to the reproach of the whole civilized world. Governor Mount has shown the proper spirit in calling upon the local authorities to spare no pains to bring the perpetrators of this crime to speedy justice.—Richmond Palladium.

The principles and purposes of law were never so completely subverted in this State as they were yesterday in Ripley county. * * * This sort of conduct belongs to the fifteenth century. It is out of place in the nineteenth century and in Indiana. There is absolutely no shade of justification of this atrocious deed. From provocation to tragedy, it is an event devoid of reason and sense. * * * Indiana must bow her head in silent shame. The deed in Ripley county surpasses all others in the magnitude of its disgrace to American institutions.—Lafayette Call.

Great as was their provocation, the mob that took the law into its own hands and hanged five miscreants who were in jail awaiting legal trial at Versailles, Ind., Tuesday, committed a lawless act and should be punished for it. Governor Mount is right in his determination to enforce the law against the mob. We simply can not afford to override our courts. If they do not perform their functions properly, the thing to do is to reform them. Mob law is the overthrow of all law and the relegation of the social organism and civil society into barbarism.—Terre Haute Gazette.

That the hanging of the five men to one tree by a mob at Versailles, county seat of Ripley county, Tuesday night, will have a wholesome effect, no one will dispute. It will have the effect of calling the attention of the public to the fact, when courts become so clogged because of any element, that long-delayed justice becomes a burden that will no longer be delayed. It will have a purifying effect, not only in Ripley county, but in all other counties where such lawlessness has been or is being carried on, as there. It will save Ripley county thousands of dollars in the way of expensive trials and wholesale robbery of people.—Anderson News.

Within the last decade the growth of the State has been marvelous. But all the energy that has been put forth in the past for the upbuilding of the State will count for nothing if outrages like that at Versailles are permitted to continue. If Ripley county is not equal to the emergency, if the officials do not promptly and vigorously set about the detection of the lynchers and when found prosecute them fearlessly, then it behooves Governor Mount to use the executive powers of the State to apprehend and punish the criminals. Lynching must not be tolerated in Indiana; whitecapism must be stamped out in this State.—Evansville Courier.

There is no excuse that can justify such an outrage. Such a state of affairs is intolerable. A disregard for law cheapens life, and destroys the value of property. The people of Ripley county have regularly constituted remedies for correcting the evils under which they have labored. It is in their power to elect officers who will administer and execute the laws that guard life and property in other counties of the commonwealth. The order of Governor Mount to the sheriff to "bring to justice all parties guilty of participation in the murder of the five men alleged to have been lynched" has the right tone, and calls the cowardly event by its right name—murder.—Ft. Wayne Gazette.

Out of the unutterable shame that every loyal citizen of Indiana must feel in the blight put upon her fair name by the savagery of the Ripley county mob that yesterday put to death five men under suspicion of being "thieves and dangerous characters," the vigorous demand of Governor Mount comes with cheering grace. * * * Real estate trod by the mob has a more enduring curse than sterility. Rich as are Ripley county's acres of loam, a few heedless men have done more in an hour to take value from them than years of drought and crop failure could accomplish. More than that, they have shamed civilization and bowed the people of a proud State in disgrace.—Kokomo Dispatch.

It is almost inconceivable that men should be lynched for no more serious cause. In a newly settled country where people hold lynch courts and hang men for thefts there is at least the form of a trial by the vigilantes, but at Versailles it was mob law in the worst sense. The only defense to be offered is that the people wanted to put a stop to thieving by furnishing an example of the accused men. Now, are we to put a stop to lynch law by meting out the severest punishment to those who took these lives? That is the question for the officers of the law. There should be no great difficulty in fixing the identity of the guilty ones, and there should be no shirking from duty.—Terre Haute Express.

It is the old story so common in some sections of southern Indiana. Probably the county has a careless court, a dishonest or incompetent prosecuting attorney and county sheriff. This combination, with the assistance of cunning lawyers, can and always does defeat justice, until the people, goaded to desperation, and with no confidence in the courts, take the law into their own hands, as these Ripley county farmers did. And after all the good people of the country have greater admiration and respect for a community that will defend their homes and property, even as these men did, than for one which will tamely submit to be robbed and tortured and burned out by desperadoes.—Marion Chronicle.

The people, as a rule, are patient and long-suffering, but crime must be punished, and if the courts fail in their duty then it is that lynch law steps in and makes short work of the business. But no one can excuse the act of the Ripley county lynchers in their mad frenzy. The whole business was wrong, and a disgrace to the State. But the deed is done, and, while terrible in the extreme, it should serve as a solemn lesson to the courts. The duty resting upon the men who are to uphold the laws is to see that crime is speedily punished, and that justice is done all men. When the people are convinced that all crimes will be adequately punished by the courts, lynchings will cease.—Muncie Herald.

GEORGE J. GOULD'S VIEWS.

He Believes National Prosperity Has Returned to Stay.

New York, September 18.—The World prints the following: George J. Gould with his family, returned on the American liner St. Louis. For three months while Mr. Gould has been resting in Europe, a business revival has added at least $15,000,000 to the value of the Gould securities.

"It was a good thing for the country that I went away," said Mr. Gould, whose bronzed face was radiant with good nature, "for with my absence good times seem to have come. They are there to stay for a long time, too. I am sure of that. There never was a time when the conditions promised so much for the United States. We have the tariff settled, we are rid of the silver and the other bugaboos, and—well, everything looks all right."

"So you think that the business revival here is not spasmodic?"

"Most certainly. There has been a strengthening in the markets along the line. Business men abroad realize that the United States is now master of the situation. We have the goods to sell—grain, cotton and everything. Their crops are short, their needs are great and they must buy of us. In moving our enormous crops there will be increased activity in railroad securities, and the railroads that are benefiting by this are busy building cars and engines to handle the immense tonnage which must be hauled this fall."

Mr. Gould was told of the trouble that had been caused in Tarrytown through high assessments on estates of wealthy residents. "The up-State people are simply following the example which the tax officers of the city set them," said Mr. Gould rather bitterly. "Why should they drive rich people away from New York city and New York? I was the first victim. Our estate and my personal property were taxed at an advance of 1,000 per cent., without a similar advance in other properties. I would not stand such gross and unjust discrimination, although I am always willing to bear my fair share of taxes."

"You, of course, have heard of the collapse of the conspiracy which sought to establish that Sarah Angell was the wife of your father and entitled to a share in his estate."

"Yes," he replied, "and of the woman's confession to the world that the whole thing was a conspiracy, and that she was the dupe. Of course, it was very gratifying news to me, but I never was alarmed by the case. We knew from the very start that it was nothing but a blackmailing conspiracy that must fail."

"Will you criminally prosecute those who inspired it?"

"No, why should I? I am not paid to prosecute criminals. The public officials know that this crime has been committed. They know who are the guilty persons, and it is their duty to prosecute, not mine."

A Reliable Test.

Chicago Record.

"To save my life I couldn't tell which girl I liked the best."

"What did you do about it?"

"I counted up and then proposed to the one I had taken out oftenest on my tandem."

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Superba"—2 and 8 p. m.
PARK THEATER—"The Gay Matinee Girl"—2 and 8 p. m.
EMPIRE THEATER—Vaudeville Club Burlesquers—2 and 8 p. m.
TOMLINSON HALL—Corbett-Fitzsimmons Pictures—11 a. m., 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.
BASE-BALL—Indianapolis vs. Grand Rapids—First game, 2 p. m.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft, White Hands with Shapely Nails, Luxuriant Hair with Clean, Wholesome Scalp, produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest, for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

Cuticura

SOAP is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.
"How to Purify and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.

BABY HUMORS Itching and scaly, instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

SUPREME COURT RECORD

Abstracts of Opinions Handed Down September 17, 1897.

Practice — Assigning Error — Mandate—Parties.

18,005. Edward S. Placard vs. State ex rel. James Scholl. Madison C. C. Affirmed. Hackney, J.

(1) The question whether a ruling of the court on a demurrer to an alternative writ of mandate issued in answer to the prayer of the complaint is erroneous can not be raised nor considered under an assignment that "the court erred in overruling the demurrer to the complaint in this action." (2) Unless the record contains the writ, a ruling on a demurrer to a paragraph of the answer thereto can not be questioned on appeal. (3) The respondent to an alternative writ of mandate commanding him as justice of the peace to grant a change of venue, is a party in his official capacity, and not as an individual.

Error — Contributory Negligence—Instruction.

18,117. Nancy Sutherland vs. Cleveland, C., C. & St. L. Railway Company. Marion S. C. Affirmed. McCabe, J.

(1) If a party did not ask for a special verdict, she is not in a position to complain because the other party's demand was not complied with. (2) The Court properly directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant at the close of plaintiff's evidence, where it showed that when she was half way across a series of several railway tracks that cross the street on which she was traveling, she saw a train approaching from the west on one track, and thereupon turned and ran back to recross the tracks she had already passed over; that she saw one of defendant's trains coming from the east on its track, but thought she must get off all these tracks, and tried to run across in front of it, when she was struck and knew nothing more until the next day.

Taxation — False Schedule—Penalty —Limitation.

18,212. State ex rel. John T. Goodman, prosecuting attorney, vs. Lambert Halter. Knox C. C. Reversed. Monks, J.

(1) The statute requiring actions for penalties to be brought within two years is restricted by Section 305, R. S. 1881, to actions against sureties, so far as proceedings in the name and on behalf of the State are concerned. (2) An action by the prosecuting attorney for the recovery of a penalty for making a false return of property for taxation is an action to protect and aid the State in the exercise of a power upon which its very existence depends, and not merely a private suit for the benefit of a private person, and may be begun after the lapse of any number of years. (3) A tax certificate is property and was taxable as such under an inquiry for "all other property, not specified above," although not specially named in the form of schedule prescribed by the tax law of 1891.

APPELLATE COURT.

Record — Arrangement — Practice.

2,139. George W. Barnes vs. Robert Pelham et al. Delaware C. C. Affirmed. Robinson, J.

(1) It is the duty of appellant to see that the record fully and fairly presents the questions upon which the court is asked to pass, and unless the record affirmatively and conclusively shows that error was committed by the trial court, the judgment will not be reversed. (2) The proceedings in the trial court should always be arranged in the record in the order in which they occurred below, with each pleading following the order book entry showing that it was filed, so that all may be identified with certainty.

Pleading — Policeman — False Imprisonment.

2,005. Edward Weser vs. Oscar Welty. Tipton, C. C. Affirmed, Wiley, C. J.

(1) It is a good answer to an action for false imprisonment that the defendant, who was a police officer, saw plaintiff give away a bottle of beer on election day, for which he arrested plaintiff and took him at once to the mayor's office; that, finding the mayor absent, he took him to the office of a justice of the peace, who was also absent, and then started with him to the office of the only other justice in town to obtain a warrant for plaintiff's arrest, when plaintiff refused to accompany him, offering forcible resistance to defendant and another policeman, whom he called to his assistance, and that defendant had reason to believe the second justice could not be found at once, and accordingly put plaintiff into the county jail, which they were passing, and left him only long enough to procure a warrant, coming for him and taking him before the mayor, by whom he was released on bond within an hour from the time he was locked up, and that plaintiff has never been tried for said offense. (2) An answer which admits some of the averments of the complaint and denies others is not necessarily bad on that account.

Lincoln League Campaign.

The executive committee of the State Lincoln League, at its meeting last night, decided to conduct a winter educational campaign. It was decided to begin the circulation of literature as soon as arrangements for a supply can be made. W. T. Durbin, A. M. Higgins and E. E. Neal were appointed a committee to superintend the work. George F. McCulloch, chairman of the State committee, who was present, indorsed the plans of the league.

No. 10

FOR

The Stomach

The Stomach is just below the Chest, and above the Abdomen—the popular idea is, it is situated lower down—and many who have Dyspepsia, think they have Chest or Lung trouble. If you have pain, soreness, sinking or distress in the region of the Chest, a dose of No. 10 will relieve, and its continued use, cure. This is quickly demonstrated in Smokers' Heart-burn when the relief is instantaneous.

No. 10 is for sale at every drug store from Canada to Cape Horn, is even more widely distributed than Dr. Humphrey's famous

"77" FOR COLDS

Dr. Humphrey's Homeopathic Manual of Diseases at your druggists or mailed free.
Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.00. Humphrey's Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts. New York.

Frank N. Fitzgerald
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Matters attended to in all the courts. Special attention to Probate Matters, the Settlement of Estates and the Collection of Claims.

39-40 Journal Bldg
Indianapolis

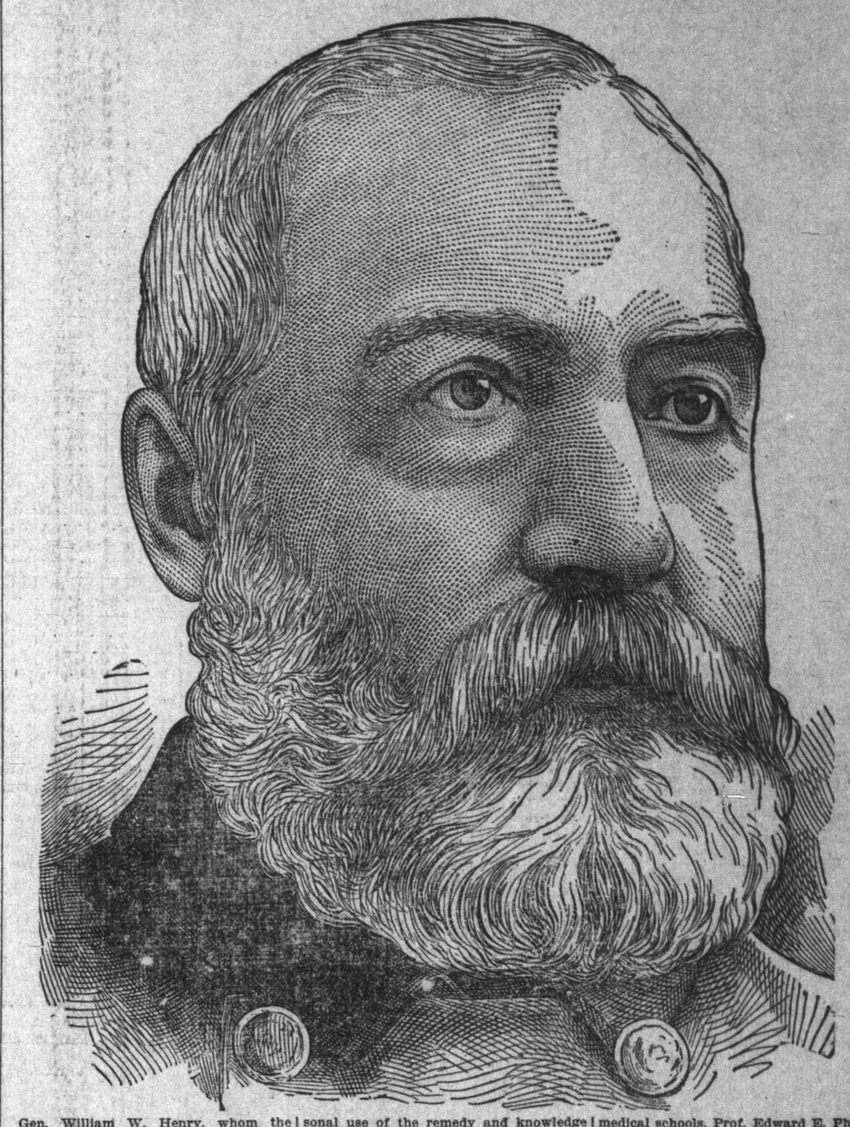
INVALID ROLLING CHAIRS

Prices reasonable
Reclining Chairs
Physicians' Chairs.
Tables and Cabinets.
The standard of excellence.
W. D. ALLISON CO.
Factory—85 and 87 E. South

Best Trusses
CHEAPEST PRICES
ZIMMER'S, 82 E. Wash. St.

INDORSED BY GEN. HENRY

Newly Appointed Consul To Quebec Recommends Paine's Celery Compound.



Gen. William W. Henry, whom the President has appointed to be Consul to Quebec, has been grand master of a grand lodge of Masons, is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., having been the second to be elected department commander in his State of Vermont.

His war record was brilliant. Enlisting as a private, he was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run. He was promoted for bravery to first lieutenant, soon rose to be major, was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy; then became colonel, and in 1865 was breveted brigadier-general for meritorious service during the war. He was wounded at the battles of Cold Harbor, Monacacy, and four times at the battle of Cedar Creek. He has been State Senator from two different districts, was United States marshal for seven years, and mayor of Burlington for two terms.

Coming from such a man, such an indorsement as follows must be appreciated by any one:

Quebec, September 7, 1897.

To the Proprietors of Paine's Celery Compound:

It gives me great pleasure to indorse Paine's celery compound, both on account of the results obtained from personal use of the remedy and knowledge of the remarkable cures it has performed. I believe it has no equal in curing diseases of the nervous system and building up those who are weak and out of health. It has cured several friends of mine of rheumatism in its worst form, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it to all afflicted with that disease. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM W. HENRY.

Desperate diseases, such as rheumatism, blood impurity, neuralgia or nervous debility, that bring down the strength of the whole body, can not be got rid of as one does a scratch or a sprain, by letting them cure themselves. Heart weakness, kidney disease, chronic headaches and enlarged liver and spleen are not self-terminating disorders. Like all the desperate diseases, they demand a thoughtful, scientific remedy.

There never has been a remedy so thoroughly grounded in a knowledge of what the sick body needs in these diseases as Paine's celery compound.

Paine's celery compound is the remarkable result of profound investigation and close medical study by that eminent professor of the Dartmouth and Vermont medical schools, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D.

It is the greatest nerve invigorator, blood purifier and regulator for the important organs of the body that has ever come to light.

The languor, the nervousness and the pain in the region of the heart or the kidneys are cured by Paine's celery compound because the origin of these disorders is easily traced to an impoverished condition of the nerves and a poor state of the blood.

This great invigorator does nothing at haphazard. Its aim is to feed the exhausted nervous tissues as soundly and rapidly as is consistent with healthy digestion and assimilation, and step by step with this building-up process all over the body goes that other fully as vital work of driving out every trace of vicious humor and poisonous matter from the blood.

In every case—and there are thousands of such cases throughout the country—where Paine's celery compound has cured rheumatism, nervous prostration, neuralgia or that very common "run-down" condition—in every case recovery has been by this same building-up process, that omits no step in making the cure lasting and for a lifetime.

The Old Story.

Love is inconsiderate and impulsive. It doesn't think about results. It never looks beyond to-day. Not a single thought goes as far as to-morrow. Cupid's arrows fly straight at young women who are in no condition to marry. Every week hundreds of brides are led to the altar who are physically unfit for wifehood and its consequences.

Ladies' Advisory Department.
For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT, THE CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Marriage carries with it great responsibilities. If the wife is weak—if there is any ailment or disorder in the organs of motherhood—they will show in the child. It will be puny, sickly, wholly unfit to take up the battle of life. It will be handicapped through no fault of its own.

It is the duty of every mother to be strong and well. It will not do to say that it is impossible, because female troubles are something for which there is no excuse. There never was a case that could not be cured if it was taken in hand in time. Every disease has a starting time. It is a trifling thing in the beginning. Then it is easy to cure.

McELREE'S
Wine of Cardui

is a medicine that cures female troubles. Wise mothers give it to their daughters when they reach the age of twelve. If disorders get a start then, they grow worse. By the time wedding day comes, disease is so far advanced that marriage is improper, but there is no staying the hand of Love.

McElree's Wine of Cardui, however, cures leucorrhœa, falling of the womb, irregular menses and similar troubles after they are well started, but cure does not come so quickly. It is out of the question to cure in a week a disease that has been growing for years.

McElree's Wine of Cardui makes childbirth easy. It puts the organs into perfect shape for the coming into the world of the little one. It reduces the pain to a point that can be endured with little suffering. Every expectant mother should prepare herself with it for the coming ordeal.

Sold at drug stores for $1.00 a bottle.

LAST OR LATEST.

Artist—That is my last picture.
Visitor—That's a comfort.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Oceanic.

WANTED—Florida Seal.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Colored waiter. New 220 Indiana ave.

WANTED—A good cook. New 526 N. Pennsylvania.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 56 Russell ave.

WANTED—Active ladies to canvass on salary. 12 Yohn Block.

WANTED—Girl for general housewirk. New 221 N. Noble st.

WANTED—Good girl; housework; small family. New 550 Elm st.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 2356 N. Pennsylvania st.

WANTED—Dental work on payments. DR. GANT, room 11 Lombard.

WANTED—White girl; no washing; good wages. No. 418 E. North st.

WANTED—Experienced hands for ladies' wrappers. (Old) 413 S. Illinois.

WANTED—A good girl; general housework; good wages. 399 Talbott ave.

WANTED—A bright child for "Eva"; salary sure. Address H 22, care News.

WANTED—First-class German dressmaker; good wages. 473 (old) S. Illinois.

WANTED—Dress cutting school; French tailor system. 294½ Massachusetts ave.

WANTED—A girl for second work; German preferred. (New) 420 E. New York st.

WANTED—At once, white girl, for general housework. Call 100 E. New York st.

WANTED—Experienced white cook. Call at 580 (old) N. Delaware, with references.

WANTED—Experienced girl to sew at furs. W. LOWENTHAL, 1½ E. Washington.

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework. 208 W. North (new number).

WANTED—Feathers renovated, bought and sold. 116 Massachusetts ave. B. F. DUBOIS

WANTED—White girl as cook and assist in washing; good wages. New 2042 N. Illinois street.

WANTED—White girl to assist in general housework; small family. 2008 N. Delaware st.

WANTED—Want woman that can caligraph shorthand; good longhand. (Old) 72 S. Delaware st.

WANTED—Experienced white girl for general housework. 1851 N. Pennsylvania st. (new number).

WANTED—Good middle-aged woman for private boarding-house; reference. 505 N. Alabama st.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; references required. 2029 (new number) N. Alabama st.

WANTED—Ladies, come to my home and be taken care of during confinement. 418 N. New Jersey st.

WANTED—First-class cook at BIG FOUR OYSTER AND CHOP-HOUSE, 434 W Washington st.

WANTED—White girl, well recommended, for general housework in small family. (New) 2002 Central ave.

WANTED—Girl (white) for general housework; good wages; permanent place. (New) No. 1417 Park ave.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in small family; good wages. Call at once. (New) 2122 Central ave.

WANTED—Experienced shirt waist operators; steady work. THE EXCELSIOR SHIRT MFG. CO., 27 W. Pearl.

WANTED—Hair on ladies' faces destroyed forever. VARIN, 25½ W. Washington st., over Taft's dental parlors.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; must know how to cook and bake. 417 (old number) S. New Jersey st.

WANTED—Oak, cane-seat dining chairs, 85c. Six-foot extension tables, $2.75. BORN & CO., 31 Massachusetts ave.

WANTED—Ladies make money fast selling new hose supporters; sample free. NORUMBEGA MFG. CO., Waltham, Mass.

WANTED—Try our water-proof school shoes and save the expense of rubbers. KISTNER'S SHOE STORE, 83 S. Illinois.

WANTED—Experienced German girl for general housework in family of four; must be good cook. 914 (new number) Ash st.

WANTED—Three young ladies to take light parts in drama, entitled "Cruel Hearts." Address DR. VALO, Clark's Hill, Ind.

WANTED—Solicitors for the retail grocery trade of this city; male or female. Apply room 1, second floor, 27½ S. Meridian st.

WANTED—Pleasant home work for ladies; $6 weekly; send reply envelope for sample and particulars. ECLIPSE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—Ostrich plumes and tips colored and curled; also made into pretty half plumes. CHARLES FAILLES, 28 S. Illinois st.

WANTED—For your nerves, blood, liver and kidneys, Miles's Magnetic System Tonic, $1. Sure cure. Office, (new) No. 215 E. Washington st.

WANTED—Trustworthy woman wanted for traveling position with old established firm. Permanent. $40 per month and all expenses. Z, Box 734, Chicago.

WANTED—Saleswoman for our ladies' underwear and hosiery department; give reference and experience; Washington st. Address D 22, care News.

WANTED—Pin money earned at home; whole or part of time devoted; no canvassing; send stamp for sample and particulars. INTERNATIONAL CO., 25 Third, ave., New York.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen wishing to study for the stage, learn a good act, stage dancing, and secure good paying engagement, call at once. PROF. RAYNO. (old No.) 130 W. Ohio st. Open day and night.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—Florida Seal.

AGENTS WANTED—Ladies and gents. Call at 224 E. Ohio st. E. A. SHEAR.

AGENTS WANTED—By the Life Assurance Company of America. 932 Stevenson Building, Indianapolis.

AGENTS WANTED—For cheap wall paper, go to WILLITS, the only place to get bargains. 452 W. Washington.

AGENTS WANTED—Make 100 to 300 per cent.; big sale on merit; used on every horse; exclusive territory. D. HUNTER CO., Racine, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—Make 200 per cent. profit selling our new household necessity. Address IDEAL NOVELTY CO., 59 Dearborn st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Salary or commission paid for selling our medicine and complexion soaps and flavoring extracts to families. CROWN SOAP-WORKS, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 to $25 a week sure to workers; no capital needed; new goods; new plan; sells at sight; every family needs it. H. S. CO., box 424, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—Ladies and gents to sell fast selling household necessities everywhere; one to six sold in every house; big pay. HUB NOVELTY CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED—The fastest seller of the day; 350 per cent. profit; one to ten sold in every house; circular free; sample 10c per mail. McKAY, Station J., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—Lady agent for good selling article; a good thing for right party; only one agent in each city. Address G. HOLMES, 2385 Kemper lane, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents, Klondike Aluminum belt skirt supporter; just out; sample by mail, 25c or 15c, and addresses of five dressmakers. CHELSEA MFG. CO., Chelsea, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED—"No-Risk" Remedy Co.; agents for fast-selling specialties; elegant side line; liberal commissions. For particulars inclose stamp to box 741, Mishawaka, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 daily guaranteed workers; something entirely new; wonderful invention; sells everywhere on sight; particulars address BURGIE MFG. CO., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents for finest line perfumes, flavoring extracts, toilet articles, soap; permanent employment; No capital required. PARIS PERFUME CO., Jersey City, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED—10,000 agents wanted at once; compress washer (pat. May 4, 1897.) Best, cheapest; sells at sight; $10 per day for workers. COMPRESS WASHER CO., South Bend, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED—Bright men and women make big money in representing new gold fields enterprise; write at once; something new, solid, taking. Address P. O. box 240, Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS WANTED—A general organizer for Indiana; pays indemnity for accident, sickness, death and old age; rates $1 per month per $1,000. Address W. I. A., Champe Block, Charleston, W. Va.

AGENTS WANTED—Wanted, a general organizer for Indiana; pays indemnity for accidents, sickness, death; also endowment benefits; best in the field. WESTERN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION, Charleston, W. Va.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents to sell "Perfection Self-Heating Hair Curler." Finest thing on the market; liberal commissions; send for circulars and terms. STANDARD SPECIALTIES CO., 206 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—Greatest offer out; we furnish everything; no experience required; liberal terms. Write for full information, showing actual results. MUTUAL MANUFACTURING CO., 126 Chambers st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—We don't want boys or loafers to write us; but men of ability with small means; $200 to $500 per month; salary or commission, to State agents and general managers. RACINE FIRE ENGINE CO., Limited, Racine, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—In every locality; portrait agents will find it to their advantage to write us for wholesale prices on portraits and frames; orders filled on time every time; prices the lowest. GROVE ART CO., 295-297 Fifth ave., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—General agents wanted; from $1,000 to $2,000 per month for smart, energetic men; work handling canvassers; none but those who can furnish first-class references and a reasonable bond need apply; we have a bonanza chance for hustlers; state how much territory you will contract to canvass thoroughly before January 1, 1898. CREAM PUBLISHING CO., Belfast, Me.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Oceanic.

WANTED—Florida Seal.

WANTED—Outing cigar.

WANTED—Tish-i-mingo.

WANTED—Good boy. 112 S. Illinois st.

WANTED—Night man. New 220 Indiana ave.

WANTED—Bicycles bought. 22 S. Meridian st.

WANTED—Job press-feeder. 19 W. Maryland street.

WANTED—Boys who want to work. PARRY MFG. CO.

WANTED—Jewelrysmith to rent front window. 6 Indiana ave.

WANTED—Good agents. Call between 8 and 9 a. m. 112 N. Oriental.

WANTED—No. 8 cook stove; 42 pieces; trimmings; $12. BORN & CO.

WANTED—Young man, that understands cutting meat. 1307 N. Senate.

WANTED—1,000 business cards for $1. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

WANTED—Old hats made new or in style. HAND. Hatter, 47 Virginia ave.

WANTED—Two iron pattern-filers. ENTERPRISE STOVE CO., Vincennes, Ind.

WANTED—Active, intelligent men to canvass; salary; reference. 12 Yohn Block.

WANTED—Two No. 1 carpenters at HETHERINGTON & BERNER'S, 19 to 27 W. South st.

WANTED—Man with $50 can secure half-interest in good paying business. Address B 20, care News.

WANTED—To loan money on watches, diamonds; fair dealing and private. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

WANTED—$100 per month to represent us and tack up signs. Inclose 4c. FINK BROS., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, stenographer, typewriter and good accountant; man preferred. 512 (new number) N. Meridian.

WANTED—Local and traveling salesmen; permanent position. ELLWANGER & BARRY, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—All men in Indianapolis to know that Oyster Charlie will open his oyster parlor September 18, (old) 172 E. Washington.

WANTED—Lady canvassers for quick selling reliable goods; agents make $6 to $20 weekly. GRANVILLE REMEDY CO., Seymour, Ind.

WANTED—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; bundles called for and delivered. PROGRESS LAUNDRY, 322 E. Washington st. Telephone 1121.

WANTED—Good men to sell oils, dryers and specialties. Liberal commission paid. Address MECHANICAL OIL CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Patents obtained. Pamphlet free. E. T. SILVIUS & CO., Patent Attorneys, Talbott Block, opposite postoffice, Indianapolis.

WANTED—A man and wife; the wife to do general housework and the man to take care of horses and milk cows. 1912 (new) W. Washington.

WANTED—All metal polishers and brass-workers to meet at Hub Hall, corner Pennsylvania and Maryland sts., Friday evening, September 24.

WANTED—First-class salesmen for lubricating oils, greases and specialties; salary or commission. EQUITABLE REFINING CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—$35 a week and expenses paid salesmen for cigars; experience unnecessary; permanent position. THE W. L. KLINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Salesmen for cigars; $125 a month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. BISHOP & CO., St. Louis.

WANTED—Agents; $1 commission on each $2 subscription; no experience necessary. Write for sample copy. Address CATHOLIC NEWS, 5 Barclay st., New York.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; only eight weeks required; handsomely illustrated catalogue mailed free. MOLER'S BARBER COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Few good salesmen; permanent position; season just opened; staple line; salary or commission, with expenses. LUKE BROTHERS CO., Chicago.

WANTED—Young men and ladies for telegraph service; positions secured. Call school room, 6 to 9 p. m., Mansur Building, Alabama and E. Washington.

WANTED—Work for all. Circular and sample distributors; good pay; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. ACME CO., 30 E. Fourteenth st., New York.

WANTED—Salesmen already traveling to handle an attractive and profitable side line; liberal inducements to hustlers. THE C. W. KNOWLTON, CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Persons of both sexes to learn telegraphy at home by our rapid, easy system, at trifling cost; particulars free. CRESCENT ELECTRICAL CO., Chicago.

WANTED—Men, everywhere; distribute coffee samples; plenty work and good pay; inclose two stamps and two references. STERLING IMPORTING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Energetic salesman to handle celebrated custom suits and pants. We are prepared to make exceptionally good offer. HOWARD, MILTON & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—Men, everywhere, to distribute coffee samples; plenty work and good pay. Inclose two references and two stamps. STERLING IMPORTING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Salesmen, sell petit ledgers, grocers' coupon books and other specialties by sample to merchants; side lines; ready sellers; good pay. MODEL MFG. CO., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—Stenographers, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists, desiring positions in Texas, are invited to address "The Texas Business Bureau," J. W. HUDNALL, Proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—A practical tailor or tailoress who understands busheling and pressing mostly; good wages and steady work to right party; reference required. HOOSIER DYE WORKS, Greenfield, Ind.

WANTED—A pretty half-breed Indian girl, well educated, owns gold mine and large ranch, wants to marry a white man. PACIFIC INFORMATION AGENCY. 110 Ellis st., San Francisco.

WANTED—E. LUNG, (new) 221 Massachusetts ave.; laundry; shirts, 8c; collars, 1½c; cuffs, 3c pair; ladies' shirt waists, 15c. Everything else as cheap. Work called for and delivered. Pay at office.

WANTED—Man; light work; to travel; salary and expenses; good route; chance for advancement; position permanent; inclose self-addressed envelope. Address office, 703, 354 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED—Everywhere, men to advertise "Lustro," modern scouring soap; tack signs, distribute circulars, place samples, orders, etc.; steady work; salary $10 weekly and expenses. LUSTRO COMPANY, Chicago.

WANTED—$7,800 given away to persons making the greatest number of words out of the phrase "Patent Attorney Wedderburn." For full particulars write the National Recorder, Washington, D. C., for sample copy containing same.

WANTED—Salesmen in every locality for our new and marvelous transforming sign; sells to all trades; wonderfully attractive and practical; pays $40 to $50 per week. Particulars free. UNIQUE SPECIALTY CO., 19 Pearl st., Boston.

WANTED—$1,500 a year to right party selling $5 Quaker bath cabinets; permanent, easy job; no capital; everybody buys; Turkish and vapor baths at home, producing health, strength and beauty. Write quick. A. WORLD MFG. CO., (5) Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Experienced solicitor as manager for an established business; one acquainted with the commercial houses and freight transportation business in this city preferred; large commission. Address, with reference, E. N. GETZLER, box 788, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Cuba wants men for infantry and cavalry. Apply, giving name and address, whether married, what experience, and when you could go. Cuban bonds for sale at par; a $5 and $10 bond, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Address S 21, care News.

WANTED—We want a few men or women in every town to work for us day or evenings at their homes; pleasant employment the year round; no canvassing; we pay $9 to $18 weekly; any one who can read can do the work; you will find this a splendid opportunity; send us your address; we will send you full explanation and start you to work immediately. Address STANDARD MFG. CO., Dept. 21, 142 W. Twenty-third st., New York.

WANTED—

— TRY —

THE INDIANAPOLIS TAILORING CO.

Suits to order, $13.50 and up.
Pants to order, $3.50 and up.
Suits pressed for 25c.
Clothes cleaned, dyed and repaired.
We have also added a full line of gents' furnishing goods.
155 W. Washington st. 'Phone 642.

WANTED—Gentlemen of executive and hustling ability, with experience in insurance, real estate or banking business; must have best reputation, the confidence of the business community, and know how to handle agents; to such party will give general agency to sell stock and transportation for the largest and best equipped transportation and development company in the Alaskan field. Address, with full details, 569 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Bright boys, girls and ladies everywhere to introduce Patten's Peerless Baking Powder; take order for only one dozen cans and receive as premium fine watch sold by retail stores for $5 or more; sell two dozen cans for elegant solid silver watch; any one can easily earn a beautiful timepiece in two hours, as every family buys baking powder frequently; write quickly for order blank; inclose stamp. F. C. PATTEN CO., Station U, Chicago.

WANTED—

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS.
GOVERNMENT POSITIONS.
GOVERNMENT POSITIONS.

Wanted, Young and middle-aged men to prepare for examinations. Hundreds, whom we prepared by mail, have been appointed. We originated correspondence instruction for civil service examinations. The only institution of the kind that can show results or has been in existence more than a few months. Our fifth year. Particulars about all Government positions, salaries, dates and places of examinations soon to be held in Indianapolis, our plans, rates, etc., and also beautiful views of Washington, free. NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE INSTITUTE (Incorporated), Second National Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Oceanic cigar.

WANTED—Cash paid for household goods. 139 W. Washington.

WANTED—To buy a small grocery. Address Y 21, care News.

WANTED—Cheap; breech-loading shotgun. (Old) 27 W. Ohio.

WANTED—Paper-hanging; rooms, $1. P. O. box 78, Haughville.

WANTED—Dental work on payments. GANT, 24½ E. Washington.

WANTED—Fine livery and carriages. WOOD'S STABLES.

WANTED—Teeth, $5. Crowns, $2. SELLERS, Dentist, 25 S. Illinois.

WANTED—To buy cut hair. M. E. PHELAN, 16½ E. Washington st.

WANTED—Old gold and silver for cash. WARD, 11 N. Meridian.

WANTED—Cash paid for household goods. (Old) 300 W. Washington st.

WANTED—To buy, for cash, 100 second-hand bicycles. C. G. FISHER & CO.

WANTED—1,000 business cards for $1. VICTOR, PRINTER, 26 N. Delaware.

WANTED—Cash paid for elm lumber at hoop factory. PATTERSON & BUSBY.

WANTED—To buy old houses for removal. M. E. PHELAN, 16½ E. Washington.

WANTED—To buy good second-hand cigar fixtures. Address P 21, care News.

WANTED—Printing of all kinds. KELLEY, The Printer. (New) 41 Virginia ave.

WANTED—Special: BENNETT'S best cabinets still $1 dozen. 38 E. Washington.

WANTED—Lady room-mate; room and board, $3.75 per week. Address C 21, care News.

WANTED—To borrow $600, 7 per cent.; real estate security. Address G 21, care News.

WANTED—INDIANA DENTAL COLLEGE, 89 E. Ohio st., is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

WANTED—To buy a drug store in a good location in Indianapolis. Address L 21, care News.

WANTED—Gentleman room-mate; room and board, $3 per week. Inquire (new) 319 E. South.

WANTED—To buy vacant lot, north or northeast; must be snap. VEITCH, 711 Lemcke Building.

WANTED—To loan money on watches and diamonds; fair dealing and private. Room 24 Ingalls Block.

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms, within four squares of Delaware and Ohio sts. J 201 N. Delaware.

WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; man and wife. Address V 17, care News.

WANTED—VIAVI for uterine troubles. 718 Stevenson Building. Physician, consultation or health book free.

WANTED—To buy modern house, eight rooms, north; $200 cash, balance same as rent. Address X 20, care News.

WANTED—Furnished rooms near good boarding house, for man and wife; central. Address V 16, care News.

WANTED—Have $300 to loan on first mortgage for two years; loan to be repaid monthly. Address D 20, care News.

WANTED—You to frequent Mme. Bresson, graduate class in French; 50c two hours a week. Inquire 44 N. Illinois st.

WANTED—To do writing or bookkeeping of evenings, by a young man employed during the day. Address W 21, care News.

WANTED—We loan money on watches, diamonds, bicycles etc.; private office; business confidential. Room 7 Talbott Block.

WANTED—To exchange $50 bicycle for typewriter, Smith Premier, No. 2, preferred. Address postoffice box 247, Anderson, Ind.

WANTED—By gentleman and wife, three unfurnished rooms; housekeeping; central or north; references. Address L 20, care News.

WANTED—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; bundles called for and delivered. PROGRESS LAUNDRY, 322 E. Washington st. Telephone 1121.

WANTED—Buy one of Beoeridge's automatic steamers and cookers; will please you. For sale by HENRY BANY, (new) 313 Sanders st.

WANTED—A good driving horse for his keep; the best of care, by experienced horseman. Apply grocery, Capitol ave. and Twenty-first street.

WANTED—Satina Complexion Parlors. Ladies, try our hair tonic; stops hair from falling out; eradicates dandruff. 18½ N. Meridian.

WANTED—List your bargains in real estate with me. I have customers for improved and unimproved property. VEITCH, 711 Lemcke Building.

WANTED—A ground floor; suitable for light manufacturing; will take long lease on right place; 6,500 to 7,500 feet floor space. Address M 19, care News.

WANTED—Barn; within six squares of Circle; must be large enough for two or three horses and three wagons. CARLIN & LENOX, 7 and 9 E. Market st.

WANTED—Call on MADAM LOUISE for nobby, stylish fall suits; special prices, $3.50 during September. Rooms 4 and 7 Smith Block, Ohio and Delaware.

WANTED—Why suffer with cramps, aches and pains, when you can be instantly relieved by Miles's Magnetic Liniment, 25c. Office, (new) No. 215 E. Washington st.

WANTED—A pleasant, furnished room, with bath, by gentleman; out of city most of time; must be in north part of city and private family. Address G 20, care News.

WANTED—Gentleman for high-class front room; bay window; every convenience; choicest location in the city; beautiful house; private family; four squares north postoffice. Address T 14, care News.

WANTED—By business woman, furnished room, with alcove or folding bed; within walking distance of library; quiet neighborhood; first floor preferred; give particulars. Address T 20, care News.

WANTED—

PRINTING AND PRICES.

Ten years' experience in the printing business has taught us that it is as easy to turn out good work as bad—that skilled employes, at high salaries, are cheaper than novices at any price—that modern equipment is necessary at all times. We ask a share of your patronage on the score that we do good work promptly—hire only skilled men—have modern equipment, and are satisfied with a small margin of profit.

CHANCE-MATTHEWS PRINTING CO., 26 W. Maryland st. Between Illinois & Merid.

WANTED—SITUATION.

SITUATION WANTED—Plain sewing. (Old) 86 Lexington ave.

SITUATION WANTED—Skirtmaker. Address M 16, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Good colored girl as nurse. (New) 352 W. Eleventh.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse girl or nurse governess. Old 212 E. Ohio.

SITUATION WANTED—As a nurse; any kind of sickness. Address Z 19, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper; references exchanged. 138 N. Alabama st.

SITUATION WANTED—Hardwood lumber inspector or clerk in office. Address Z 21, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper in a small family or for widower. Call 111-116 W. Ohio st.

SITUATION WANTED—In family, a good dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting. 244 S. East st.

SITUATION WANTED—Colored man and wife in private family. 2402 Southeastern ave. (Woodside).

SITUATION WANTED—Competent bookkeeper and accountant; small salary at start. Address R 21, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—Drug clerk; man; age twenty-two years; 5½ years' experience; reference. Address W 28, care News.

SITUATION WANTED—By a registered pharmacist; ten years' experience; good references. Address R. W. EDLING, 40 Center ave., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—As cashier, copyist, collector, clerk, traveling saleslady, by teacher; strong, energetic; references exchanged. Address Y 19, care News.

NOTICE.

NOTICE—Wall paper; cheap; 3c, 4c, 5c and up. 452 W. Washington.

NOTICE—1,000 business cards for $1. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

NOTICE—GATES, Dentist, removed to rooms 929 and 930 Stevenson Building.

NOTICE—If you want stove repairs, go to A. A. HELLSTERN, new 335 Virginia ave.

NOTICE—E. CROMPTON, tinner; gutters, spouting, roofing; lowest prices. 908 Ft. Wayne ave. and Pratt st.

NOTICE—Indianapolis Pattern Works, wood and metal patterns; make any trick or device; manufacture special machinery. 101 S. Pennsylvania st.

NOTICE—MADAM LOUISE has reopened her dressmaking parlors. Special attention given to robes and ladies' fine tailoring. Rooms 4 and 7 Smith Block, Ohio and Delaware.

NOTICE—A two-seated hack, belonging to John B. Fournace, will be sold for charges by us at private sale on and after Wednesday, September 22.
PARRY & FLAKE, New 334 W. Pearl.

NOTICE—The partnership heretofore existing between Ambrose Moore and Edgar R. Vincent, under the firm name and style of the Indiana Heating and Ventilating Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Edgar R. Vincent retiring therefrom and Ambrose Moore continuing said business, under the name and style of the Indiana Heating and Ventilating Company. All claims against said firm are to be paid by the said Ambrose Moore, and all accounts, including those now due, those that are partially due and all those for contracts that have been secured but not executed are to be paid to him, the said Ambrose Moore, and he is hereby authorized to receipt in full for the same. Witness our hands and seal this 7th day of September, 1897.
AMBROSE MOORE.
EDGAR R. VINCENT.

FOUND.

FOUND—Bicycle. Call at 109 N. Arsenal ave.

TO LET—HOUSES.

TO LET—Florida Seal.

TO LET—List. 10 Circle.

TO LET—Metzger's Agency.

TO LET—TODD, Ingalls Block.

TO LET—SPANN & CO., 86 E. Market.

TO LET—See list. C. E. COFFIN & CO.

TO LET—New 1112 E. Ohio st., seven rooms; $15.

TO LET—Seven rooms, 174 W. New York st. $15.

TO LET—See list. C. W. OAKES, E. Market st.

TO LET—68 Clifford ave., three rooms, good condition, $7.50.

TO LET—122 Marlowe ave.; modern; near Highland; $14.

TO LET—D. A. COULTER, Agent, 94 E. Market. Telephone 13.

TO LET—Five-room cottage; fine condition. (Old) 55 Broadway.

TO LET—Five rooms, in good repair. Old 311 Spring, near North, $9.

TO LET—No. 253 Highland ave.; rent $16; modern in every respect.

TO LET—See list at 96 E. Market; ground floor. GREGORY & APPEL.

TO LET—House, old No. 167 E. St. Joe st. Inquire at old No. 78 Indiana ave.

TO LET—ROBERT MARTINDALE & CO., 86 E. Market st. Send for printed list.

TO LET—625 and 629 (new numbers) E. Michigan st.; seven rooms; natural gas.

TO LET—One seven-room house; all modern improvements. 1910 Park ave.; cheap.

TO LET—Special: BENNETT'S best cabinets still $1 dozen. 38 E. Washington.

TO LET—Flat; modern; five blocks from postoffice. 178 N. Alabama, near Massachusetts ave.

TO LET—Nice, convenient house; three rooms and shed; central. Inquire (new) 607 N. Delaware.

TO LET—Eight-room house; good condition; about all conveniences. (Old) 649 College avenue.

TO LET—House, six rooms; old No. 40 College ave.; $14. D. A. COULTER, 94 E. Market st.

TO LET—Eight rooms and bath; fine order. (Old) 3 Ruckle st. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market st.

TO LET—House, eight rooms, bath; 108 Fletcher ave. Cottage, three rooms; 156 Chestnut st.

TO LET—Two elegant six-room houses, $12.50. Call at Mack's French Hair Store, 2½ W. Washington.

TO LET—House of eight rooms; all improvements; down town; desirable location. 30 Thorpe Block.

TO LET—Iron beds, all sizes, $3.25 upward. Oak cane-seat rockers, $1. BORN & CO., 31 Massachusetts ave.

TO LET—Down-town modern residence; all conveniences. (New No.) 120 W. Walnut. Apply 40 S. Meridian.

TO LET—In Morton Place: residence; ten rooms; new; modern; $50 per month. Address G 17, care News.

TO LET—New No. 536 N. Pennsylvania st., four rooms and bath; lower floor; rent reasonable to responsible parties.

TO LET—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; bundles called for and delivered. PROGRESS LAUNDRY, 322 E. Washington. Telephone 1121.

TO LET—221 College ave.; modern; nine rooms; $40. 101 Brookside ave., seven rooms, $15. GREGORY & APPEL, 96 E. Market st.

TO LET—Brick residence; in first-class repair; new plumbing and furnace; southwest corner Alabama and North sts. C. F. SAYLES.

TO LET—(Old No.) 670 N. Pennsylvania st.; twelve rooms and laundry and barn; beautiful grounds, 80x200; to good tenant, $50 per month. WELCH & WARD, 34 Monument Place.

TO LET—Handsome, modern, eleven-room house; No. 1004 Broadway, corner Cherry; hot and cold water; grates and mantels; water paid to January 1, 1898; rent, $35. By REID BROS., 42 N. Delaware st.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished ten-room house; newly papered and painted; plate-glass windows; both kinds of gas; hot and cold water, bath, etc.; all in perfect order and complete; seven squares from Washington st., North Side. Address Z 36, care News.

TO LET—W. E. MICK & CO.

Old No. 130 W. 11th, 10 rooms, modern	$30 00
Old No. 1609 N. Illinois, 10 rooms, modern	20 00
Old No. 1510 Kenwood, 9 rooms, modern	16 00
Old No. 929 N. Senate, 9 rooms, both gases	17 00
Old No. 78 Highland Place, 8 rooms, bath	18 00
Old No. 250 Shelby st., 4 rooms and storeroom	10 00
Old No. 268 Highland ave., 4 rooms	8 00
Old No. 164 Clinton st., 6 rooms	14 00
Storeroom, 1558 N. Illinois	10 00
Storeroom, 274 Massachusetts ave., mod.	25 00
Storeroom, 133 Virginia ave., water, gas	12 50
Dwelling rooms, 120½ Oliver ave., 3 rooms	5 50

TO LET—
By REID BROS., 42 North Delaware st.

1004	Broadway, 11 rooms, modern	$35 00
69	W. 11th st., 8 rooms, strictly mod.	30 00
408	Ash st., 9 rooms, bath and furnace	25 00
45	Huron st., 9 rooms, bath	25 00
575	Senate ave., 11 rooms, bath	23 00
216	Ash st., 8 rooms	20 00
34	Hamilton ave., 7 rooms, modern	17 00
242	N. Illinois st., 6 rooms	17 00
248	N. Illinois st., 6 rooms	17 00
280	E. St. Clair st., 6 rooms	17 00
887	Bellefontaine st., 9 rooms	15 00
176	E. Morris st., 6 rooms	14 00
192	E. Morris st., 6 rooms	14 00
194	E. Morris st., 6 rooms	14 00
130	Bates st., 6 rooms	12 00
163	St. Joe st., 6 rooms	17 00
167	St. Joe st., 5 rooms	12 00
650	Virginia ave., 6 rooms	10 00
49	Minnesota st., 5 rooms	8 00
485	E. Ninth st., 4 rooms	8 00
11	Arch st., 4 rooms	8 00
13	Arch st., 4 rooms	8 00
334	Martindale ave., 4 rooms	6 00
99	Nebraska st., 3 rooms	4 00
95	Nebraska st., 3 rooms	4 00

TO LET—

New No.	Old No.		Rooms.	
310		E. St. Clair, new, mod.	9	$40 00
31		West Vermont, modern	8	35 00
1619		Talbott avenue, modern	9	35 00
	433	Park avenue, modern	12	35 00
219		E. Mich., 2 Eden Flats, mod	8	30 00
	29	E St. Joseph, modern	8	25 00
	11	E. New York, gases	8	25 00
	187	Ash, bath, gases	9	22 00
1240		Marlowe avenue, gases	9	22 00
	396	Senate avenue, N., gases	9	20 00
	260	College avenue, gases	8	20 00
	1099	Capitol ave., N., modern	8	18 00
	725	E. Market, bath, gases	8	16 50
	887	Grand View, gases	8	14 00
	148	Highland ave., gases	4	10 00
	605	N. West street, gases	5	10 50
	301	Cornell ave., bath, gases	7	15 00
	68	N. Liberty, gases	6	14 00
	186	Fayette, gases	5	12 50
	360	S. New Jersey, gases	6	13 00

OFFICES.

Coffin Block, modern .... $8 00 to $12 00
300 S. Penn., grocery and 4 living rooms ..$25
67½ Indiana ave., 2 living rooms $12 00
Complete printed list at office.
C. E. COFFIN & CO.,
90 East Market Street.

TO LET—By J. S. CRUSE, 92 E. Market st.

830 N. Merid., mod		1227 N. Penn., modern.	
476 N. Capitol, mod.		286 Central, modern.	
1008 N. Merid., mod.		383-85 N. N. Jersey, modern.	
427 N. Senate, modern			
335 W. Michigan	$20 00	32 Cherry, modern.	
73 W. Third	16 00	248 Talbott, modern	
449 N. Senate	17 00	479 College	$25 00
526 W. Vermont	15 00	767 N. Alabama	25 00
33 W. St. Joe	15 00	114 Lincoln	25 00
Capitol ave. and Fall creek	15 00	231 E. Ohio	22 50
293½ W. Mich	12 50	359½ Mass. ave., modern flats.	
83 Geisendorf	10 50	216 Ash	20 00
178 W. Seventh	9 50	540 N. Alabama	22 00
50 Paca	9 00	1932 Ruckle	20 00
386 W. North	9 00	Brightwood	18 00
222 W. Wabash	7 00	322 N. Alabama	15 00
324 Cornell	13 00	123 Walcott	15 00
225 Adelaide	10 00	627 Marlowe	11 00
277 Spring	7 00	1017 E. Pratt	9 00
289 Yandes	6 00	827-29 Columbia	7 00
516 Talbott	12 00	1931 Cornell	10 00
834 E. 17th	10 00	21 E. St. Joe	16 00
49 Irving Place	20 00	44 Stevens	10 00
430 Chestnut	15 00	713 Virginia ave.	13 50
15 Benton	12 00	106 Huron	14 00
201 Huron	12 50	234 S. Alabama	12 50
497 S. N. Jersey	10 00	50 S. State	11 00
110 Lynn	10 00	131-5 Harrison	10 00
134 Garden	10 00	11 Leota	10 00
29 Church	7 00	842 Bradshaw	8 00
317 S. Alabama, rear	6 00	179 Harrison	7 00
		219 Cook	6 00
70 Spann	8 00	53 Huron	14 00
918 S. Delaware	8 00	53 Pleasant	12 00
559 S. N. Jersey	9 00	33 Detroit	8 00

Get complete printed list at office. Houses in all parts of the city and suburbs.

TO LET—

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
203 Illinois	$83 33	45 Huron	$25 00
*528 Alabama	50 00	103 Prospect	18 00
*1938 Penn	40 00	72 E. Maryland	17 00
476 Capitol ave.	40 00	230 Pennsylvania	17 00
1008 Meridian	40 00	266 Pennsylvania	15 00
118 E. Pratt	40 00	86 Noble	14 00
429 New Jersey	40 00	38 Mich. ave.	12 50
Talbott ave. and Sixteenth	35 00	40 Mich. ave.	12 50
128 E. St. Joe	32 00	*839 Meridian	12 50
226 E. Eighth	30 00	*841 Meridian	12 50
*804 E. Fifteenth	30 00	166 Woodlawn av.	11 00
*1850 E. Tenth	30 00	335 E. Morris	10 00
658 Alabama	30 00	264 Pennsylvania	10 00
131 Home ave.	27 50	678 Meridian	10 00
296 Liberty	27 50	*1032 Southeastern	10 00
Illinois and 18th	25 00	115 Chadwick	10 00
1351 Illinois	25 00	77 Rockwood	10 00
451 Senate ave.	25 00	561 New Jersey	9 00
*802 E. Fifteenth	23 00	271 Alabama	8 50
8 Central ave.	23 00	223 Alabama	8 50
378 Ash	22 50	*647 Alabama	8 00
427 College ave.	20 00	23 Arbor ave.	8 00
516 Park ave.	18 00	*1057 Hunter	8 00
178 Highl'd Place	16 00	195 W. Ray	8 00
250 Pine	16 00	*43 Oriental	8 00
*1421 Cornell ave.	16 00	*518 W. Garden	7 50
*1112 E. Ohio	15 00	*910 Meikel	7 00
455 California	15 00	598 W. Morris	6 00
99 Clifford ave.	15 00	241 Orange	6 00
278 Noble	14 00	596 W. Morris	6 00
279 Christian av.	14 00	243 Orange	5 50
*332 E. Tenth	13 00	129 Union	5 00
297 Davidson	13 00	264 E. Georgia	5 00
101 Alabama	10 00	3½ Bates alley	4 00
132 E. St. Joe	10 00	NORTH.	
*311 E. Tenth, rear	10 00	237 Columbia ave.	8 00
82 Fulton	8 00	125 Alvord	7 00
127 E. St. Joe, rear	7 00	45 Harris	5 00

Call at our office for complete printed list.
A. METZGER AGENCY,
5 Odd Fellows Hall.
*Signifies new number.

TO LET—ROOMS

TO LET—Oceanic.

TO LET—Front parlor. 15 West North.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms. Old 431 N. Delaware.

TO LET—Furnished rooms to suit. 324 Virginia ave.

TO LET—Furnished rooms. (New) 402 W. Maryland.

TO LET—Part of storeroom; cheap rent. 6 Indiana ave.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms. New 310 W. North st.

TO LET—Nicely furnished room, $5. (Old) 502 N. Alabama.

TO LET—Suite housekeeping rooms, $8 month. 120 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Furnished room, bath. New 351 Capitol ave., N.

TO LET—Well furnished, pleasant rooms. 4 E. Michigan st.

TO LET—Furnished rooms; housekeeping. 523 (new) E. Ohio st.

TO LET—Room, modern, $8; gentleman. New 424 N. Alabama st.

TO LET—Two nicely furnished rooms. (New) 230 N. Pennsylvania.

TO LET—Furnished front room; alcove; very cheap. 172 N. East.

TO LET—Lower floor; four rooms; modern. 714 (new) N. Illinois.

TO LET—Nicely furnished room; modern. (Old) 242 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Six rooms; in best condition. (New No.) 1056 Virginia ave.

TO LET—Three unfurnished rooms. (New) 819 N. Pine. $5 per month.

TO LET—Furnished, with or without board. No. 516 N. California st.

TO LET—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. 616 (new) S. Meridian st.

TO LET—Furnished front room, bath, modern. New 302 E. Walnut.

TO LET—Nicely furnished room, bath; board if desired. 303 N. East st.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, bath; very reasonable. Old 140 W. Vermont.

TO LET—Furnished down-stairs, housekeeping rooms. 15 S. Senate ave.

TO LET—Lower floor; five rooms and hall. (New No.) 207 Senate ave., N.

TO LET—Unfurnished rooms, housekeeping; terms reasonable. 124 N. East.

TO LET—Pleasantly furnished room, with board. Old 216 N. Meridian st.

TO LET—Housekeeping and lodging-rooms. Ryan Block, 320 Capitol ave., N.

TO LET—Furnished, front room, with bath. 27 E. North, corner Pennsylvania.

TO LET—Rooms, beautifully furnished; housekeeping. New 319 E. South.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for sleeping or light housekeeping. 238 W. New York.

TO LET—First-class sleeping rooms in block. 82½ E. Washington st. AD HERETH.

TO LET—Special: BENNETT'S best cabinets still $1 dozen. 38 E. Washington.

TO LET—Large furnished front room with bath, gases, $8. No. 9 (old) Cherry st.

TO LET—Elegant, furnished suite of front rooms; bath, grate. New 411 N. Illinois.

TO LET—A nicely furnished room, with bath; reasonable. (New No.) 213 Capitol ave., N.

TO LET—Do you want a first-class parlor room, reasonable rate? New 517 N. Capitol.

TO LET—Flat; modern; five blocks from postoffice. 178 N. Alabama, near Massachusetts ave.

TO LET—Unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, over Laurie's store. Apply room 3, second floor.

TO LET—Three rooms and bath, for light housekeeping; reference. Address X 21, care News.

TO LET—Furnished room for one or two gents; all conveniences. 220 E. New York (new).

TO LET—Lovely, furnished, front rooms, with board, in private family. (New) 103 W. Walnut.

TO LET—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; reference. 836 Broadway (new number.)

TO LET—Unfurnished alcove room and one furnished room; modern; central. 331 N. Alabama.

TO LET—Room to one or two gentlemen in private family, by October 1. 113 W. Walnut (new.)

TO LET—A beautifully furnished front room, pleasantly located, reasonable. 1208 E. Washington st.

TO LET—Ground floor rooms. PLAZA HOTEL, Monument Place. NEWTON TODD, 6 Ingalls Block.

TO LET—Nicely furnished front room, down-stairs, with or without board. 1420 (new) N. Capitol ave.

TO LET—Nicely furnished, front room; sleeping or light housekeeping. 38½ Kentucky ave.; reference.

TO LET—Three unfurnished pleasant rooms, bath; quiet, central; in family of two. (Old) 259 E. Vermont.

TO LET—Room, furnished or unfurnished, with board; man and wife; north. Address T 21, care News.

TO LET—Lower floor of large house on College ave.; bath, gases, large yard. Address A 20, care News.

TO LET—Furnished rooms; bath; all modern conveniences; references exchanged. (Old) 235 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—Two suites of two rooms each for light housekeeping; large, airy and light. 68½ Massachusetts ave.

TO LET—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. (New) 517 N. Delaware, between Michigan and North.

TO LET—Do you want nice front room, with first-class board, reasonable rate? Come to 171 N. Capitol ave. (old).

TO LET—Double parlors, unfurnished; single room, furnished; for gentlemen; bath. 440 (old number) N. Meridian.

TO LET—Furnished front connecting rooms; light housekeeping; to a genteel family; bath. New 230 W. Vermont.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for two gentlemen; board if desired; private family; modern conveniences. (New) 820 N. Illinois.

TO LET—Two desirable rooms to couple; separate entrance; best location and conveniences. Address B 22, care News.

TO LET—Beautiful rooms; en suite or single; furnished or unfurnished; three blocks from postoffice. (Old) 242 N. Pennsylvania st.

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished room; also furnished room; private family; modern conveniences. Old No. 350 N. Illinois st.

TO LET—By October 1, part of house; furnished or unfurnished; to responsible parties; central. Address K 20, care News.

TO LET—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; bundles called for and delivered. PROGRESS LAUNDRY. 322 E. Washington. Telephone 1121.

TO LET—Furnished front room and alcove on Pennsylvania; private family; only strictly first-class people desired. Address P 22, care News.

TO LET—Elegant suites or single, furnished or unfurnished, modern conveniences, location central, near Blind Institute. (Old) 26 Ft. Wayne ave.

TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished rooms at Delano Annex, southwest corner Pennsylvania and Michigan sts. Inquire MRS. TALBOT, The Delano.

TO LET—Large, unfurnished alcove room, with privilege of housekeeping; private dining-room; also nicely furnished rooms. 75 (old number) E. Walnut, near Blind Asylum.

TO LET—Always a few good ones, with or without board; home comforts a specialty; good table another specialty; prices lowest; location finest; two squares northeast postoffice. 82 Massachusetts ave.
'Phone 627. ENTERPRISE HOTEL.

TO LET—OFFICES AND STORES.

TO LET—Florida Seal.

TO LET—Office room; second floor; $4 per month. (New) 41 Virginia ave.

TO LET—Old shoe room; has been established for eleven years. (Old) 479 Virginia ave.

TO LET—Fine office room. 8½ N. Pennsylvania st. Apply C. C. EVERTS, Dentist.

TO LET—Store-room, with shelving and refrigerator; good location; cheap. C. W. OAKES, E. Market.

TO LET—Fine, four-story and basement business house; 45x195; fronting Meridian and Jackson Place. C. F. SAYLES.

TO LET—Two store-rooms; corner (old) Ninth and Central ave.; best location in city for business. Address 188 Ft. Wayne ave. (old number).

TO LET—Large office room, 18x24, suitable for real estate and insurance or small store-room. 19½ N. Meridian st. Apply room 2, second floor.

TO LET—Splendid business room; (old) 1556 N. Illinois st.; fine location for hardware, dry goods, notions, millinery or general merchandise; will do well here. W. E. MICK & CO.

TO LET—Business room; (old) 1558 N. Illinois st.; Mick's Block; splendid bake-oven attached; business room 16x60; bake-room separate; rent only $10 per month; no bakery within 1½ miles. W. E. MICK & CO.

TO LET—CHOICE OFFICES in THE BALDWIN; modern; best office location; very low rents.

TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET—Ten-acre garden farm, south, on Bluff road, 3½ miles. MICHAEL KNERTCER.

TO LET—Factory building, on switch; 25-horse engine. MRS. McCOY, (new) 722 N. Delaware.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENT ATTORNEYS—E. T. SILVIUS & CO. Patents obtained; caveats, trade-marks, copyrights registered. Free pamphlets. Talbott Block, Indianapolis.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Oceanic.

FOR SALE—Shavings given away. PARRY MFG. CO.

FOR SALE—Caligraph typewriter. 57 Baldwin Block.

FOR SALE—$25 viola for $8. Box 254, Greencastle, Ind.

FOR SALE—Joyful Oil. Receipts $1. Old 629 N. West.

FOR SALE—Tinner's outfit. Call at 201 Lemcke Building.

FOR SALE—Feed store. CHAS. MANNING, 94½ E. Washington.

FOR SALE—Cheap, good bakery. (New No.) 539 E. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Two-room housekeeping outfit, $12. 120 N. Illinois st.

FOR SALE—Square piano, $50 cash; very cheap. 849 N. East st.

FOR SALE—Point flour and feed store. Virginia ave. and Noble sts.

FOR SALE—300 fancy pigeons, guinea pigs, rabbits. 327 S. Alabama.

FOR SALE—Good rooming-house; down town. Address V 20, care News.

FOR SALE—Creamery; doing good business. Address M 20, care News.

FOR SALE—Second-hand fire-proof safe. (New) 207 N. Delaware st.

FOR SALE—Try Miles's Magnetic System Tonic (formerly Wright's).

FOR SALE—A cook stove, good baker; price $2, at No. 2922 N. Capitol ave.

FOR SALE—1,000 business cards for $1. VICTOR, Printer, 26 N. Delaware.

FOR SALE—Wall paper. CUNNINGHAM, 39 Virginia ave., opposite Arcade.

FOR SALE—Confectionery on best avenue in city. Address V 15, care News.

FOR SALE—Wide bedstead, folding, spring; very easy; $6. 333 E. Vermont.

FOR SALE—1,000 business cards for $1. VICTOR, PRINTER, 26 N. Delaware.

FOR SALE—Good second-hand Fischer piano, $35 cash. (Old) 352 N. Alabama st.

FOR SALE—Upright piano, new, $100; paid $3.50 cash. 83 Massachusetts ave.

FOR SALE—Good milk route; horses, wagon and cans. Address B 19, care News.

FOR SALE—Printing of all kinds. KELLEY, The Printer. (New) 41 Virginia ave.

FOR SALE—A small dairy milk route on South Side. Address R 19, care News.

FOR SALE—Special: BENNETT'S best cabinets still $1 dozen. 38 E. Washington.

FOR SALE—Gold spectacles, from $3.50 up, at OPTICIAN LANDO'S, Dennison House.

FOR SALE—Or rent: Invalid rolling chairs. W. D. ALLISON CO., (old) 85 E. South st.

FOR SALE—Four No. 2 Remington typewriters; cheap. BIRD & CO., 29 E. Market.

FOR SALE—Electric telephones, switchboards, etc. EWING McLEAN, Greencastle, Ind.

FOR SALE—Millinery store; splendid location; good business; cheap. Address P 19, care News.

FOR SALE—Drug stock; must be sold inside ten days; cash only. Address Y 20, care News.

FOR SALE—Nicely furnished rooming house; centrally located; cheap. Address D 18, care News.

FOR SALE—A few unredeemed watches and diamonds, very cheap, at room 24 Ingalls Block.

FOR SALE—1,000 pairs men's shoes, 95c; worth $1.25. REEDER'S, 232 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Money to loan on watches and diamonds; fair dealing and private room. 24 Ingalls Block.

FOR SALE—One portable furnace, with gas pipe; cost $200; will sell cheap. Address A 21, care News.

FOR SALE—Miles's Magnetic Cough Sirup for your cough, 25c. Office, (new) No. 215 E. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Fine dental work at EARHART'S DENTAL PARLORS, 16½ E. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Second-hand goods bought, sold and exchanged. HUTCHINSON'S, (new) 336 E. Washington.

FOR SALE—Smoked spectacles and eye-glasses from 25c up, at LANDO'S, 92 N. Pennsylvania st.

FOR SALE—Fruit store; good stock candies, cigars and tobacco; very cheap. Call at 5 Massachusetts ave.

FOR SALE—Stoves and furniture. M. P. ANDERSON'S STORAGE HOUSE, corner Hosbrook and Cedar sts.

FOR SALE—First-class meat shop; town of 1,500; good business; going to old country. Address P 18, care News.

FOR SALE—Two-chair barber outfit; cheap. Call 34 Byram Place, rear Capitol ave., between Sixth and Seventh.

FOR SALE—Will purchase for cash or trade stock of boots and shoes, any place or kind. Address Y 26, care News.

FOR SALE—Try our water-proof school shoes and save the expense of rubbers. KISTNER'S SHOE STORE, 83 S. Illinois.

FOR SALE—Buggy cushions, buggy tops, light wheels, wagons, buggies and surreys; also shafts. AL SMITH, 265 S. Illinois st.

FOR SALE—1,000 empty sugar barrels; mostly granulated sugar; two heads; full hoops; perfect order. H. H. LEE, 34 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Wall paper. Come and see our cheap goods. All new and latest designs. We do hanging and decorating. 452 W. Washington.

FOR SALE—Best department store in the State; part cash and part real estate. Call at 250 W. Washington st. GEO. F. KREITLEIN, Manager.

FOR SALE—$400 cash, five-room cottage, barn, fruit, gas, cement, water-works; twenty minutes' walk to Circle; always rented $11. Address W 20, care News.

FOR SALE—A chance in a lifetime: All our $2, $2.50 and $3 tailor-made pants to be closed out at the uniform price of $1.50 a pair. TAYLOR & SCHNEIDER, (new) 44 Circle.

FOR SALE—The right to manufacture and sale of an article used by every family; 600 customers already; $19 profit on $1 investment. For particulars, address Q 21, care News.

FOR SALE—Hotel Star, W. H. Young, proprietor, 619 Main st., Richmond, Ind.; sixty rooms, furnished, and bar doing good business; fair convenes 20th to 25th, and races; will sell cheap.

FOR SALE—Shoes for everybody. Men's three-sole shoes, the latest and best thing out. School shoes; big variety; lowest prices. VOGLESONG, (new) 771 Massachusetts ave., corner Noble st.

FOR SALE—One-half interest in best wholesale and retail bakery in city; need more money in business, cause of selling; have all necessary wagons and horses and fixtures; also established trade. Address C 41, care News.

FOR SALE—Fairbanks platform scale; 3,000 pounds draft; horses; Holstein cows; hogs; corn-mill; plows; cultivator; wheat drill; fan; oak, elm and pine lumber; fence posts; fifty cords stovewood; stoves and variety of articles needed on farm. Apply to JOHN W. RAY, 128 E. Market st.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND VEHICLES

FOR SALE—Six-year-old family mare. Old 524 Park ave.

FOR SALE—Phaeton; good style and condition. New 1507 Park ave.

FOR SALE—Two top buggies, phaeton and top wagon; half price. 31 Vinton.

FOR SALE—Light spring wagon, with or without top. Room 4, 96½ E. Market.

FOR SALE—Cut prices at the Victor Buggy and Harness Co.'s, 928 E. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Two young driving horses; any lady can drive them. Call 556 E. South st.

FOR SALE—Horses to pasture, $1.50 per month. Call 11 S. Alabama st. Telephone 768.

FOR SALE—One good delivery horse, wagon and harness. H. H. LEE, 34 W. Washington st.

FOR SALE—Good pony cart, wagons, open and top. (New No.) 413 E. Market. KRAMER.

FOR SALE—First-class milch cow, $35; team bay horses, wagon and harness, cheap. 2504 Northwestern ave.

FOR SALE—Fly nets at cost; cheapest place for harness; cash or payments. 163 E. Washington st. PLESCHNER.

FOR SALE—Handsome surreys, phaetons, buggies, light wagons. Special prices on our full lines. COMSTOCK & COONSE CO., 186 S. Meridian.

FOR SALE—Buggies, surreys, phaetons, road wagons and delivery wagons; largest stock in the city. WHALEBONE BUGGY CO., 198 S. Meridian st.

FOR SALE—Great bargains in second-hand phaetons. Our new vehicles at moving prices. ROBBINS & CO., 32 E. Georgia st. Repairing solicited. Repainting up to date.

FOR SALE—New and second-hand delivery wagons; open and top buggies and surreys; also repairing, repainting and trimming. 302-304 E. Washington st. Telephone 1854. J. W. BUCHANAN.

FOR SALE—One new trap, with top; very fine, new carriage and phaetons, surreys; second-hand buggy; open and top delivery wagon; repainting and trimming done cheap and on short notice. SCHWEIKLE & PRANGE, 401 and 403 E. Market st.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—Or stolen, Wednesday noon, September 15, dark Jersey cow; piece bit from one ear; leather halter; fresh in a few days; last seen being led by two boys, going south from North Indianapolis. Inform (new) 501 W. Thirty-first st. E. W. COLEBROOK.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—CHANCE-MATTHEWS PRINTING CO. have removed to 26 W. Maryland st. We do all kinds of job printing a little better and a little cheaper than many of our competitors. Try us.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—Florida Seal.

REAL ESTATE—Elegant lot, N. Illinois; other lots. WEBBER & CO.

REAL ESTATE—Insurance. FIEBER & REILLY, 84 E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—To buy or sell real estate, see I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Lot; Central ave.; $1 100; 50x180. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Lot; N. Meridian; $1,400; 50x170. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—One choicest lots, Woodruff Place. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—At a bargain, modern nine-room house. 1976 N. Pennsylvania st.

REAL ESTATE—Private money to loan; 6 per cent. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—1,000 business cards for $1. VICTOR, PRINTER, 26 N. Delaware.

REAL ESTATE—Nice 40-acre farm; seven miles from city. 550 (old) Bellefontaine.

REAL ESTATE—Headquarters for Morton Place lots. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Lot; Meridian, south Seventh; $6,000. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Beautiful lot; Delaware st., Morton Place. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Corner lot, 50x170; N. Meridian; $1,800. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—A. B. COFFY, (old) 130 Massachusetts ave., roasts coffee fresh daily.

REAL ESTATE—Lot; (old) Third, near Capitol ave.; $1,750. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Residence; Capitol ave., near Walnut; $5,000. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—List property to let, sale or trade. M. SCHNEIDER & SON, 21 Virginia ave.

REAL ESTATE—Good home; $3,000; bath; furnace; Hall Place. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Lot; Jefferson ave., near Michigan; bargain. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Lot; Alabama, north Home ave.; under value. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Lot; Pennsylvania, south (old) Seventh; $5,000. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Very desirable property; Massachusetts ave. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Choice lot; Central ave., near (old) Sixth; cheap. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—House, barn and ten acres land in West Indianapolis. Inquire 131 S. Reisner st.

REAL ESTATE—Seven-room house and two lots, North Indianapolis; easy terms. WEBBER & CO.

REAL ESTATE—Modern home; Meridian, near (old) Seventh; $9,500. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Lot; Pennsylvania, near (old) Sixteenth; under value. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—If you wish to buy home, lot or business property, see I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Very modern home; N. Meridian; $7,500; well located. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Special bargain: Lot on Jefferson ave. BOYER & ROBINSON, 11 Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—2328 Talbott ave.; that beautiful, modern eight-room house. Come look at it. No agents.

REAL ESTATE—
Investments. CHAS. A. DALE.
24½ E. Washington.

REAL ESTATE—One handsomest residence on Meridian, south (old) Seventh. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Nice home; Highland Place; $3,000; easy monthly payments. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Choice lot, 50x200; Illinois, south (old) Tenth; under value. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Handsome home; seven rooms; Ruckle st.; $3,000; bargain. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—One most modern residences, Morton Place; Alabama st.; $6,000. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Choice, modern residence; Morton Place; easy monthly payments. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Complete home; eight rooms; $2,800; Randolph st., near Washington. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Residence; eight rooms; bath; College ave., near Home; $5,000. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Lot; Delaware, north (old) Seventeenth; $425; bargain; easy terms. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Choice lot; Delaware, south (old) Seventh; $4,750; exceedingly desirable. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Elegant, thoroughly modern home; Delaware st., Morton Place; $7,500. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Property of all kinds. HENRY H. FAY, removed to 1½, southeast corner Washington and Meridian.

REAL ESTATE—Six-room house on State ave, North, $2,000; will discount 20 per cent. WEBBER & CO., Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—By owner, $3,200; modern dwelling; eight rooms; College ave.; easy terms. Address V 18, care News.

REAL ESTATE—Morton Place lot; east front on Alabama st.; bargain. MEYER & KISER, 306 Indiana Trust Building.

REAL ESTATE—Eight-room house, Highland Place, $2,500; sell at discount of 20 per cent. WEBBER & CO., Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—Money to loan: $20,000, $1,000, $900, $500, $350; any amount; private funds. MEYER & KISER, 306 Indiana Trust.

REAL ESTATE—Nice home; N. Pennsylvania, near (old) Fourteenth; $3,200; easy payments. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Eight-room house, Dearborn st., $2,000; will sell at discount of 33 per cent. WEBBER & CO., Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—Four and five-room houses, N. East; $50 down, balance easy monthly payments. WEBBER & CO., Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—Vacant lots, 50 cents per week; no interest; better than building and loan. TUTTLE & SEGUIN, 28 E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—Handsome five-room cottage, with all modern conveniences, on Cottage ave.; only $1,550. VEITCH, 711 Lemcke Building.

REAL ESTATE—Collars and cuffs, 1½c; bundles called for and delivered. PROGRESS LAUNDRY, 322 E. Washington. Telephone 1121.

REAL ESTATE—Modern home of ten rooms, N. Meridian st.; small down payment, balance long time. WEBBER & CO., Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—$6,500—Corner on Pennsylvania st., south (old) Tenth; eight rooms; terms reasonable. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Six-room house, North Capitol ave; small down payment, balance monthly payments. WEBBER & CO., Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—Five and six-room houses, N. West; small down payment, balance monthly payments. WEBBER & CO., 10 Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—Splendid dwellings; large and small; north; at much less than cost; cash or monthly payments. JOHN B. HANN, 323 Lemcke.

REAL ESTATE—Two double houses, $2,000; paying over 10 per cent.; will sell at discount of 30 per cent. WEBBER & CO., 10 Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—In good repair, house; nine rooms; bath; stable; large yard; cheap; owner leaving city; no agents. Apply (old) 448 College ave.

REAL ESTATE—Old 1145 N. Alabama, only $2,800; old 8 Andrews, only $1,900; 207-209 W. New York, $3,800. Money to loan. LEW NICOLI, 22 Thorpe.

REAL ESTATE—Beautiful corner residence; east front; eight rooms and storeroom; barn, well, cistern, cellar, etc.; southeast. Address A 22, care News.

REAL ESTATE—Several West Indianapolis cottages; small payment down; balance in building association, payable $2 weekly. L. G. MILLER, (old) 117 W. Georgia st.

REAL ESTATE—Wanted, to buy for cash, small residence, between Senate ave. and Alabama, south of (old) 7th. JAMES GREENE & CO., Lemcke Building.

REAL ESTATE—Unincumbered property, near center of city; renting at $32 a month, and $4,000 to $8,000 to exchange for other property. JAMES GREENE & CO., Lemcke Building.

REAL ESTATE—Beautiful ten-room house on Meridian, south of (old) Tenth st.; finished in cherry, oak, maple and sycamore; good barn; lot 50x206 feet; price $15,000; will take some trade. VEITCH, 711 Lemcke Building.

REAL ESTATE—$2,250—Six-room house; S. Meridian, half square Manual Training School. $3,000—Ten-room house; Buchanan st. $700—Lot; Corner Seventeenth and New Jersey. WM S. CANFIELD, 31 Virginia ave.

REAL ESTATE—Special bargain, $600 buys new four-room house; lot 60x120; in small country town, fourteen miles east of Indianapolis; fine location for a doctor; no doctor in the town. CHAS. THOMAS, 10½ N. Delaware st., rooms 5 and 6.

REAL ESTATE—Money to loan; a large sum of home funds left in our care, to be loaned in sums of $100 to $1,000 and upward, at lowest rates of interest; can furnish money same day you apply; pay it back when you please. A. METZGER AGENCY, 5 Odd Fellows Hall

REAL ESTATE—Nice cottage home; $1,650; five rooms; large pantry; cistern; driven well; cellar; large lot; choice fruit; cement walk; improved street; natural gas; near College ave. cars; $200 cash, balance easy monthly payments. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Bargain extraordinary; must realize on cottage at (old) 636 Marlowe st. at once; $1,700 cash. Inquire at house.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE—$1,000 lot for $600. Address M 22, care News.

REAL ESTATE—New five-room house for $1,250. (New) 527 W. Merrill.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
Belt and Clifford, twenty acres, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE—Desirable lot, streets improved, water, gases. 127 N. Arsenal ave.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
Capitol, two-story brick business; rents $600 year.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
Capitol, below Twenty-first, ten rooms, modern; 60x137.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
Pennsylvania, below Home, ten rooms, modern; $8,500.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
Pennsylvania, below Twentieth, seven-room, bath, shade.

REAL ESTATE—New eight-room house near Woodruff Place; some trade. Room 4, 27½ E. Washington.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
$4,500, vacant lots, with difference, for improved property.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
Meridian, at Pratt, twelve-room modern; take some trade.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
Washington, at East st., 65x195; rent $135 a month; make offer.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
John, at Little depot, double frame; sell on 10 per cent rental basis.

REAL ESTATE—Cheap for cash, elegant eight-room house in Ash street. EAST & MEFFORD, 60 Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
Woodruff Place, nine rooms, bath, east drive, $4,000; worth the money.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
St. Joe, between Illinois and Meridian, south-front, eight rooms, bath.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS A. DALE
One square Delaware and Vermont, six rooms, bath, $3,000; make offer.

REAL ESTATE—Want cash offer for double house, Davidson st.; pays 10 per cent. EAST & MEFFORD, 60 Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—Modern home; Woodruff Place; $6,750; nine rooms; bath; furnace; lot 81x170. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
College, below Nineteenth, nine rooms, modern; $3,000 incumbrance; trade equity.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
Illinois, below Nineteenth, ten rooms, bath furnace, shade, stable, $8,500; lot 53x201.

REAL ESTATE—Residence; Delaware, north (old) Seventh; $4,500; nine rooms; barn; fruit and shade. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Handsome, complete, modern home; Park ave.; ten rooms; bath; furnace; barn; $5,000. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Nine-room residence, bath; south of St. Joe st., N. Delaware; snap; $3,600. TUTTLE & SEGUIN, 28 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Modern double residence; $8,000; splendid location; north; good home and investment. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Fine modern residence; Delaware, south (old) Seventh; ten rooms; bath; furnace; $12,000. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Excellent home; ten rooms; bath; furnace; barn; Meridian, south (old) Seventh; $13,000. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Fine nine-room house in Woodruff Place, lot 40x170; will take cottage in exchange. VEITCH, 711 Lemcke Building.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
Delaware, below Morton Place, eight large rooms, modern, stable, fruit and shade; $5,200.

REAL ESTATE—Very choice modern home; Broadway, south (old) Seventh; large lot; $9,000; easy terms. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
W. Washington, at Senate ave., two-story business block, good renter; first-class location.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
Broadway, below Twenty-fourth, ten rooms, modern; stable, $4,200 incumbrance; trade equity.

REAL ESTATE—Residence; N. Meridian; $4,200; ten rooms; furnace; bath-room; barn; lot 50x160; easy terms. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Two good houses on Broadway, north (old) Seventh; $7,500 for the two; cheap and desirable. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Splendid eight-room house in Talbott ave.; bath and furnace, with every convenience; only $3,200. VEITCH, 711 Lemcke.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
Meridian, below Twenty-first, twelve-room brick; shade, large stable; lot 60x200; long time 6 per cent.

REAL ESTATE—Residence; Michigan, near Illinois st.; twelve rooms; bath; furnace; barn; $8,500; very cheap. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Modern residence; N. Pennsylvania, near (old) Twelfth; $6,000; nine rooms; bath; furnace; barn. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Beautiful lot; Capitol ave., between (old) Second and Third; finest down-town lots in city for price. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Excellent corner lot; large enough for two double houses; $3,000; good neighborhood; south (old) Seventh. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Residence; N. Pennsylvania, near Seventh; eight rooms; modern; good barn; fine location; $6,000; very cheap. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Fine, modern residence; Illinois, south (old) Fifth; eleven rooms; bath; furnace; barn; very complete; $8,500. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—East-front lot; N. Delaware st.; $1,250; asphalt street; city water; natural and artificial gas; choice shade trees. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Sixteen-room residence, down-town; N. Capitol; rent $62; want an offer; might take some trade. TUTTLE & SEGUIN, 28 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Large, beautiful, strictly first-class, modern residence; Pennsylvania, south Seventh; $15,000; easy terms. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Elegant, high-class, strictly modern residence; N. Meridian; complete in every detail; large lot and barn; $10,500. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—A bargain; 40 acres in Morgan county at a sacrifice for cash; ten-room house in North Indianapolis at a bargain on time. 82 Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—Lots; $435, $535, $635, $735; near College ave. car line; cement walks; improved streets; natural gas; all paid. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Large, beautiful home; Meridian, near (old) Seventh; $16,000; take smaller house or good lot; part payment. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—New, modern residence; nine rooms; bath; furnace; choice, high-grade home; $4,300; N. Pennsylvania; easy terms. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—A bargain in eight-room dwelling, north; sixty-foot lot; non-resident owner; only $3,400; cost $4,000; easy payments. R. L. TALBOT, 44 Thorpe Block.

REAL ESTATE—Absolutely first-class, modern residence; ten rooms; bath; furnace; highly finished; $11,000; N. Pennsylvania; large lot. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Handsome, thoroughly modern residence; N. Meridian; ten rooms; bath; furnace; very choice in every detail; $8,500. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Good store room, with four living rooms, all in A 1 condition; clear of incumbrance; will exchange for cottage or vacant lot. VEITCH, 711 Lemcke Building.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
Senate, at Walnut, large lot, fourteen-room house, all street improvements made, $3,000 incumbrance; trade equity for clear property.

REAL ESTATE— CHAS. A. DALE
Meridian, below Twentieth, eleven rooms, bath, furnace, hardwood floor, cement cellar, modern laundry, attics; all complete, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE—Five rooms, Yandes st., near Lincoln ave., newly painted and repaired; large lot; rented for $10 per month; $1,250; a bargain; quick. STILZ & MILLER, 91 E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—Residence; Illinois, north (old) Seventh; twelve rooms; bath; furnace; barn; large lot; $8,500; best bargain on the street; reasonable terms. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Double brick residence; down town, near Meridian st.; worth $7,500 cash; will make you bargain price and good terms; rare opportunity. I. N. RICHIE, 60 E. Market.

REAL ESTATE—Elegant new ten-room house on Broadway, with barn, large lot, combination fixtures throughout; hardwood finish, cement walks, etc.; want offer. VEITCH, 711 Lemcke Building.

REAL ESTATE—Big bargain; must go next week; five-room cottage, nicely finished; comparatively new; Lexington avenue; person offering most money on or before September 25 will get this property. EAST & MEFFORD, 60 Baldwin Block.

REAL ESTATE—Biggest bargain in the city; $3,600 buys a twelve-room house, bath-room, city water, both gases, fine barn, lot fronts on two good streets, all kinds of fine fruit, seven squares north of the court-house. This property must be sold at once. CHARLES THOMAS, 10½ N. Delaware st., rooms 5 and 6.

REAL ESTATE—Eight rooms, bath and furnace, modern, good corner lot; N. Capitol ave.; price $3,500; incumbrance $1,700; easy monthly payments; will trade equity. Eight rooms, new, fine condition, large lot; Northwestern avenue; price $2,500; straight loan of $1,300; balance easy, or will trade for vacant lot or small property; could trade equities in above two for single property. STILZ & MILLER, 91 E. Market st.

REAL ESTATE—No. 24 Smithson, only $600 00

No. 187 Orange st., 3 rooms	900 00
38 Hill st., 3 rooms	450 00
42 Gatling st., 3 rooms	1,200 00
65 Rhode Island, 3 rooms	1,200 00
333 Fletcher ave., 5 rooms	1,700 00
344 Fletcher, 5 rooms	1,250 00

All free from incumbrance; will give time.
C. W. GORSUCH.
77½ E. Market.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Cumberland Presbyterian—All persons desiring a Cumberland Presbyterian church organization in this city, please make at known to Mrs. C. D. Hirst, box 222, city.

The Woodruff-avenue United Presbyterian Church—In Woodruff avenue, one square north of E. Tenth st. The Rev. J. P. Cowan, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m.

First United Presbyterian Church—Corner Massachusetts ave. and East st. The Rev. Joseph Littell, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. by the Rev. D. C. Littell. Sabbath-school, 2:30. Y. P. S. C. E., 3:30. No evening service.

Olive-st. Presbyterian Church—Open all summer. The Rev. M. M. Lawson, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sabbath-school at 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday, 7 p. m. You are cordially invited to attend.

Sixth Presbyterian Church—Union and McCarty. E. A. Allen, pastor. Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30 p. m. Juniors, 1:30 p. m. Seniors, 6:30 p. m. Prayer and social meeting Thursday evening. Because of the sickness of a neighbor, the bell will not ring.

Tabernacle Church—Corner Meridian and Eleventh sts. The Rev. J. Cumming Smith, pastor. The Rev. W. B. Dunham, associate pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m. Preaching by the associate pastor in W. Washington-st. chapel at 7:45 p. m.

East Washington-street Presbyterian Church—The Rev. A. L. Hassler, pastor. Divine services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, both morning and evening. The Junior Endeavor Society at 8:45 a. m. Sabbath-school at 9:15 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Everybody welcome to these services. Seats free to all.

First Presbyterian Church—Southwest corner Pennsylvania and New York sts. The pastor, the Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 10:45 a. m. Sunday-school meets at 9:30 a. m. Society Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. Mid-week prayer and conference meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

The Seventh Presbyterian Church—Corner of Cedar and Elm sts. R. V. Hunter, pastor. Next Sunday is "Rally Day." Old members of the church and Sabbath-school invited. Roll-call of membership. Preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath-school at 2:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Prayer and social service on Thursday evening.

Fourth Presbyterian Church—Morton Place, Alabama and Nineteenth sts. The Rev. G. L. Mackintosh, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 10:45 a. m. No evening service. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.; Charles W. Moores, superintendent. The Young People's Society will unite in the prayer service Thursday at 7:45 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended and welcome will be given to all of these services. Strangers especially invited. All seats free.

Memorial Presbyterian Church—Corner Ash and Eleventh sts. The Rev. Frank O. Ballard, pastor. Sabbath-school at 9:15 a. m. Endeavor Society at 6:45 p. m. Public worship at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. The pastor will preach for the first time after his vacation, in the morning. All members of the congregation are urged to be in attendance. For the evening, in addition to the pastor's sermon, a special song service has been prepared by William H. Bradley, the organist. Mid-week prayer and conference meeting Thursday evening.

Second Presbyterian Church—Corner Vermont and Pennsylvania sts. The Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, pastor; the Rev. Edward Baech, associate pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45 and in the evening at 7:30. Dr. William H. DeMotte's deaf mute class, 9:30 to 10:30 a. m. Young People's Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m. Sunday-school, 9:45 a. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Mayer Chapel—Corner of West and Catherine sts. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

MORMON.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon)—Meetings held each Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. in the Odd Fellows Hall, (new No.) 822 Virginia ave., near corner McCarty st. All welcome to come and hear the true gospel of Jesus Christ as revealed from heaven. Seats free. No collections.

THEOSOPHY.

Theosophy—Public meeting every Sunday night, 8 o'clock, in the Propylaeum. Questions respectfully solicited and intelligently answered. The public invited. Seats free. No collection.

UNIVERSALIST.

Central Universalist Church—Corner Fifteenth and New Jersey sts. The Rev. T. S. Guthrie, D. D., pastor. Services to-morrow at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Subject in the morning, "Something New"; in the evening, "The Evils of Lynching—the Ripley County Tragedy." Sunday-school at 9:45 a. m. Y. P. C. U. at 6:45. All are invited to these services.

UNITED BRETHREN.

U. B. Church—Meeting of members with the official board Monday, September 20, at 7:30 p. m., at the home of W. G. Rubush, 1325 Bellefontaine st. Y. P. S. C. E. meets Tuesday at 8 p. m., and prayer-meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Jordan, 803 Peru ave. Rural-st. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. meets Friday at 7:30 p. m. J. E. Shannon, pastor.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT — Perfect-fitting dresses made by Madame Black, $4.00. 124 N. East.

ANNOUNCEMENT—E. E. ATKINSON has opened up a ladies' tailoring and dressmaking department at 44 N. Illinois st., with M. B. Cody.

ANNOUNCEMENT—BENJ. BOOTH, expert accountant. Investigation or audit of accounts of any description undertaken. Books opened, written up, posted and balanced. 134 E. Washington st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS—

DRESSMAKERS, ATTENTION!
New drafting and cutting school; the most perfect results from the most simple teaching. SOMETHING NEW AND SOMETHING GOOD. THE BAZAAR (OVER HAERLE'S, 4½ W. Washington st.

ANNOUNCEMENT—D. B. Matlock, of Danville, Ind., had on exhibition at the State Fair an implement by the use of which a man standing on the ground can use trimming trees higher than the top of telegraph poles. For keeping electric wires clear of continuously growing limbs, and trimming trees with greatest ease and rapidity. It is in use by and has the indorsement of leading horticulturists of national repute, such as Mr. Sylvester Johnson, of Irvington, and Mr. W. H. Ragan, of Greencastle, who were on the awarding committee on horticultural implements at the World's Fair; also the Western Union Telegraph Company, who say that for simplicity and utility there is no equal or comparison to it.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—The Central Sanitarium at Spencer gives the lowest rates to patients.

PERSONAL—Hair on ladies' faces removed forever. VARIN, over Taft's dental parlors, 25 W. Washington st.

PERSONAL—Ladies, a friend in need is a friend indeed. If you want a regulator that never fails, address WOMAN'S MEDICAL HOME, Buffalo, N. Y.

PERSONAL — LORENZ SCHMIDT, Notary Public and Consular Agent. Collector of European claims. Rooms 7 and 8, in German Fire Insurance Block, 27½ S. Delaware st.

PERSONAL—Dyspepsia positively cured; Grover Graham's Remedy is a specific. Fisher's Pharmacy, College ave. and Seventh st. Write GROVER GRAHAM CO., Newburg, N. Y., for pamphlet.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—Small, bay mare, branded on left hip and shoulder; single-seated, side-bar top buggy, with coiled springs. Return or leave information at police station and receive liberal reward.

STOLEN—$5 reward — Outing bicycle, black enamel, No. 2704, 28-inch wheels, 24-inch frame, nickel handle-bars, Morgan & Wright tires, rear tire new, right grip fastened with round-head screw in end. WILBUR NORMAN, 1022 Dawson st., city.

STOLEN—Or strayed: September 2, a bright bay mare and platform-spring wagon; half right eyelid off; white spot in face; tail partially bobbed off; toes on hind feet worn off; wagon painted cherry red and one old shaft; front corner off on bed; stolen from the East Market, between 10 and 11 o'clock—in the morning. Return to 41 N. Alabama st. $10 reward. G. W. MARLEY. a

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Bust developed; wrinkles, pimples and blackheads removed; consultation free; ladies only. MME. HALL, (old) 74 E. Vermont, city.

SOCIETY AND CLUB MEETINGS.

SOCIETY—Meridian Lodge, I. O. O. F., Hall for rent; nights vacant, Friday and Saturday and third and fourth Tuesdays. Call or address J. H. HAUGHT, 21 W. Washington st.

SOCIETY—Masonic Notice—Special meeting of Center Lodge, No. 23, F. & A. M., Monday September 20, at 7:30 p. m., for work in first degree. Visiting brothers welcome.
C. C. GILMORE, W. M.
A. Izor, Secretary.

SOCIETY—Harris Lodge, No. 641, I. O. O. F., Mt. Jackson—Regular meeting Monday evening, September 20, 1897. Work in the initiatory degree. Visiting brothers cordially invited.
SAMUEL McBROOM, N. G.
R. M. McBROOM, Secretary.

SOCIETY—I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting of Metropolitan Encampment, No. 5, I. O. O. F., Monday evening, September 20. Degree work. All encampment members invited to meet with us.
CHARLES RUBUSH, Fin. Sec.

SOCIETY—Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, F. & A. M. Special meeting in Masonic Temple at 7:30 o'clock, Monday evening, for work in third degree. Visiting brethren will be cordially welcomed.
LEWIS E. MORRISON, W. M.
WILLIS D. ENGLE, Secretary.

E. R. LANG ARRESTED.

An Alleged "Medium" Accused of Poisoning a Woman.

Louisville, Ky., September 18.—E. Robert Lang, a Spiritualist medium, was arrested here yesterday on the charge of poisoning Mrs. Sabia M. Gates. Mrs. Gates, a widow, sixty-three years old, died Wednesday night. Her son Rufus says that she was a believer in Spiritualism, and was anxious to become a medium. She had met Lang at seances, and he had persuaded her that he could teach her to have the necessary power. He did so by administering "medicines" and putting her into trances. In the meantime he induced her to let him have all the money she had in bank, about $200, and her watch.

Wednesday morning he gave her a glass of "magnetized" water, after which she was to go into a trance. She lost consciousness, but she never woke up, and died a few hours later. Coroner Hood was called in, and after an investigation, ordered Lang's arrest. Some of the dead woman's property was found in his possession, but he denied that he had poisoned her. Lang has been in Louisville for some months.

A NEW MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Musik-Verein Organized to Study Choral and Orchestral Works.

After several meetings between the directors of the "Deutsche Haus," the officers of the Socialer Turnverein, the German Club and the members of the house committee, it was decided to organize a musical association, it being part of the original plan of the Deutsche Haus Association to provide quarters for a musical society. The "Musik Verein," as it will be called, will take up the study of choral and orchestral music. The annual dues will be $12. In order to become members of the "Musik Verein" applicants must be members of the Deutsche Haus, but active members will be free of financial obligations. The president, H. Lieber, was instructed to select a committee to organize the "Musik Verein," and he has appointed George Kothe, A. Kipp, C. Vonnegut, Jr., Frank Maas and John Wocher. It is the intention to have the "Musik Verein" take part in the dedication of the completed Deutsche Haus, on the 22d of February, 1898, and until its new rooms have been completed the society will have quarters in the present building.

The Technicalities of "Craps."

A technical explanation of a game of "craps" was given this morning in Police Court at the trial of Bud Moore and William Galloway, each charged with gambling and assault and battery. Galloway said that he was gambling with another fellow, and that Moore was holding stakes. "The other fella was shootin' a dollah," he said.

"Did he hit it?" asked the deputy prosecutor.

"I don' know," answered Galloway, mystified.

Galloway charged that Moore had "tuk his dollah." Moore's sister was in court and produced a big stick of wood which she said Galloway had attempted to use on her brother, and which she "retch up and took away fum him." Moore was discharged and Galloway was fined $10 in each case.

The Indiana Conference Next Week

The Indiana conference is the largest Methodist conference in the West and the second largest in the entire church. The meeting of this body, in Indianapolis next week, will be of much interest to the Methodists of the State. The program, together with the assignments of 350 ministers, has been published in a pamphlet, which has been mailed to each minister in the conference. The opening session will be held Tuesday night in Roberts Park church, where announcements relating to the conference will be made to-morrow.

Mrs. Abner Pope Dead.

Mrs. Abner Pope died last night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. R. Shiel, in North Meridian street. She was seventy-six years old, and for the past six months had been afflicted with cancer. She came to Indianapolis more than forty-five years ago, from Henry county. Her maiden name was Mills, and she was a member of one of the oldest and best known Quaker families in the State. She leaves five children: Mrs. R. R. Shiel, of this city; Mrs. Anna McGill, Mrs. Lydia Wilson, Charles Pope, of Kansas City, and Mrs. Mary Chase, of Aurora, Ill. The body will be taken to Aurora for burial.

Death of Helen M. Dickerson.

Helen M. Dickerson, wife of the Rev. Henry L. Dickerson, died of heart failure yesterday afternoon at the family residence, No. 1406 Lexington avenue. She was buried this afternoon at White Lick church, in Hendricks county, where her husband has preached for forty years. She leaves a husband and two children, George S. Dickerson, of Butte, Mont., and Mrs. Ella B. Cutler, of Louisville, Ky.

Women's University Club.

The committee on membership of the University Club for Women requests that every lady holding a degree from any college will send her name and address to Miss Harriet Noble, the Blacherne.

School for Dancing.

Miss Mary C. Aldrich will reopen her school for dancing at Propylæum October 1. Adult classes now forming. Children's classes a specialty. Apply at Propylæum after 9 a. m.

A Good Name.

Many connoisseurs and admirers of the unexcelled "Columbia" beer of the Home Brewing Company call it "gambos," our master brew. This is a good name for a brew as pure and wholesome as "Columbia." It is the favorite in many families, and is bottled by its maker. Telephone 1050.

Sweetest of Maidens,

will you be mine?" That was the question the young man propounded. "I will—on one condition," was her maidenly but firm reply. "And that might be?" suggested the enamored interrogator. "If you will constantly keep the delicious Standard beer of the American Brewing Company in the house." Of course he consented. J. Metzger & Co. bottle it for family use. Telephone 407.

DIED.

SMITH—Adaline Ballenger, wife of Jerry Smith, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Crawford, September 17. Funeral from M. E. church Sunday, 10 a. m. Friends invited.

WAHL—Frederick W., at family residence, 702 Prospect st. (new number), in his twentieth year. Funeral from Second German M. E. church, Sunday, at 2 p. m. Friends invited.

SCHRADER—Conrad, died at his residence in Kokomo Thursday at 1 o'clock. Funeral Sunday, 2 o'clock, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Philip Wiser, 1223 (new number) E. Vermont. Friends invited.

RYAN—Nettie, daughter of M. J. and H. A. Ryan, at 7:10 a. m., September 16, 1897, age twenty years, seven months and twenty days. Funeral at 66 Gresham street, Sunday, at 1 p. m. Burial at Crown Hill. Friends invited.

Card of Thanks.

The family of the late deceased William B. Foster extend their many thanks to the friends and neighbors for their kind attention and sympathy extended to them during his sickness and bereavement.
MRS. ELIZABETH A. FESLER AND FAMILY.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—Whitsett. Tel. 564.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—ADAMS & KRIEGER, (old) 97 N. Illinois st. Telephone 1154.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS — RAGSDALE & SNOW, 74 Massachusetts ave. 'Phone 608.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS — FRANK A. BLANCHARD, Undertaker, 99 N. Delaware st. 'Phones: Office, 411; residence, 659.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—
KREGELO'S UNDERTAKING ROOMS.
119 N. Illinois st. (new number). Telephone 250.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS — WILSON & MEANS, 536 E. Washington st. (new number). 'Phone 1843. No charge for funeral cars.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—
FLANNER & BUCHANAN,
LADY EMBALMER
For ladies and children.
172 N. Illinois st. Telephone 641.
Hacks at lowest prevailing prices.

MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS—AUG. DIENER, 243 E. Washington.

MONUMENTS—Monuments at lowest prices. M. H. FARRELL, 208 W. Washington st.

HONORED BY HIS PUPILS.

A VENERABLE TEACHER AT MORRISTOWN REMEMBERED.

A Swindling Attempt Checked—Christian Pioneers' Meeting—Swamp Land Reclaimed—Two Delegates Wedded.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Morristown, Ind., September 18.—A unique reunion will be held at Blue River Park, near this place, next Saturday. The reunion will be given in honor of Dr. O. F. Fitch, a veteran school teacher, who came to Morristown in 1856 to teach in the old Morristown Academy, an institution then famous throughout this part of the country. The reunion will be given by his pupils. Before coming to Morristown Dr. Fitch had studied to be a physician and had been graduated from a medical school in New York city. After his graduation the gold fever of '49 broke out and he was one of the first men of his part of the country to go to California, where he spent years amid the most exciting experiences. Afterward he traveled extensively, spending some time on the Sandwich islands.

Dr. Fitch had taught school in New York, Metamora, Ind., and Mt. Carmel, Ind., before coming to Morristown, where he assumed full charge of the Morristown Academy. In all he has taught nearly fifty years, and has the distinction of having taught three generations of pupils. He is a man of broad education. Science has been his specialty, and his investigations in astronomy have given him note.

The movement for a reunion of Dr. Fitch's pupils was begun some time ago, and was heartily entered into by his resident pupils. A permanent organization was formed, with Mrs. Granville Barnard as the president; and Mrs. Will Cole and Mrs. Henry Cole as corresponding secretaries. Mrs. Florence Rock has acted as manager. Dr Fitch's pupils are scattered throughout Indiana and the adjoining States. All these have been notified, and most of them have responded that they will come. There will be speeches during the day. Trains will stop at the park. About 1,000 people are expected.

WEARY OF HIS BARGAIN.

Trades a Farm for a Store and Sues to Recover.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Lagrange, Ind., September 18.—John S. Merritt, a young man of twenty-two, recently deeded his farm of 100¼ acres, one-half mile northwest of this city, to Theodore Crowl, a clothier, for $7,017.90, taking in payment Mr. Crowl's stock of clothing, book accounts, and $1,660 cash, and Crowl assuming mortgages on the farm aggregating $1,000. A complaint filed in the Circuit Corut by John S. Merritt, the plaintiff, now alleges that Crowl and his clerk misrepresented to him the value of the clothing stock, and, taking advantage of his youth and inexperience, outside of a farm, and by constantly treating him to liquor, induced him to deed away his farm for the consideration given; that he became satisfied that he had been deceived, and made a tender to Crowl of $1,660 cash, the key to the store, and other considerations received for the deeding back of his property, but this was declined.

The plaintiff asks that the deed be canceled as fraudulent and void, and that Crowl's title to the farm be quieted. The hearing of the case is set for September 25. The men are well-known in this section, the plaintiff being a brother of F. D. Merritt, ex-Representative. The defendant has been a prominent business man of Lagrange for a number of years.

OVER A CENTURY OLD.

Peter Neeb, of Shelby County, Celebrates His 101st Birthday.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Shelbyville, Ind., September 18.—Peter Neeb, of this county, who lives with his daughter, Katharine Hill, three miles east of here, celebrated his one hundred and first birthday last evening. When the old man reached the century mark his photograph was made for The News and the story of his life told. He was born in Nassau, Germany, on September 17, 1796. When he was eighteen years old he came to this country. Three of his brothers, who preceded him, were killed while fighting for the independence of the colonies in 1776. He was the youngest of a family of thirteen and when he crossed the ocean he was three months making the voyage. He is now apparently as strong and hearty as he was a year ago. Mr. Neeb never used tobacco, but he always loved whisky, and is not averse to its use, even now. The greatest physical infirmities he shows is a weakness in his legs and a little deafness. His eyes are sound, but he has lost interest in local affairs and reads little.

CHURCH PIONEERS' MEETING.

The Young People of the Epworth League Entertain for Them.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Jeffersonville, Ind., September 18.—One of the best meetings ever held at the Wall-street M. E. church, of which the Rev. Charles Tinsley is pastor, was held last evening, it being the entertainment of the pioneers of the church by the Epworth League. The young people had decorated the church parlors beautifully in white and red, the colors of the league, and the afternoon was spent in receiving the old people, who came to the number of seventy-one. Many of them were brought to the church in carriages by committees, being too feeble to walk. They were made the center of attention. Solos, congregational singing and experiences formed the program of the afternoon. Among the soloists was Mrs. Sallie C. Jackson, who sang an old-time hymn. After the rendering of the program the old people were invited to one of the rooms in the church, which had been fitted up as a dining hall, the young men and women waiting upon the tables.

CONTENTED IN AFFLICTION.

An Invalid from Birth to Death, Because of Spinal Troubles.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Bloomington, Ind., September 18.—John Martin, fifty-three years old, died to-day at the county asylum. He had been an invalid since birth because of a spinal affection and was badly deformed. During his half-century of life he was never able at any time to go from one room to another without assistance, and it was seldom that he had the privilege of sitting in the open air. Although infirm in body he had a vigorous mind and became well educated by constant reading. He was a devout Christian. The only request that he ever made was that he be allowed the privilege of voting every four years. Notwithstanding his affliction he was never known to utter a complaint.

FIGHTING FOR A TREASURYSHIP.

Suit Filed, Alleging Usurpation and Claiming $1,000 Damages.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Liberty, Ind., September 18.—Last week the commissioners of this (Union) county appointed James Eaton, brother of the present county treasurer, Scott Eaton, to fill out the four months' vacancy made by the new law, from the expiration of Eaton's time, to January 1, 1898, the time now designated for the last elected treasurer to take his office. Last fall James Rose was elected county treasurer, and was an applicant before the Board of Commissioners for the four months' appointment. Rose yesterday filed a complaint in the Circuit Court against Eaton for usurpation of office and also for $1,000 damages.

SWAMP LAND RECLAIMED.

The Farmers Laughed at First, but Now Admire the Result.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

South Bend, Ind., September 18.—Near Nappanee, Elkhart county, is a once-despised tract of tamarac swamp land. When W. T. Graham came there and announced his intention to reclaim the land, he was the butt of many a joke. Graham is now doing the laughing, however, and, while his neighbors' farms have been drought-parched and their crops damaged, he has been calling his farm the Klondike because he gets so much from the dirt. He has twenty-five acres of onions, thirty-five acres of potatoes, five acres of cabbage, one and a half acres of parsnips, an acre of rutabagas, twenty-eight acres of corn, with experimental tracts of broom corn, celery, sugar beets, etc. He is receiving the highest prices for everything he raises. Another thing that Mr. Graham has successfully done is that of clovering muck land. He employs a good-sized force and will make money from this year's crop.

OPPOSING AN ALLOWANCE.

An Appeal Again Taken in the Fulton Court-House Case.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Rochester, Ind., September 18.—Soon after the contract was let for the building of the Fulton county court-house two years ago the contractor, J. E. Gibson, of Logansport, and the county commissioners began to make changes in the plans and arrange for extras, until by the time the job was completed the cost of the changes amounted to almost as much as the original contract price. The first change made was when the architect discovered the necessity of extending the sub-basement two feet deeper to reach solid ground. The architect estimated the cost of this extra at $5,000, and when Gibson filed a bill for nearly $20,000, the commissioners rejected it, and agreed to submit the matter to arbitration. The arbitrators cut the bill $1,000, and it was allowed by the commissioners.

By this time the citizens became convinced that the bill was exorbitant, and that the proceedings were irregular. They employed an attorney who took an appeal to the Circuit Court. Judge Capron decided in favor of the contractor, and the case was taken to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was reversed. After this it was expected that Gibson would sue the county on his claim. But instead of this he refiled his bill and seeks to avoid conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court, which said it must be itemized, by claiming that the amount is due on contract.

To-day the two old members of the board allowed the bill, but the new member, who has come in since the former difficulty, gave notice of an appeal. A bond was filed and notice served on the Auditor not to pay the allowance.

EARLHAM SOCIETY OFFICERS.

New Staff Chosen for the College Paper—Foot-Ball Team.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Richmond, Ind., September 18.—The societies of Earlham College held their first meetings of the year last night and elected officers as follows:

Ionian—President, Murray Hadley; vice-president, Edward Binford; secretary, Carl Bowen; corresponding secretary, Cyrus Coffin; treasurer, Cassius Reese; librarian, Marlow Lindley; critic, Wilfred Jessup; vice-critic, Zeno Doan; literary committee, Edgar Stranahan, Edward W. Idman and Gurney Gilbert.

Phoenix—President, Minnie Koop; vice-president, Lora Worle; secretary, Bertha Carter; corresponding secretary, Naomi Binford; critic, Lillian Kaminsky; vice-critic, Iro Trueblood; treasurer, Maude Wildman; librarian, Mary Woodward; literary committee, Elizabeth Lloyd, Edith Weyman and Ethel Symons.

The new officers for the "Earlhamite," from the two societies are: Associate editors, Caleb Cook and Huldah Newsome; assistant managers, Edward Wildman and Florence Henley.

The foot-ball team of Earlham also met last evening and arranged for a number of games, to be played during the fall, ending with a Thanksgiving contest with Miami University on the local grounds.

A DARING BANK ROBBERY.

The Bookkeeper Cowed by Two Men While a Third Stands Guard.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Warsaw, Ind., September 18.—From Wooster, a thriving little city a few miles east of here, comes the report of a bold bank robbery. Yesterday evening after closing hours, bookkeeper George MacMillan, of the Merchants' Bank, remained to work on the books. His attention was attracted by a noise, and, looking up, he saw two men with revolvers standing just in front of him. He was ordered to throw up his hands. One of the robbers stood guard, while the other took about $430 in bills. The silver was not disturbed. Covering MacMillan with their guns, they then made their escape through an open window, which fronted on an alley, being the place where they entered, as the doors were locked. Mounting horses which were held by a third man, they made their escape. A posse is in pursuit, but with small chance of success.

SWINDLING ATTEMPT CHECKED.

Telegraph Wires Tapped in Order to Defraud a Bank.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Princeton, Ind., September 18.—A telegram purporting to come from Grayville, Ill., was received by the Western Union Telegraph Company, this city, instructing the First National Bank to forward $950 to David Fisher at Belmont, Ill. There is no First National Bank in this city, and the telegram was delivered to the People's National Bank, which bank wired the First National Bank of Grayville for additional advices. This developed that the wires had been tapped between Grayville and Mt. Carmel, Ill., and the first move to swindle a bank out of this amount of money had been made. The Western Union also asked for information and was answered: "We care nothing about the Princeton bank." The matter is under investigation by the telegraph authorities.

A BOOM FOR DANVILLE.

The Largest Flouring Mill in the County Now Building There.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Danville, Ind., September 18.—Danville is enjoying a boom. Three new brick business rooms are building on the square, while at the station a flouring mill of 100 barrels daily capacity—the largest in the county—is being erected. The first fall term of the Central Normal College has just opened, with the best attendance in five years. A new building is nearing completion for a steam laundry, which will be in operation in two weeks. There is not a vacant business-room nor an empty family house in town, and arrangements are being made that a number of the latter will be built to supply the demand.

ECCENTRIC CIGAR-MAKER.

He Had Not Voted in All His Life Until Last Year.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Rochester, Ind., September 18.—George Van Skeke, a cigarmaker, who died here last week, had a pension allowed to him six months ago. He had failed to present the vouchers for payment at the time of his death, because the amount was smaller than he had asked for. He was fifty-four years old, and had always refused to vote until last year, when he cast a ballot for Bryan. He was a generous bachelor, and died poor.

An Alleged Murderer Arrested.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

English, Ind., September 18.—George Bremiss, of Evansville, supposed to be the murderer of Dr. Adams, of Hot Springs, S. D., while the latter was a passenger on the Louisville & Nashville road, was arrested here last evening, and he was taken to Evansville this morning. Jewelry was found in his possession, proving the identity of the prisoner. It is alleged that he made a liberal offer to Sheriff Ballard if the latter would release him.

Co-Education at Wabash Urged.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Crawfordsville, Ind., September 18.—The Crawfordsville Presbytery met at Fowler yesterday, and the question of co-education for Wabash College was vigorously agitated. A resolution urging favorable action in the matter by the trustees of the institution, and declaring in unmistakable terms for the admission of women to Wabash was passed with enthusiasm, there being only two negative votes. The question is being urged now as never before. It is a well-known fact that a majority of the trustees have expressed themselves favorably to the cause of the women.

Hour's Delay Causes Heavy Loss.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., September 18.—The delay of one hour in the time of the arrival of a freight train on the Wabash railroad, at North Manchester, Wednesday, cost the Big Four $4,000. A car loaded with 1,000 bushels of clover seed had been set in on the Big Four Wabash "Y" that afternoon, and as luck would have it the car stopped near the Dunbar factory, which took fire, the flames spreading to the car, which was billed to Toledo firms, over the Wabash. Had the Wabash freight train arrived on time, it would have picked up the car and saved the property. As it was, the car and contents were destroyed, and the Big Four must stand the loss.

Missionary Society Elects Officers.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Bloomington, Ind., September 18.—The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the College-avenue Methodist church, which is one of the strongest in the State, held its closing reception of the year last night. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. B. F. Adams, Sr.; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. H. Doddridge, Mrs M. E. Brodix, Mrs. Sarah Nabb; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank R. Woolley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Spencer; treasurer, Mrs. Sanford Teter.

It is understood that Dr. Doddridge, the present pastor of the church, will be returned here by the bishop for his third year, as that is the unanimous wish of the congregation.

Building Boom at Bloomington.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Bloomington, Ind., September 18.—Bloomington is enjoying an unusual building boom. Since the 1st of September contracts have been let for over a dozen first-class houses, and the prospects are that before the year closes there will have been more building in this city than in any year since 1892. Among the new buildings are some fine houses. The one erected by Mrs. Maud Showers is to be a chapter house for the Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity, the first that it has ever occupied.

Oil in the Miami Field.

Peru, Ind., September 18.—Four new oil wells have been completed in this district, with a daily yielding capacity of 700 barrels, which is considered phenomenal, and there is a rush of oil operators. The oil is found at a depth ranging from 800 to 1,000 feet, and five wells can be drilled in this field at the cost of one in West Virginia. All available leases have been gobbled up, and it is believed that fully two hundred wells will be put down within the next sixty days. But little gas escapes. The bulk of the territory is controlled by home companies.

Held to the Grand Jury.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Laporte, Ind., September 18.—Henry A. Brown and Theodore Hansen, two alleged counterfeiters of Porter county, were arraigned before Commissioner Williams, of this city, to-day, and were held for Federal grand jury action. Upon failure to give bail they will be transferred to Indianapolis for safe keeping. The defense is that the stuff found in their possession was printed for advertising purposes, but the Government claims that some of it was put in circulation as money.

Fire in a Sheep Car.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., September 18.—The straw in a sheep car in a Wabash railroad freight train took fire from a locomotive spark, at North Manchester, and blazed up fiercely. The train crew, instead of stopping and extinguishing the blaze, increased speed, hoping to reach Liberty Mills, where there is a water tank, before serious damage was done. The progress of the flames was too rapid for them, and twenty sheep were taken out dead. The car was so badly damaged it had to be set out.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Binford.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Crawfordsville, Ind., September 18.—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Binford died here quite suddenly last night. She was born in 1813 in Vincennes, and was a granddaughter of Toussant Dubois, of French occupation fame. Her uncle was Major Whitlock, who laid out Crawfordsville and held the land office many years. Mrs. Binford was one of the leaders in the Episcopal church of Indiana.

Home Missionary Chosen.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Huntington, Ind., September 18.—The Ft. Wayne Baptist Association has elected the Rev. C. S. Winans, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, of this city, as home missionary. His work will be among the weaker churches of the district. The Rev. Mr. Winans has a pretty home at Warsaw, and will move there and make that city his headquarters.

Lured from Home by Tramps.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Laporte, Ind., September 18.—A boy who gave his name as Charles Nelson was arrested for stealing bicycles. To-day it developed that his name is Charles Moehlig, a member of a prominent family of Philadelphia, Pa., and that he was lured from home by tramps and forced to steal. Steps will be taken to secure his release.

Fourteen Miles in Thirteen Minutes

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Wabash, Ind., September 18.—The special train which left here Wednesday afternoon bearing the Wabash fire department to North Manchester covered the fourteen miles in thirteen minutes. Several miles were run in fifty-two seconds each. The men who accompanied the hose wagon, in a coal car, had difficulty in hanging on as the engine and single car whisked around curves.

A Suicide at Kokomo.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Kokomo, Ind., September 18.—Charles Enright, a bridge carpenter on the Clover Leaf railway, was found dead with a note in his hand indicating suicide with morphine. Appearances showed that he had been dead at least eighteen hours before discovery. An injury received one year ago unbalanced his mind.

A New Bank Cashier.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Huntington, Ind., September 18.—George P. Bliss has resigned as cashier of the Exchange Bank, of Studebaker, Sale & Co., at Markle, and on October 1 will go to Logansport to engage in the wholesale hardware business. He will be succeeded in the bank by William S. Smith, a young attorney of Markle.

Carrier Pigeon with Strange Mark.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

South Bend, Ind., September 18.—A blue-checkered carrier pigeon in an exhausted condition was run over in the road near Mishawaka to-day. It was the bearer of an aluminum ring marked "K 27,772" on one of its legs. The homing clubs in this vicinity do not know that mark.

Lamp Chimney Works Resume.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Alexandria, Ind., September 18.—The J. E. Lippincott lamp chimney works will resume Monday morning. Four hundred union men will then go to work at the same scale of wages paid last fire, that having been recently settled by the national conference committee. All are jubilant over the satisfactory adjustment.

Pastoral Changes.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Laporte, Ind., September 18.—The Rev. Mr. Wright has resigned the pastorate of the Advent church, at Union Mills. The Rev. Frederick Minnich has closed his pastorate of the Christian church at Corunna, and he will accept a call to a church in Southern Indiana.

Seth J. Bentley.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Rensselaer, Ind., September 18.—Seth J. Bentley, one of Jasper county's oldest and most respected citizens, died yesterday. He had been very active in the business world for years, but became demented of late, and was confined in the asylum at Logansport, where he died.

Receiver to be Removed.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Richmond, Ind., September 18.—Judge Fox this morning granted the petition of the creditors of the Champion Manufacturing Company, asking for the removal of Jesse H. Brooks, the assignee. His successor has not been appointed.

Bitten by a Mad Dog.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Muncie, Ind., September 18.—Flossie, the young daughter of the Rev. Thomas Petty, of Gaston, was badly bitten in the face by a mad dog yesterday, and there are fears that she will develop the disease. The dog was killed.

Arm Lost in a Peculiar Way.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Taswell, Ind., September 18.—Thomas Hall, seventeen years old, lost his left arm by letting it be drawn into the cards of a wool-carding machine. Young Hall is the only son of a widow.

Crushed by a Clover-Huller.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Muncie, Ind., September 18.—Grace Shellar, seven years old, residing near Desoto, was run over and fatally crushed by a clover-huller yesterday.

General State News.

Theodore Broombaugh, of Redkey, was caught by a train and instantly killed.

Jesse W. Chuancey, a bridge carpenter, was killed by a train at Wheatland.

Samuel Mitchell, awaiting trial in the jail at Greenfield for larceny, escaped yesterday afternoon.

John A. Kendall, near Richmond, lost $2,000 by the burning of his barn, the work of incendiaries.

A tree overturned by a gale of wind on the Sample farm, near Wabash, fell on Solomon Helvey, killing him.

Burglars plundered the safe in the Oldfather flouring mill at Warsaw, realizing considerable cash and valuable papers.

As the result of a business disagreement at Richmond between Omer Murray and Will Vanetten, the latter was shot in the leg.

Alvah Young is under arrest at Evansville, charged with criminally assaulting Barbara Altvator, seventeen years old, while they were returning together from a dance.

During the reunion of the Twelfth Indiana Regimental Association at North Manchester, speeches were made by Gen. Reub Williams, of Warsaw, and chaplain Lucas, of Indianapolis.

At the reunion of the Eighty-fourth Indiana Survivors at Ridgeville, George H. Cain, of New Castle, was elected president, and W. R. Way, of Winchester, was continued as secretary. Ninety-two joined in the excursion to Chickamauga.

Gen. Jasper Packard, of New Albany, has received a letter from the son of the late Count [illegible], saying that his father, to his knowledge, was not the author of the "Life of Napoleon," recently coming into possession of the State library. The count wrote the life of Napoleon in French during his lifetime, but the manuscript was stolen from him.

SOME OF THE NEW PLAYS

THE CHARACTER OF THOSE PRODUCED THIS WEEK.

Maude Adams Had a Flattering Reception in Washington—A New Farce by Hoyt — Notes of the Stage.

"A Coat of Many Colors."

"A Coat of Many Colors" is the title of a new play written by Madeline Lucette Ryley. It was produced at Wallack's Theater, New York, this week. The New York Times questions its success. It says:

"Its situations are preposterous (with one or two exceptions), its confusion of identities impossible, its abrupt transitions from the wildly farcical mood to the serious and pathetic extraordinary. Also, though the dialogue is ally very clever, the smartness of much of it is obviously artificial. As an imitation of life, therefore, 'A Coat of Many Colors' has no merit at all.

"Yet it has a certain sort of merit hard to class, if, indeed, the very audacity of its conception does not rather attract than repel the habitual and jaded playgoer. Its queer mixture of secret marriages concealed for no adequate reason, of mistaken identities and disputed boundaries and odd coincidences does not create the right illusion."

The New York Herald is more hopeful. "Some of Mrs. Ryley's lines are bright," it says, "in others there is more straining after brightness, but as a whole the play has 'go.'

"Its chief merit as a vehicle for Mr. Kelcey's and Miss Shannon's starring venture lies in its giving them roles which do not trespass upon their artistic limitations. Mr. Kelcey's touch is not that of the light and delicate comedian, and his part in the play—that of a supposed villian—is somewhat heavy, and thus quite in keeping with his abilities. Miss Effie Shannon is not a strongly emotional actress, but is sweet and sympathetic, and her role calls for these qualities."

Hoyt's New Play.

New York Herald.

Light, frothy, sparkling "A Stranger in New York," Mr. Hoyt's latest effort, caught the fancy of the audience Monday night at the Garrick Theater.

Mr. Hoyt's aim is to amuse. He has accomplished it again after his usual formula. In a word, he has supplied a number of funny situations, injected a lot of jokes, some of them good, but a few that have been going the rounds for more than one moon; written a bright song or two, had some—not much—tolerable music supplied, and woven a story about it all that hangs together sufficiently for three acts.

There is a stranger in New York who finds a lost letter of introduction at the Hoffman House, presents it to the addressee, is thereupon accepted as somebody else, is given a lively time at the French ball with a jolly party of pretty girls and men about town, and you know the rest of the Hoytian story as well as though it were detailed to you. All is righted as should be when the last curtain falls.

The cast is a good one for Mr. Hoyt's purposes. Harry Conner was capital as the stranger. In his quiet, unctuous way he was very droll. Harry Gilfoil made a hit as Baron Sands, a decrepit old society "rounder." His song in the first act about women being as old as they look and men as old as they feel was one of the best things of the evening.

Miss Sadie Martinot was Hattie, "the best fellow of them all," and, except perhaps vocally, she was up to the requirements of the role. There were plenty of pretty, shapely girls to fill out the pictures and help along the songs and dances. Mr. Hoyt was called on for the customary speech after the second act.

Sudermann's "Johannis."

New York Tribune.

There may be differences of opinion about the merits of the dramatic works of Herman Sudermann. There not only may be, but there are. But there is no doubt whatever that he has a faculty for getting his plays talked about. The one that is most talked about just now is the latest one, as usual, and it is called "Johannis." The German dramatists of the new school do have hard times with their plays, now and then, and now the police will not let Herr Sudermann play his "Johannis" in Berlin. There are censors of plays in Berlin, and the head of the police department is the chief of them. These censors read all the plays that are proposed for production and decide whether they are safe for the mental, moral and political health of good Berliners. They have given careful thought to "Johannis" and have decided that it would never do to let good Berliners see it, on the ground that it is on a Biblical subject. An appeal is to be made to the courts before Herr Sudermann will give up his case, but in the meantime the good Berliners are in no immediate danger, while there is even a good chance that good, bad, and indifferent New Yorkers may get a chance to see the play before it is done in Berlin, or anywhere else. Heinrich Conried is exteremely anxious to put it on the stage of the Irving Place Theater at an early date, and he especially hungers for the glory of giving it its first production.

"Johannis" is in a prologue and five acts. Three of the scenes represent streets in Jerusalem, two of these being near the temple, two are in the King's palace, and one is in the prison of John the Baptist. The purpose of the author, it is said, has been to show, among other things, the vulgarity and corruption of the priests of the time and the subserviency of the people to them. Herod, the son of Herod the Great, is on the throne, and he is a man distinguished for nothing but weakness and vices. He has married his brother's wife, Herodias, who is angry with John for declaring that her marriage is unlawful. John has been preaching in Jerusalem, and the daughter of Herodias, Salome, has fallen in love with him.

The Part Love Plays.

John has naturally no thoughts of worldly love, but the subject largely engrosses some of the other persons of the play. Herodias, for instance, discovers that the affections of Herod are becoming diverted from herself to her daughter. Herodias secures the imprisonment of John. Herod visits John in prison, and after talking with him is impressed with the man and his mission, and promises him a degree of freedom and comfort. Salome visits him also, makes violent love to him, which he resists, whereupon her love is changed to the desire for revenge.

Then comes the scene of the feast at the palace, when Herod asks Salome to dance before him and his guests. She will do so if he will promise to grant her a request. This he promises and she dances. Urged by her mother, she asks for the head of John. She is not unwilling to make this request on her own part, as she is eager for revenge upon him. Herod is surprised at the choice of a gift, as she has previously pleaded in John's behalf. John is sent for and Salome tries to make him beg his life of her, but he will not. He only asks that his life may be spared till the return of the messengers whom he has sent to Jesus. He has heard of the works of Jesus, and sent two of his disciples to learn whether He is indeed the One whose coming he has himself foretold.

Even as they are talking of this the messengers return. They bring news of the works of Jesus and His teaching, and His message given to them: "Blessed is he, whosoever shall not be offended in me." In these words John feels a condemnation of himself, for he declares that for a moment, when he heard of the coming of Jesus, he was offended in Him, feeling that his own mission was now gone. In this he believes himself to have sinned, and he is ready for his death.

John is led away and Salome watches him joyfully as he goes. She watches still as the execution takes place, out of view of the others, and then she runs to receive the head. In a moment she returns, not with the head, which she has taken to her mother, but with the bloody charger. Then the scene changes, and the crowds and tumult attendant upon the entry of Christ into Jerusalem are seen. Jesus himself does not appear. After all that he has placed upon the stage, Sudermann does not bring the Christ Himself upon it, for fear of being thought irreverent.

Maude Adams's Success.

Washington Special New York Mail and Express.

Miss Maude Adams had a most flattering reception last night, when she made her debut as a star and appeared for the first time in the character of Lady Babbie in the new comedy by J. M. Barrie, founded on his popular novel, "The Little Minister." The Lafayette Square Opera House has seldom contained a more brilliant or distinguished audience than it did last night, which marked the opening of the season. The greatest interest was manifested in the treatment of the story by the author, and hence there was great surprise when, as the play proceeded, it proved to be a delightful comedy and one suited in every respect to the charming personality of Miss Adams. "The Little Minister," as produced last night, is a companion piece to "The Professor's Love Story," and is as full of comedy and pleasing situations as that successful play. "The Little Minister" on the stage differs greatly from the story as told in the novel, for there are characters in the comedy as well as scenes which do not appear in the book. The author, however, has followed his original closely in some parts, and whole scenes and dialogues from the book appear in the play. Lady Babbie is the Earl's daughter on the stage, and the incident where she escapes through the lines of soldiers in the story by passing herself off as the wife of the Little Minister is made the pivot of the play, as it were, and furnishes a most original ending, which is full of comedy and makes a most artistic finale. In this scene Miss Adams has one of her greatest opportunities, and she charmed her audience with her acting. The comedy is in four acts and five scenes.

The success of Miss Adams was emphatic and complete. From the time she first appeared in "Caddam Woods" in her bewitching Gypsy dress until the final fall of the curtain, when the audience refused to leave the theater until it had recalled her a half a dozen times, she won and held her auditors by her indescribable charm and fascination. She bewitched them, just as she bewitched the Little Minister.

New Playwrights.

New York Mail and Express.

"The present invasion of the domain of farce by new writers," said Kirke La Shelle, who has just produced "A Bachelor's Honeymoon" at Hoyt's, "is a sufficient proof that American managers may find material at home quite as good for home consumption as can be found abroad. Last year Du Souchet sprang into prominence with 'My Friend From India,' and this season, though the theaters are just beginning operations, two new men have scored brilliantly with farces. They are George H. Broadhurst, author of 'What Happened to Jones,' and John Stapleton, author of 'A Bachelor's Honeymoon.' Both of these gentlemen were unknown to New Yorkers two weeks ago, but theater-goers are already laughing with them as heartily as though they had been in favor for a dozen years.

"If, as has been concluded, farce is the most difficult of the numerous forms of stage piece to write successfully, it seems to argue that in America we are developing a new lot of dramatists from whom we may expect strong and interesting dramas at no distant day. In view of the fact that for years we have turned in great part to foreign playwrights for material, it is gratifying to note this advance in the value of American products, and it is not too much to hope that before long we may turn the tide in the opposite direction, and find London managers on the lookout for New York's new plays."

Mansfield and Palmer Yoked.

New York Herald.

Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Palmer, who recently became associated in Mr. Mansfield's business, are pursuing the even tenor of their way. Mr. Mansfield is busily engaged daily in careful rehearsals of "The Devil's Disciple," G. Bernard Shaw's new play, with which he shortly opens his season, and Mr. Palmer is equally busy at his end of the theater looking after their mutual interests. Since their association they have got on excellently and have had no prophesied falling out or trouble of any kind.

The fact is that they are both calculating on a long continued association and if the public supports the plans they have in mind, Mr. Mansfield will produce a number of new plays, appearing part of this season in New York and the rest of the theatrical year in other cities, but in 1898-99 will come to New York for a much longer period. And at no very distant date he may be located in a metropolitan theater of his own, supported by a permanent stock company, for the production of new and old plays of the best class. This is within the scope of the plans now being formulated by Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Palmer, and they hope to carry them out successfully.

In a few days Mr. Mansfield will commence rehearsing "King Frederick William," a romantic historical drama, a new play by an author whose identity is kept secret for the moment.

COMING WEEK ATTRACTIONS.

High Class Vaudeville at the Park—Burlesque at the Empire.

Tony Pastor and his famous combination, the largest, and in many respects the finest, vaudeville organization on the road, will be at the Park Theater during the first half of the coming week. The performance is a clean-cut, high-class vaudeville entertainment. Among the performers are Harry Watson, a funny German comedian; Alice Hutchings, singing soubrette; Ed Edwards, a well-known comedian; Maud Raymond, a famous serio-comic; the Elinore sisters, Irish comediennes; Edwin Latelle, a very clever comic musical artist; M. and Mme. De Phillippi, international dancers; Barnes and Sisson, sketch artists; George E. Austin, slack-wire performer; Albertus and Weston, club jugglers and dancers; Tony Pastor, with the newest of comic songs and topical sayings. There is also the World's Trio, in an act full of novelty and surprises. The engagement will continue but three days.

A musical farce-comedy, "The Broadway Girl," will follow Tony Pastor at the Park, opening with the matinee on Thursday. Delmore and Wilson are the stars of this combination. They are assisted by Gracie Cummings, a bright soubrette, who has already made a hit. There are other people carefully chosen.

The Grand Opera House will remain closed during the coming week, but the week following "The Good Mr. Best," one of the farce-comedy hits of the season, will be presented.

Miaco's City Club.

Miaco's City Club Spectacular Farce Comedy Company will be at the Empire Theater, beginning with the matinee on Monday. During the first half of the week the company will present an extravaganza, "Madame May's First Night." The burlesque will be the "Countryman's Dream." Both productions are from the pen of Robert Fulton, with music by John Stromberg, a well-known composer of popular melodies. During the last half of the week the company will give the extravaganza "The Gay Girls at Monte Carlo," by Harry Montague, and "Mr. Paris at Niagara," by Frank Dumont, will be presented, with original music by Fred Solomon. Between each will be shown living pictures, arranged in a glass cabinet—a Parisian invention—which is said to make a beautiful effect of lights and colors. A number of people are embraced in the olio. Dave Conroy and Phil McFarl, Irish comedians; Anna Lonborg, contralto singer; Bert Leslie, assisted by Carrie Fulton, in Mr. Leslie's sketch "Stage Whispers"; Baker and St. John, with songs, dances and acrobatic feats; Lew Palmer, mimic; Dick and Kitty Kummins, who close with a burlesque boxing act, and the four French sisters, dancers. Miss Fannie Everett will assume the leading female role in each burlesque, which will be produced with appropriate scenery, elegant costuming, and with electrical appliances. The combination will remain throughout the week.

Notes.

Martha Morton will dramatize the "Truth Tellers."

The title "Klondike" has been filed for copyright with the Librarian of Congress fourteen times, and as many more with words added.

Mary Shaw is Minnie Maddern Fiske's leading lady this season.

Margaret Mather opened her season last Thursday in Toronto with a revival of "Cymbeline."

Olga Nethersole has secured Sardou's newest work, and will try it in London before playing it in America.

Miss Belle Archer has been engaged to play the role formerly filled by Caroline Miskel Hoyt in "A Contented Woman."

Mr. Daniel Frohman is so well satisfied that in "Change Alley" Mr. Sothern has a popular play that it is booked indefinitely at the Lyceum.

Opie Read's latest, "Shanty Town," on the "Old Homestead" order, for Tom Nawn has just been successfully produced in Bridgeport, Conn.

Charles Frohman has arranged for the production of Augustus Thomas's play, "Don't Tell Her Husband," at the Columbia Theater, San Francisco.

Nat Childs, formerly with Abbey, Schoffel & Grau (the animated Sir Henry Irving echo) has been appointed business manager for Maude Adam's tour.

The indications of the interest in the revival of stock companies are numerous enough to be convincing. Before the present season is over it is more than likely that every good-sized town will have its own stock company.—Chicago Post.

L. S. Willard sailed for this country on the St. Louis. He will begin his American season at Wallack's Theater on October 4. He will make a tour in the East and South and as far West as St. Louis, lasting till April 30.—New York Tribune.

The company which will support Miss May Irwin this season in H. A. Du Suchet's farce, "The Swell Miss Fitzwell," will be composed of Miss Carrie Romer, Miss Marion Giroux, Miss Jane Birbeck, Miss Gussie Hart, Miss Julia Baird, Joseph M. Sparks, Ignacio Martinetti, Charles Jackson, William Burress, Edward Mack, Roland Carter and William Porter.

Enforcing the Moore Law.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Muncie, Ind., September 18.—The committee of one hundred, which has closed several saloons in residence portions of the city, under the Moore law, filed affidavits this morning against Patrick Heffner, Lewis Matthias, Charles Eahle, Thomas Shannahan, Jack Shea, John Sullivan and Charles Fickert. Joseph Herrick, whose saloon was closed, sought to evade the law by operating a club-house, after the pattern of those erstwhile institutions which were organized in New York city, after the passage of the Rains law, but he was arrested on three charges, and will be tried on Tuesday next.

Scalded to Death by Jelly.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Rushville, Ind., September 18.—Leona Pickett, the four-year-old daughter of Mrs. Elmer Hilling, of this city, is dead of injuries received by being scalded by a kettle of jelly overturning on her. The right side of the child's face and her two arms were literally cooked and the flesh peeled off the bone.

THOSE DECEPTIVE STAGE SCENES.

1—Farewell, Pauline, may the good angel watch o'er you. I go to join the passing regiment. Farewell, farewell.

2—This shows how the passing regiment was worked by the scene shifters.

Don't Stop Tobacco

SUDDENLY and rack the nerves. Use the tobacco you require and take Baco-Curo, it is the Original Guarantee Remedy (money refunded if it fails to cure). BACO-CURO notifies you when to stop by removing the desire. It leaves the system free from every trace of nicotine.

Write for proofs of cures. 50c. or $1 boxes, 3 boxes (guaranteed cure) $2.50.

Baco-Curo

At Druggists, Or Eureka Chemical and Manufacturing Co., La Crosse, Wis.

That Tired Feeling

Found Hood's Sarsaparilla Exactly Adapted to His Needs.

"I was troubled with a tired feeling and did not feel like doing anything. I could not walk but a short distance without sitting down to rest. I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking two bottles I was very much improved. I have found it just the medicine I need." FRANK LANE, Edwards, Wisconsin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHITE RIVER PARK

Sunday, Sept. 19.

CLOSING FESTIVAL

of the Season.

Given by 16 GERMAN SOCIETIES.

THE COMMITTEE.

Are You Thin?

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil is all this. It feeds the tissues, and strengthens the nerves.

SCHOOLS—COLLEGES—MUSIC.

Mme. Baugher and Mr. Baltzly

will teach in Greek, Latin and English. Ruckle street.

PERRY'S Mercantile College

Journal Building, Northeast Cor. Market and Circle Streets.

was awarded the HIGHEST PREMIUM over all competitors by the STATE FAIR. We guarantee the highest class of instruction in all the branches that pertain to a thorough business education. We assist worthy graduates to valuable positions. Call on or address C. S. PERRY, President.

Important Notice to the Public

First-Class Telephone Service at Low Rates

has come to stay. Every telephone user can regulate his rates for telephone service.

The CENTRAL UNION TELEPHONE COMPANY, in keeping pace with the improvements made in the telephone art, will soon practically discard its entire Telephone Exchange in this city and substitute therefor the MOST COMPLETE AND MODERN TELEPHONE PLANT IN THE WORLD; one of the most valuable features of which will be the furnishing of most efficient telephone service to residences and small or moderate users at a very low cost.

The minimum rates to be charged for the character of service referred to will be

$25 PER ANNUM
$18 PER ANNUM
$12 PER ANNUM

according to location and classification of service.

METALLIC CIRCUITS AND THE BEST "LONG DISTANCE" INSTRUMENTS will be used and the quality of service for all patrons guaranteed to be as good as the best.

The new facility and service will be introduced with the opening of the new Exchange in the TELEPHONE BUILDING on OHIO STREET, which will take place DECEMBER 1 NEXT, or soon thereafter.

Considering the extremely low rates and the superiority of the new equipment and service, there should be 10,000 TELEPHONES working in Indianapolis within the next two years.

On account of the delay incidental to installing underground cable, switchboard equipment, etc., it is IMPORTANT THAT ALL ORDERS FOR TELEPHONES BE PLACED NOW WITH THE MANAGER BY PROSPECTIVE PATRONS desiring service in connection with the opening of the new Exchange.

For further particulars as to rates, classification of service, etc., call on the manager personally, or by TELEPHONE No. 1, or any communication sent him by mail will receive prompt attention.

Central Union Telephone Company

WALTER L. HILL, Manager.

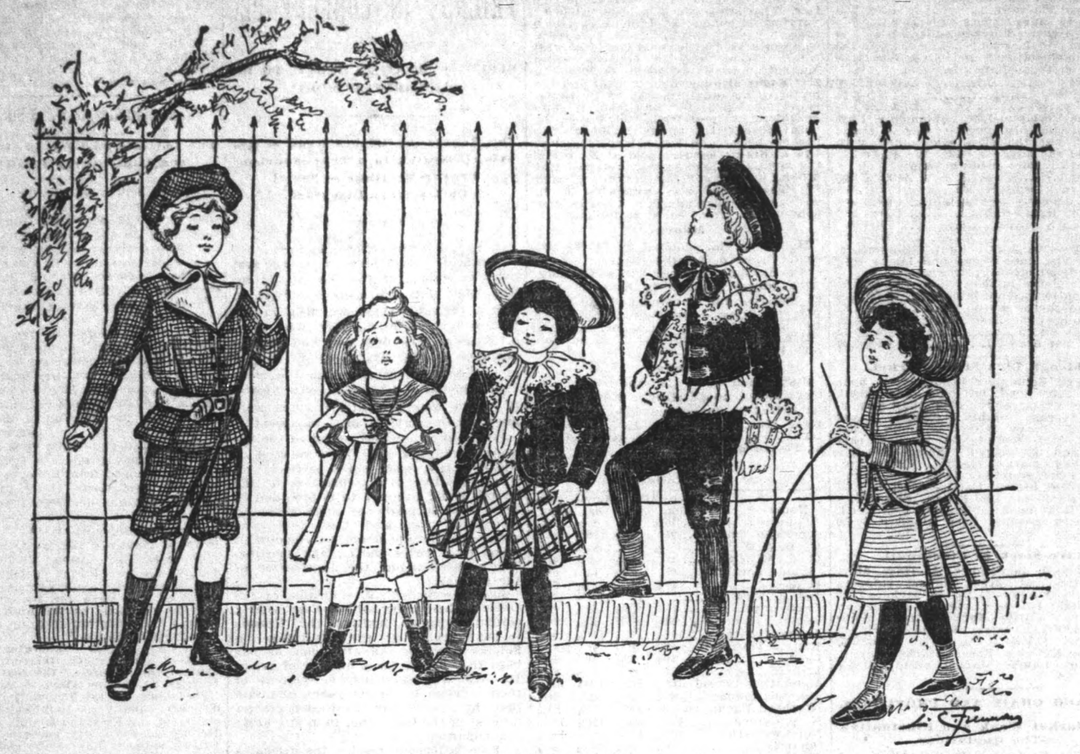
FASHIONS FOR LITTLE MEN

SOME WHOLESOME ADVICE FOR TOO FOND MOTHERS.

The First Trousers and Their Accessories—Knowing Suits For Boys—The Period of the Laundered Shirt.

There is always so much to be said about the feminine sex on the subject of clothes that small boys and their needs are likely to be overlooked And while we must all admit that little women demand the first consideration on the score of clothes, at least small boys have a right to exact a certain degree of attention. There is not much difference nowadays in the matter of clothes between the rising generation and their elders. Simplicity and smartness is the order of the day for little children of the rich. Bathing and grooming are the first considerations, dress comes next, and absolute freshness and freedom is a sine qua non. They are no longer smothered in lace and embroideries, and the curly, long-haired baby period of the boy is growing steadily shorter. The mother sighs tearfully at the first crop of golden curls, but swallows her regrets bravely, for first of all she wants her boy to be manly, to hold his head erect, and carry himself as a fitting lord of creation should, and thereby avoid even the first inclination of the "girl-boy" stigma, so apt to cling, and cause many storms of rebellious tears in a tempestuous childhood, for the first thing a boy knows is that he is a boy.

The baby period, generally accorded to the age of five, is soon over, and very shortly after the childish bosom begins to swell with a secret envy of the other



FASHIONS FOR LITTLE MEN.

THE VERY LATEST.

fellows, their seniors by a year or so, who have already attained the dignity of knickerbockers.

A pretty dress for a boy from two to four years is a one-piece yoke dress made of light blue or white galatea, plain or striped. The large yoke and shield are trimmed with narrow white soutache braid. This is also a pretty fashion for making brown Hollands, pique or duck, and is a compromise over the baby girl frock and the more mannish kilt, which comes next. The zouave kilt, to be worn with blouse waist, is made of fancy wool mixtures, Scotch plaids, velveteens as well plain colors. The one shown above is of royal blue cloth, with small braided pattern all around and the deep collar and cuffs in a very elaborate design. The skirt is a box-plaited kilt. Little boys from three to five wear the kilted skirt in pique, duck, velveteen, brown Hollands, cloth Scotch plaids, etc. With these is worn the blouse waist of white muslin, tucked or frilled with round collars edged with embroidery or lace to match, the ruffle down the front. Wide silk ties of crimson surah, Scotch plaid, pink or blues, in short all or any of the collars in the rainbow are the finishing touch. Some of these are simply hemmed and tied in a large bow. Others have bows all ready made with elastic to pass under the collar and fasten with hooks and eyes.

Serviceable Serge Suit.

A serviceable dress for a boy from three to five years of age is made of serge. The skirt is cut in one piece. The material forms a wide box-plait in the front, and the remainder is kilted into the waist all around. The skirt is sewed on to a foundation bodice to keep it up. The coat is cut with a side piece. The fronts are rounded off at the waist, showing a vest of serge, which buttons down the center. The neckband and rolling collar are of serge. The coat is fitted out with three pockets, much to the delight of the small boy, who loves to fill them with samples of everything under the sun.

A very becoming suit for a boy from four to six years of age is of blue velveteen, and usually ranks as the "Sunday-go-to-meeting" in his wardrobe. Medium tight trousers to the knee are worn, the lower part braided in fancy pattern. The short jacket is also braided. With this are worn handsomely embroidered deep collar and cuffs and cream white surah cravat. The blouse is made of fine batiste or silk, with embroidered ruffle, black silk stockings and patent leather shoes.

From seven to ten the knickerbocker period sets in. Corduroy is serviceable for all-round wear. Boys' shirt waists are in order now. These are made of muslin, with three plaits behind, and the same number of smaller plaits on either side in front, or full front with box plait down the middle, fastened with small pearl buttons or gold studs. Surah silk cravats in colors are worn with these. From ten to sixteen boys wear negligee shirts, sweaters, outing and laundered shirts, with standing, turn-over and piccadilly collars, straight cravat and four-in-hand tie and, in short, all the paraphernalia of a man's outfit, including the long trousers, which usually begin at the age of fourteen, coat and waistcoat after the fashion of the elder brother.

A Wheel Suit.

A pretty bicycle suit for a boy of twelve is of brown cheviot knickerbockers and jacket, or red, white or blue sweater—according to season. The cap is of brown cheviot to match. Woolen stockings very much the same as the golf stockings, of brown with yellow squares at the top. The shoes are of tan leather, and round toes, mark you, with three deep grooves in the sole to prevent the foot slipping from the pedal.

For high days and holidays velvet or velveteen suits, knickerbockers and little round bolero jackets in black, royal blue and garnet, trimmed with silk braid. Black silk stockings and patent leather pumps.

From five to seven kilts are superseded by little tight trousers ending at the knee or just above. For very little boys in the first flush of their debut from the kilted skirt, these little trousers are tied with ribbons at the knees. The same blouse, mentioned above, with little bolero jackets, is worn.

A particularly stylish outing suit is of checked English cheviot with full knickerbockers to the knee and half loose jacket with two side seams, the two fronts barely touch, and are denned by two rows of round buttons. The turn-over collar and wide revers are faced with cream white serge; the coat sleeve is plain. The jacket is confined at the waist by a stout belt of alligator skin with a harness buckle. With this is worn tan shoes and gaiters with golf socks or stockings. The wheeling suit is as much an indispensable adjunct to the up-to-date boys' outfit as his sister's, and others that can be used for golf as well, are made of corduroy or imported cheviot. The full knickerbockers are fastened at the knees with a strap and buckles. The loose jacket has outside pockets with buttoned flaps. A flannel shirt has a box plait down the center and a high turn-over collar in white flannel, or the laundered variety if preferred. A crimson silk cravat makes a pretty spot of color in autumnal surroundings. A jockey cap is worn with this.

For boys who have imbibed several drafts of anglo-manias from their much-traveled sisters, the Eton suit, from the ages of ten to fourteen, is very stylish. It has, however, never attained the same popularity here as abroad. With this, of course, the long trousers are worn.

For Little Workers.

The wise mother of several boys, or even one, for that matter, will see that they are provided with overalls. These are very necessary for those who have suburban homes, and indulge in outdoor sports to any degree, as any well-regulated boy in these enlightened days has been brought up with a proper taste for. Overalls are a great saving here, and little boys from three years of age to fourteen can enjoy their saving grace. The favorite material for these is blue denim of the regular farmer's variety and pattern. A little boy of three or four "looks too cunning for anything," to quote the usual fond mamma, in these high-waisted little work make-believers.

ETON SUIT.

The indispensable deep outside pocket is a conspicuous feature on the right side. For boys of this age a funny little denim jacket, with outside pockets and uncompromisingly straight front and back, is sometimes used, making the suit complete. Older boys discard this accessory with scorn, preferring to revel in shirt-sleeves and suspenders, just like a man.

Blue serge suits with brass buttons are a novelty for the coming season. They are made with medium tight trousers to the knee, with three buttons on the outside seams. The front and ~~[illegible]~~ of jacket are likewise ornamented. With this is worn the aero-plastron, a flat piece which is as long as the average waistcoat. There are wide pieces extending under the arms and securely fastened, and make an entirely separate and distinct feature unlike the old chemisette-like affairs, which were much shorter and always slipping out. The upper part of these has a little design, usually a sheaf of wheat or two, forming a circle and embroidered in the same color as the silk. These plastrons are also worn with sailor suits.

Serviceable Serge Suit.

For child's fancy dress party a pretty costume for a boy from seven to ten is a toreador suit of plum-colored velvet. The knickerbockers are skin-tight to the knees. The two fronts are elaborately embroidered in crimson. The outside seam is trimmed with a strip of crimson satin ribbon edged with a row of small mother-of-pearl buttons and finished at the bottoms with a large bow of crimson satin ribbon. The round jacket is elaborately embroidered with silk braid, bound with crimson satin ribbon and edged with small pearl buttons to match the trousers. The turn-over embroidered collar has revers. The sleeve is embroidered top and bottom, and finished at the wrist with ruffles of white Spanish lace. The jacket is lined with robin's egg blue satin. The blouse is of fine batiste with a double ruffle of Spanish lace down the front and around the neck over crimson satin ribbon, with a large bow and long ends. The most attractive feature is a handsome sash of crepe de chine, with a satin figure and a long, heavy fringe. The scarf is trimmed just above the fringe with three large gilt crescents with stars in the center of each. The sash is three yards long. The toreador cape is of plum-colored velvet; the top is embroidered in crimson, and a large puff of satin of the same color is wound around in an artistic fashion. This is adorned with crescents and stars galore.

The Girls Again.

A dainty frock for a little girl from six to eight years of age is of red checked delaine. The skirt is full and trimmed with two straight rows of velvet. The body is a blouse, the back and front mounted on a large yoke, and finished with a double collar of delaine and black velvet, caught up with little knots of velvet and trimmed with lace. The straight collar and belt are of black velvet. The sleeve is tight above the elbow and finished with a large puff; the forearm is trimmed with three rows of pencil velvet. With this are worn black silk stockings and patent leather slippers with strap.

A very stylish gown is of blue English serge. The skirt is perfectly plain. The body is tailor-made and tight-fitting, buttoned down the side. The bodice is cut out round at the neck over a chemisette blouse of surah, and is made with a little basque, a wide, black kid belt outlines the waist, and comes under the basque in front. The bodice is entirely without trimming except for six loops of silk braid on either side. A plain turn-over collar is effective over a silk chemisette. The sleeves are tight-fitting, with a very slight fullness at the shoulder, and are finished with a deep cuff, which has little eyelet holes tied with silk loops. The hat worn with this, a stunning shape, which savors strongly of Paris and the boulevards, is a braided straw-like felt, coming over the face and rolling high in the back. The sole trimming is a huge white bird.

A handsome toilet for the promenade is a gown of foulard in solid color. The skirt is medium full, and is trimmed with a deep Spanish flounce, with a double beading. The body is of black plaited chiffon, with yokes and bretelles of silk. The sleeves are tight-fitting, almost to the shoulders, where they are very slightly bouffant. A lace ruffle falls over the hands, a small round hat trimmed with full ruching of chiffon, a bird of paradise and flowers under the brim in the back completes the costume.

A very effective toilet is of delaine. The skirt is tucked below the belt, coming to a point in front and shorter at the sides and back. It is also trimmed on the bottom with a series of little tucks running around the skirt, with small squares at intervals between; a pattern of embroidery is appliqued in each of the squares. The whole body consists of the little tucked squares, and, like the skirt, has a little pattern of embroidery in each square. The sleeve is a shirred and ruffled affair, the top part of the ruffle wider than the bottom, and forms an epaulette which tapers off to nothing at the wrist. Straight collar and belt of velvet. The hat is very much turned up on the side, trimmed with two feathers and a large square bow of black velvet.

EMILY HAZARD.

HYPNOTIC.

Stranger—What's the matter with him? Drunk?
Office—No. He's under the influence of one of those cigars.

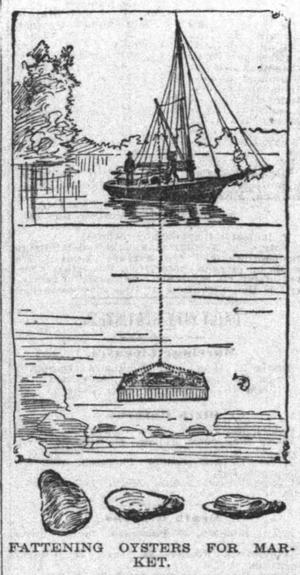
OUR FRIEND THE OYSTER

NEW AND CURIOUS INFORMATION ABOUT THE BIVALVE.

Fattening Oysters for Market—Made to Look Plump and Appetizing by a Curious Process — Restaurane Manipulate Them.

Had you been born an oyster, you would stand a chance of being nearly anything in the oyster category from a "half-shee," served with "trimmings," to some plutocrat, to a six-inch dishrag sort of a bivalve who goes slashing about the country in "tin" until consumed by some "oyster supper" community or swallowed whole by some far inland rustic who imagines the eating of raw oysters to be but a modified form of sword swallowing. It is all a matter of when and at what age an oyster is caught. If in youth, he is served in state on the half-shell. If a few months later, he is fried or steamed. But if he escapes the rake until a matured age, his fate is "buik" or "tin" and his destiny obscure.

There is no phrase which belongs exclusively to oysters which means as much and as little as the two words, "Blue Point." It means nothing to oyster dealers—much to consumers. There was a time when the half-shell oysters were larger than now. The change from the modrate-sized oyster to the smallest to be had came with the name "Blue Point." The original Blue Point oysters—an oyster grown off Blue Point, L. I.—



FATTENING OYSTERS FOR MARKET.

was an innovation. It was smaller, more tender and more easily eaten, as far as handling goes. Thus it became popular and the name something to conjure with. For a time, and to-day, in fact, Blue Point suggests the best oyster obtainable. But to-dav a genuine Blue Point oyster is as rare as justice. The name, however, still stays, and as perhaps only one person in ten thousand can distinguish the genuine by the flavor, the oyster world is quite safe in retaining it. The people whom our own Barnum declared loved to be humbugged go on paying a fancy price for the name "Blue Point," and eating oysters from Connecticut, New Jersey, Great South Bay, Staten Island sound, and, to save the curse, an occasional one or perhaps two from off Blue Point. If you can distinguish a Plymouth Rock hen's egg when fried from that of any other hen, you have a chance of recognizing a Blue Point.

Blue Point an Elusive Term.

Nothing, or very little at least, can be learned from the shell. Oyster growers control to a large degree the shape of the oyster shell. It is all a matter of how they are planted; if too thickly they are crowded and assume cramped shapes, but if care is taken and they have room they grow round and shapely. There are but a few varieties in which the natural shape of the shell will expose the fraud if it is claimed to be a Blue Point. Oysters, furthermore, are distinguished by the top shell, the peculiar marking telling the locality from which they come. The under shell, which is smaller, flatter and smoother, tells little, thus as oysters are served on the lower shell again the consumer is forced to take the oyster as he finds it and believe it is a Blue Point. After all there is no harm in the deception, as there is but little, if any, difference in oysters at the age when served on the half shell. There is one exception, however, the "condalu" half-shell oyster can be distinguished instantly, but as there are but few of them grown—the variety being very rare—and those which are grown seldom if ever reach anything but a private club or family trade, they do not figure in the oysters used by the general public.

Oystermen—the old-time, regulation oystermen—have a few hereditary habits which remind one of the headlong course of the drumfish. Way back in the early oyster days, long before the oldest of the present generation were born, for some mysterious reason oystermen transplanted their oysters. That is, they took them from the ground on which they were originally planted and moved them to another locality. This requires the same amount of labor as getting them to market. Why it was done no one knows, and for that reason it is still done. One or two of the more thinking have, in spite of the scowls and dire predictions of their brothers of the craft, discontinued the transplanting of oysters. But in spite of the fact that the oysters thrive better, the old heads refuse to follow the example. In fact, they hardly speak to this new creature, who does not follow all the old legends, and think him their enemy.

Queer Terms Used.

It may sound odd to speak of "drinking" oysters. One would assume their opportunity to quench their thirst was fairly good, but oysters must be "drinked," "drank" or "watered"—as oystermen say—before they are fit for market. The "drinking" process is simply a matter of fattening, or to be more truthful, inflating.

When oysters are "raised" (taken from the beds to the air) they are dumped aboard of the sloops, and when a load is obtained the sloop sails for some fresh water stream. At the mouth of these streams are floats, into which the oysters are dumped at full tide. As the tide ebbs, and the fresh water from the stream gradually freshens the water in the floats, the oyster opens. He appears to be drinking, but instead is simply allowing the fresh water to wash out the salt. When this is completed the oyster closes. The fresh water causes it to swell sometimes till the shell gapes open. Thus the oyster becomes plump, and when opened looks fat and fit.

Of course, there is a reason for always serving the oyster on the lower shell. The top shell is concave, and the lower one, besides being about a third smaller, is flat. Therefore, when the oyster, which fills the larger shell, is laid upon the flat lower shell, he assumes aldermanic proportions.

Oyster Spawn.

Oyster spawn resemble the scales of small fish more than anything else. They have life when no larger than a tack head, and at once fasten to the nearest oyster shell. There they stay until by their growth, which at an early age is rapid, they force each other loose. Then for protection they fasten to each other, and it is in this form of odd-shaped bunches of flat oysters, no larger than a nickel, they are taken for seed. The grower, who buys seed by the bushel, separates the oysters from each other, and dumps them overboard upon a certain ground which he has staked, generally from ten to twenty feet under water. It is then the oyster begins his individual struggle for existence. He has enemies to anticipate and balk as well as to dig for his food. For the first six months after he is taken from the shoals and planted in deep water he is extremely busy.

The drumfish mentioned above is one of the oyster's most deadly enemies. Drumfish are large and heavy-jawed. They travel in schools in a straight course, and once they strike an oyster-bed leave only a mass of crumbled shells in their wake. They pick up a mouthful, grind the shells, eat the oysters, spit out the shells, and go on. Their presence is made known to the oystermen by the color of the water, which assumes a reddish hue as they pass through it. There is no way of anticipating or frustrating their attacks. Once they strike an oyster-bed they eat a path through it. As to the amount of damage they do, that depends entirely on how they come upon the bed. Sometimes their course leads them straight over it. If so, there is nothing left but crumbled shells. Sometimes they only touch the corner, and at other times a small school will go through the center. They never vary from a straight course, and a school covering hundreds of square feet has been known to take only a few bushels off the corner of a bed of thousands of bushels. Oystermen offer no explanation for this peculiar stupidity, but are glad that they do not get into the habit of looking about them when they strike the corner.

PAUL ARMSTRONG.

The Missing Link.

Detroit Free Press.

The party of scientists and antiquarians who were exploring the Rocky mountains in the spring of the year 2000, mounted on their new '00 model bikes, suddenly heard a loud cry of triumph from the lips of Professor Rubbertire, of the Smithsonian Institution, who was some distance ahead.

Hastening forward they found the professor standing by the side of the moldering remains of a wagon. In front of the decaying fragments lay the petrified remains of four extinct animals.

"See!" said the professor, pointing to the animal to the right, nearest the wagon. "We have found the missing link between that noble machine, the bicycle, and the animal kingdom at last."

"What is it?" asked the excited group.

"That, gentlemen," said the professor, "is undoubtedly the fossil remains of a wheelhorse."

Utter Ingratitude.

Washington Star.

"Madam," said Meandering Mike, "have ye another pie like de wan ye gimme yestiday?"

"Are you hungry?"

"Yes'm. But dat ain't why I want de pie. Dere's a felly down de road dat has punctured his bicycle tire, and I t'ought I'd get 'im a piece o' dat crust fur a patch."

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA

BERTHA F. LOHR, A MISSIONARY, TELLS HER EXPERIENCE.

Letter Received from Her by Miss Lois A. White—The Great Damage Done at Darjeeling—Continuation of Shocks.

Bertha F. Lohr, a missionary in India, in the employ of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, headquarters at 306 North Delaware street, this city, has written to the corresponding secretary, Miss Lois A. White, from Bilaspur, C. P., India, her experience in the July earthquakes. The letter is dated July 26. In it she says:

"You all have read, no doubt, about the earthquake, which did so much damage through the whole of the eastern part of India. We had a good share of it in Darjeeling. It was such an experience as I never had before, and never desire to have again. The first shock occurred on June 12, and lasted three minutes. I was coming back by train from a place near Darjeeling. We felt the train shaking very much, and my fellow-travelers and myself were wondering why it did so. We were, however, soon to hear the cause of it, for when we arrived at the station, the station master came to us and asked how we had fared. He told us that we had just had such an earthquake as had never before been felt in that region, and that they had been afraid of the train being derailed. That would have been an awful catastrophe, for the train there goes right along the edge of a very steep precipice, and if it had been derailed we would very likely all have been smashed to pieces. While we were talking about it, a messenger came to the station master, telling him that one of his houses had been damaged very badly, and we could see many other houses near by which had lost their chimneys.

"After we had left the station a little while we saw danger signals ahead. The train stopped, and all the passengers got out to see what was the matter. A large piece of rock, right above us, had been shaken loose, fallen down on the rails and broken them, then it had rolled across the road and fallen down the precipice, breaking the trees and shrubs on its way. It must have fallen very deep, for we could see nothing of it.

"At Darjeeling the damage was very great. Several houses were totally ruined, many others injured badly, and, although no lives were lost, there had been several narrow escapes. Many families were without a home that night. The house where I was staying had not suffered, except that the chimneys were a little crooked, and had to be torn down the next day. The reason why it was not damaged more was that it was built for the most part out of wood. A house quite close to ours, built out of stone, was ruined altogether, and three families from that house came over to us to ask shelter, which was gladly given them. The night which followed was one long to be remembered.

Another Shock.

"A little after 8 p. m., while we were at evening prayer, another shock occurred, which lasted only a half minute. At 10 p. m. there was another, and then they followed in quick succession, one after another, and by day-break we had counted twenty-two shocks. You may imagine that none of us slept. The bed would rock and begin to move back and forth; then a sound as if a gun was fired off in the distance, would follow, and the wooden walls began to move back and forth and the wood creaked. It was sickening to see and feel everything about and beneath one move, and we were glad when morning came, and what a lovely morning it was. The snowy range of mountains, with the highest peak 28,000 feet high, and which I could see from my window in fine weather, stood out beautifully clear before us. These are fifty miles away, but on this morning they looked as if one could walk to them in half an hour.

"But the shocks were not over yet. It seemed as if the earth would not quiet down again. We had another shock at 9 a. m., and another at 1 p. m., and from that time till the day of my departure, which was on the 24th, we had eight or nine more or less severe shocks every day. But we got used to them after a while. We would wake up in the night, feeling the bed move beneath us, and hear the wood creak, and we would go to sleep again as soon as it was over. Only once we jumped out of the bed after the second night, that was when two real hard shocks occurred one right after the other.

"On the 13th the news came that a large part of the railway line between Calcutta and Darjeeling had been destroyed, and that we could neither get letters nor could anybody go down. We did not get mail for five days, and then the letters only were sent through by runners. The only news we received in those first days was a telegram. After a while we heard that the earthquake had been more severe in Calcutta and Assam than in Darjeeling. In several places in Assam not a house had been left standing, and many lives were lost. The people there were much worse off than we were, so we had much to be thankful for.

"No passengers were booked through till the 24th of June. I went down by the first train. But that was a journey which I will never forget. There were gaps from one to two yards wide along the line for a considerable distance, the telegraph posts stood all crooked, and three stations were literally torn to pieces. One platform had a gap from one end to the other, and it was partly filled up with a grayish sort of sand, which had been thrown out of the earth. The house was as crooked as the telegraph posts, and the bridges were the worst of all."

Good cake can be made in half a dozen ways; the *best* cake only by using Cleveland's baking powder.

If you can make good cake, you are the one to appreciate Cleveland's baking powder.

It makes just that delicate, dainty kind that expert cake-makers strive for.

Guarantee.

Grocers are authorized to give back your money if you do not find Cleveland's the best baking powder you have ever used.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., N.Y.

716

WEDDING { Invitations, Announcements, Cake Boxes

We do the finest work and have the best line in the city or State. See our new style Cake Boxes. Prices reasonable.

FRANK H. SMITH CO
New 26 North Pennsylvania Street.
Old No. 22.

U.S. INFALLIBLE METAL POLISH

FOUR GREAT BOOKS

Equality
BY
Edward Bellamy
A Sequel to Looking Backward
$1.25
Our Price
95c

..THE..
Christian
BY Hall Caine
Said by some critics to be "the greatest book of the year."
$1.50
Our Price
$1.10

The Army Mule
Will Be Published Next Week
Bowen-Merrill

..THE..
Chevalier d' Auriac
BY
S. Levett Yeats
A romance of thrilling adventure.
$1.25
Our Price
95c

THE PURSUIT OF THE HOUSE BOAT
By John Kendrick Bangs
A sequel to The Houseboat on the Styx.
$1.25
Our Price
95c

Save Two Profits By Buying of the Manufacturer — M. E. Phelan, 16½ East Washington St.

Without Toupee. With Toupee.

Fine Toupees and Wig-Making one of our specialties.

HAIR SWITCHES

Long hair, short stem Switches for 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00. All shades and quantities of them. This is not a sale, but for all time.

Marie Antoinette Hair Dye has no equal.

16½ E. Washington St.

Engagements made for hair-dressing, shampoo, etc. Telephone 1054.

Burlington Route
BEST LINE TO PUGET SOUND.

Solid Oak SIDEBOARDS
Polish Finish

$16.50 each

Dining Tables
Quartered Oak, 48-inch top, 8 feet, polish finish

$12.50 EACH
Chairs
China Closets
All reduced in price.

MESSENGER'S
201 E. Washington St

The Bazaar
(OVER HAERLE'S)
Ladies—Special prices in all Hair Goods for Fair week. Extra fine bargain in long Hair-Switches.
4 1-2 W. Washington St.

GEO. MAYER, SEALS, STENCILS, STAMPS, BADGES, CHECKS &c.
Tel. 1386. 34 S. Meridian st. Ground floor.

Can You
conceive of a pleasanter, happier jaunt than a lazy, restful sort of ride on one of those smooth, "oily"
Outing Bicycles,
along a cool and shady country road during the Indian summer days yet to come?
Nothing "purtier" could be imagined—but your wheel must be of the kind that will "go the route." That's the Outing.
Hay & Willits Mfg. Co
76 N. PENN. ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

BULBS
ALL VARIETIES JUST IN. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
HUNTINGTON & PAGE
136 East Market St. (new No.)

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE GREENWOOD SANITARIUM
A Delightful Summer Home and Sanitarium. Cool Place for Rest and Recreation. Relief from Rheumatism, Stomach Troubles. Those suffering from overworked condition get immediate relief. The greatest curative mineral water in the country. Send for circular. GREENWOOD SANITARIUM, Greenwood, Ind. Ten miles from Indianapolis.

PATEE Bicycles
Sold on Easy Payments.
58 N. Pennsylvania Street

BIG 4 ROUTE.

*Indicates daily.

TRAINS LEAVE FOR —	A. M. TRAINS.			P. M. TRAINS.			
New York	*4.15	.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	*6.25
Columbus	4.15	6.20	9.30	3.25	*4.50	*6.25	
Spring'fld, O	.....	6.20	.....	3.25	.....	.....	
Greensburg	*4.15	6.30	10.50	*2.45	5.30	*6.20	
Cincinnati	*4.15	6.30	10.50	*2.45	.....	*6.20	
Cincinnati	*3.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Louisville	*3.45	.....	.....	*2.45	.....	.....	
Mattoon	.....	*7.20	*11.45	3.50	*11.20	.....	
St. Louis	.....	*7.30	*11.45	.....	*11.20	.....	
Champaign	.....	7.25	*11.45	4.55	*11.15	.....	
Peoria	.....	7.25	*11.45	.....	*11.15	.....	
Lafayette	*12 30	7.10	*11.45	5.50	5.15	.....	
Chicago	*12 30	.....	*11.45	3.50	.....	.....	
Wabash	6.35	.....	11 15	.....	*4.50	.....	
Ben. Harbor	6.35	.....	11.15	.....	.....	.....	
Union City	*4 15	.....	9 30	.....	*4.50	*6.20	

THE POPULAR
MONON ROUTE
Is the Best Line to CHICAGO | Time Reduced To 14 Hours
FOUR DAILY TRAINS
Leave Indianapolis—7:00 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 3:35 p. m., 12:05 night.
Trains arrive Indianapolis—3:30 a. m., 7:45 a. m., 2:25 p. m., 4:37 p. m.
Local sleeper in Indianapolis ready at 9:30 p. m. Leaves Chicago, returning, at 9:45 a. m. Can be taken any time after 9:30 p. m.
Ticket offices, 2 W. Washington st., Union Station and Massachusetts avenue depot.
GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

BEST LINE TO CINCINNATI
DAYTON, TOLEDO AND DETROIT
Leave Indianapolis—
Cincinnati Vestibule, daily ..... 3:40 am
Cincinnati Fast Mail, daily ..... 3:00 am
Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit Express, except Sunday ..... 10:45 am
Cincinnati Fast Express, daily ..... 3:45 pm
Cincinnati Vestibule, daily ..... 4:45 pm
Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit, daily ..... 7:05 pm
GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

DETROIT SLEEPING CAR
VIA
... PENNSYLVANIA LINES ..
Leaves Indianapolis daily 12:25 night. Arrives Detroit 8:35 a. m. Returning, leaves Detroit 3:20 p. m. Arrives Indianapolis 3:30 a. m. The only through sleeping car line between Indianapolis and Detroit. Tourist tickets to St. Clair river resorts, Niagara Falls, Canada and New England points. Equipment and service first-class in every respect. Full particulars may be obtained by calling on ticket agents, No. 48 W. Washington st., Union station, or addressing
W. W. RICHARDSON, D. P. A., Indianapolis.
E. A. FORD, G. P. A., Pittsburg, Pa.

VANDALIA LINE.
FOR
Terre Haute.
Leave *7:20 a. m., **8:30 a. m., *12:40 noon, **4:00 p. m., *7:00 p. m., *11:20 p. m. Arrive 10:05 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 3:35 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 9:04 p. m., 1:30 a. m. *Daily. **Daily except Sunday.

AT THE END OF THE WEEK

BRADSTREET'S SHOWING OF TRADE AND FINANCES.

Grains and Provisions — Brokers' Gossip—Speculative Opinion —Indianapolis Jobbing Prices.

Wheat continued the downward march this morning from the closing point of last night. Cables came 1½d lower, and this was discouraging to tired holders, who hoped for encouragement from that source. This feeling induced selling, and the market declined 1c, December selling to 91c. Support came at this point, and the desire to even up trades for the week, with reported improvement from Paris, turned the tide for the day. Toward the close the feeling became quite firm, and 1c advance followed. The receipts in the Northwest were 1,143 cars, against 1,135 cars last year. The week's exports were 6,379,948 bushels, the largest in any single week this year. Exports for the day are 743,000 bushels. New York reported foreign buying in that market. The visible supply is expected to decrease 1,500,000 bushels. Advices from Europe show that the wants on that side will continue large and imperative. The market has been hammered all week, and sold 7¼c under the high price of last week. It is in condition to respond to any support on this side of a pronounced character. When the present selling has abated the bulls may have another chance. The market opened at 91⅞c for December, sold at 91c, 91⅜c, 91⅛c, and 92⅝c, closing at 92½c. September sold at 91⅛c to 92½c, closing at 92½c. Next week may give a lively market, not so much one way as for this.

Corn ruled weak under the selling pressure of the last few days. After making ½c decline there was ⅝c recovery at the close. There was nothing new in the situation.

Oats were traded in moderately, being easier early, with a moderate degree of steadiness later. There was little change from yesterday. Shipments have been large, and the export trade is growing, and this has caused a more hopeful feeling, but not much improvement in price as yet.

Provisions showed marked improvement, pork advancing 20c over yesterday's close. The yellow fever scare did not affect the market to-day, as earlier in the week. Presumable timid holders sold on the first scare, and left the market in stronger hands.

BANK CLEARINGS.

An Increase of Over Fifty-Two Per Cent.

New York, September 18.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at eighty-seven cities for the week ended September 16, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

New York	$871,566,210	Inc. 71.7
Boston	113,082,720	Inc. 46.9
Chicago	97,118,920	Inc. 23.2
Philadelphia	68,846,601	Inc. 24.9
St. Louis	30,703,100	Inc. 40.1
Pittsburg	15,783,784	Inc. 28.3
Baltimore	18,451,687	Inc. 34.3
San Francisco	22,434,200	Inc. 45.4
Cincinnati	12,424,200	Inc. 25.7
Kansas City	11,741,470	Inc. 20.2
New Orleans	6,187,966	Dec. 24.9
Minneapolis	9,532,402	Inc. 32.7
Detroit	6,052,175	Inc. 17.2
Cleveland	7,306,041	Inc. 31.7
Louisville	6,397,628	Inc. 28.3
Providence	4,942,500	Inc. 22.5
Milwaukee	5,322,687	Inc. 14.1
St. Paul	6,242,096	Inc. 52.9
Buffalo	4,514,746	Inc. 6.8
Omaha	5,552,775	Inc. 72.9
Indianapolis	5,088,745	Inc. 39.1
Columbus, O.	3,730,400	Inc. 13.0
Savannah	3,315,773	Dec. 7.5
Denver	2,501,120	Inc. 23.1
Hartford	2,296,841	Inc. 5.5
Richmond	2,187,594	Inc. 10.1
Memphis	1,217,754	Dec. 31.9
Washington	1,670,199	....
Peoria	1,732,150	Inc. 16.2
Rochester	1,603,404	Inc. 16.7
New Haven	1,536,596	Inc. 14.1
Worcester	1,543,485	Inc. 6.2
Atlanta	1,343,706	Dec. 4.9
Salt Lake City	1,666,301	Inc. 58.0
Springfield, Mass.	1,436,642	Inc. 20.1
Ft. Worth	1,612,062	Inc. 38.7
Portland, Me.	1,706,882	Inc. 32.8
Portland, Ore.	2,363,000	Inc. 137.0
St. Joseph	1,419,086	Inc. 31.7
Los Angeles	1,617,410	Inc. 84.1
Norfolk	787,121	Dec. 17.2
Syracuse	980,267	Inc. 9.9
Des Moines	755,900	Dec. 6.4
Nashville	972,041	Inc. 27.7
Wilmington, Del.	796,085	Inc. 31.3
Fall River	1,184,676	Inc. 66.0
Scranton	872,613	Inc. 16.4
Grand Rapids	876,220	Inc. 20.3
Augusta, Ga.	1,102,201	Dec. 10.5
Lowell	702,758	Inc. 32.6
Dayton, O.	699,100	Inc. 25.0
Seattle	841,730	Inc. 41.8
Tacoma	726,976	Inc. 49.3
Spokane	647,772	Inc. 57.8
Sioux City	843,191	Inc. 141.2
New Bedford	502,147	Inc. 3.2
Knoxville, Tenn.	382,744	Dec. 1.5
Topeka	507,770	Inc. 21.8
Birmingham	421,865	Inc. 20.9
Wichita	271,519	Inc. 5.8
Binghamton	350,600	Inc. 31.5
Lincoln	373,222	Inc. 95.2
Lexington, Ky.	358,640	Inc. 15.8
Jacksonville, Fla.	201,569	Dec. 6.5
Kalamazoo	283,948	....
Akron	253,200	....
Bay City	228,399	Inc. 9.0
Chattanooga	272,097	Inc. 12.4
Rockford, Ill.	194,545	Dec. 2.0
Canton, O.	199,600	Inc. 27.5
Springfield, O.	174,404	Inc. 30.8
Fargo, N. D.	105,961	Dec. 50.6
Sioux Falls, S. D.	57,873	Inc. 11.7
Hastings, Neb.	87,460	Inc. 30.9
Fremont, Neb.	110,230	Inc. 100.0
Davenport	589,217	Inc. 3.2
Toledo	1,853,452	Inc. 56.7
Galveston	6,214,900	Dec. 8.6
Houston	8,939,829	Inc. 15.0
Waco	1,537,594	Dec. 24.2
Youngstown	253,604	....
Totals, U. S.	$1,386,354,242	Inc. 52.6
Outside N. Y.	514,788,032	Inc. 28.1

Grain Trade and Crops.

Cincinnati Price Current, September 16.

There has not been relief the past week from the drought conditions which have been noted as widely prevailing in the agricultural districts, and an unusual degree of heat has intensified the effect in some respect. The corn crop has been hastened in the ripening process, with results not much less serious than hard freezing. This, of course, does not apply to all the crop, for much of it was in good form, and will yield well, of good quality grain. The late planting has suffered.

The official statement of condition on September 1 of the corn crop implies approximately twenty-three bushels per acre as the general average indication, which applied to 80,000,000 acres would mean about 1,810,000,000 bushels for the crop. The chances appear to favor a considerably less quantity to be shown by the ultimate returns, and 1,700,000,000 bushels may be regarded as a fair basis for calculations. This, with the surplus of previous production, will very considerably exceed the annual distribution. The lowering of the quality of a large part of the crop will have something of a depressing effect on the market values.

In view of the elasticity of the quantitative significance of wheat condition figures, it may be said that the official report for September admits of a range from about 425,000,000 to 475,000,000 bushels as the indication—the larger quantity being close to results based on an average of the relation between September returns and final yield for the past five years. The crop, however, should not be regarded as less than 510,000,000 bushels.

The interior offerings of wheat are quite moderate. Farmers have been led to hope for $1 a bushel—or more than this—much more, according to some who affect wisdom in such matters. The authoritative statements concerning the world's supplies give courage to expectations of full prices for wheat—but the considerate observer will not be forgetful of the influences of economy which have been set into operation by the conditions which have been developing during some months past.

Rye is a food grain of special importance on the continent, and the crop is said to be decidedly deficient. This country does not produce much of this grain, but it seems somewhat anomalous that it should be selling at more than 40 cents per bushel under the price of wheat. Something is out of line.

The official figures point to about 690,000,000 bushels for the oats crop, which compares with 707,000,000 bushels for last year. It hardly seems likely that the crop is so nearly equal to last year's production.

Grain and Provision Notes.

By O. D. Weaver & Co.'s Wire.

Liverpool closing cables: Spot wheat, ½d lower; futures, ½@1⅝d lower. Corn—Spot, 1d lower; futures, 1¼@1⅜d lower.

Robert Porter, ex-chief of the Census Bureau, now in London, says that the necessities of the wheat importing countries are this year unprecedentedly large. His figures put the wheat necessity as follows: England, 134,000,000 bushels; France, 80,000,000 bushels; Italy, 32,000,000 bushels; Germany, Belgium and Holland, 88,000,000 bushels, and even Austria, usually an exporting country, 8,000,000, making a total of 342,000,000 bushels. Including China and other countries the importations will be 456,000,000 bushels. He figures that if America exports 178,000,000 bushels, Russia 104,000,000 bushels, Canada 24,000,000 bushels, Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey 40,000,000, a total of 344,000,000 bushels, there will be still a deficiency of 96,000,000 to 104,000,000 bushels, with Austria and Argentine to hear from.

The bad harvest affects seventeen Russian provinces, and it is feared it will be felt next year, as the drought has prevented winter sowing. The immense reserves will prevent a famine, but the peasants are ruined for several years. The Argentine wheat shipments for the week were none, against none last week and 88,000 bushels last year. Corn none, against none last week and 1,656,000 bushels last year.

Prosperity Continues.

New York, September 18.—Bradstreet's to-day says: "Notwithstanding unseasonably warm weather and the appearance of yellow fever in several gulf States, checking locally the distribution of merchandise, business throughout the country has increased more than anticipated. The center of improvement is Chicago, which furnishes the most favorable trade report within five years. Advices from Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and St. Louis reflected activity in demand among jobbers and wholesalers. There is a temporary stimulus to business at Savannah, owing to the withdrawal of competition from merchants at towns now cut off by the fever quarantine. Chattanooga, Memphis, Atlanta, Augusta, Galveston and even St. Louis anticipate a temporary falling off in business, owing to the interruption of traffic in the gulf States and adjoining territory. The settlement of the bituminous coal strike, a further rising tide of demand for iron and steel products, the withdrawal from the market of some manufacturers of woolens, extraordinary large bank clearings and reports that mercantile collections have improved, constitute the features of the week.

Heavy Exports of Grain.

Bradstreet's, September 18.

Wheat exports are very large and, with one exception (that of the second week of September, 1891), are the heaviest on record. The total shipments this week (flour included as wheat) aggregate 6,379,948 bushels, against 5,461,566 bushels last week; 3,566,326 bushels last year, against 2,538,085 bushels in the corresponding week in 1895; 3,537,282 bushels in 1894, 4,727,920 bushels in 1893, and 6,974,000 bushels, the heaviest on record, in the week of 1891. Corn exports are 1,000,000 bushels smaller than last week, aggregating 3,901,000 bushels, as compared with 2,394,000 bushels last year, 1,607,000 bushels in 1895, 1,450,000 bushels in 1894 and 1,195,555 bushels in 1893.

Primary Markets.

Minneapolis received 312 cars wheat and Duluth 831 cars, a total of 1,143 cars, against 1,135 cars the corresponding day last year.

St. Louis: Receipts—Wheat 70,000 bushels, corn 110,000 bushels, oats 40,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat none, corn 24,000 bushels, oats 10,000 bushels.

Toledo: Receipts—Wheat 69,316 bushels, corn 25,181 bushels, oats 7,600 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 11,500 bushels, corn 16,800 bushels, oats none.

Chicago: Receipts—Wheat 138,353 bushels, corn 732,600 bushels, oats 475,813 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 59,668 bushels, corn 295,939 bushels, oats 566,594 bushels.

Estimated receipts at Chicago—Wheat 600 cars, corn 1,130 cars, oats 425 cars, hogs 30,000 head.

Omaha received 4,500 hogs and Kansas City 4,000 hogs.

Exports of wheat and flour were: Wheat 581,046 bushels, flour 35,663 packages, equivalent to 743,000 bushels wheat. Corn 533,016 bushels.

Fewer Business Failures.

Bradstreet's, September 18.

There were 169 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 175 last week, 315 in the week a year ago, 218 two years ago, a like number three years ago, and as compared with 346 in the second week of September, 1893. There are thirty-six business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week, against thirty-nine last week and forty-one in each of the corresponding weeks in 1896 and 1895.

CITY WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS.

Current Quotations on Various Commodities.

Dry Goods.

Bleached Cotton—Androscoggin, 36 inches, 6c; Blackstone, 36 inches, 6c; Cabot, 36 inches, 5⅝c; Dwight Anchor, 36 inches, 6⅝c; Clover, 36 inches, 5c; Dwight Anchor, 42 inches, 10c; Dwight Anchor, 5-4, 11c; Diamond Field, 36 inches, 5c; Farwell, 42 inches, 8c; First Call, 36 inches, 4½c; Glendale XX, 36 inches, 5½c; Lonsdale, 36 inches, 6¾c; Masonville, 36 inches, 6¾c; New York Mills, 36 inches, 10c; Lonsdale Cambric, No. 2, 9c; Pepperell, 8-4, 13c; Pepperell, 9-4, 15½c; Sea Island, No. 2, 6½c; Sea Island, No. 3, 36 inches, 5½c; Utica, 9-4, 18c; Utica, 10-4, 20c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag, 5c; Bates, 4¾c; Everett classics, 5c; Lancaster, 5c; Normandie dress styles, 6¼c; Manchester staples, 4½c; Toile du Norde, 7½c; Warwick, 5¼c.

Colored Cambrics — Edwards, 3½c; Slater, 3½c; Genessee, 3½c; Concords, 3¼c; Warren, 3¼c.

Silesia—Lonsdale, No. 1, 20c; English AA, 12½c; English A, 10c; English B, 8c; Argus, 5½c; Victory O, 4½c.

Tickings — Amoskeag ACA, 10c; Cardis ACE, 10½c; Conestoga BF, 12½c; Hamilton stout awnings, 8½c; Lenox fancy bookfold, 18c; Diamond bookfold, 12½c; Oakland AF, 5¼c; Warren bookfold, 10½c; Lenox XX, 18c; Thorndyke, 6½c.

Cotton Duck—Tallassee, 7 ounces, 30 inches, 8c; Tallassee, 8 ounces, 30 inches, 9½c; Tallassee, 10 ounces, 10½c; Savage, 10 ounces, 36 inches, 12½c.

Shirtings, Checks and Cheviots—Amoskeag, 7½c; Economy, 6¼c; New South, 6½c; Rotunda, 6½c; Riverside, 5½c; Tuxedo, 5½c; Otis, 6½c; Amoskeag plaid excelsior, 6¾c; Amoskeag stripe cheviots, 7½c; Edinburg, 7c; Everett Chambray stripes, 7½c.

Brown Cottons—Atlantic A, 36 inches, 6c; Atlantic H, 36 inches, 5½c; Atlantic F, 36 inches, 4¾c; Atlantic LL, 36 inches, 4¼c; American Mills, 36 inches, 4½c; Armory shirtings, 36 inches, 5½c; Archery, 36 inches, 4c; Comet, 36 inches, 5c; Constitution, 36 inches, 5c; Boot C, 36 inches, 4¾c; Boot FF, 36 inches, 6c; Boot XX, 36 inches, 5½c; Buck's Head, 36 inches, 5½c; Sea Island, 36 inches, 4½c; Household Superior, 36 inches, 4½c; Long Branch, 36 inches, 4c; Sea Island, 36 inches, 4½c; Statue Liberty, 36 inches, 5c; Pepperell, 8-4, 12c; Pepperell, 9-4, 13½c; Pepperell, 10-4, 15½c; Utica C, 3½c; Utica, 9-4, 16c; Utica, 10-4, 18c.

Prints—Allen fancy, 4½c; American indigo, 4½c; American shirtings, 4c; Merrimac shirtings, 4¼c; Arnold long cloth B, 7¾c; Arnold long cloth C, 6¾c; Berwick fancy, 3¼c; Berlin solids, 6c; Berlin three-fourths Turkey reds, 6c; Berlin three-fourths XXXX Turkey reds, 9c; Cocheo fancies, 4¾c; Cocheo madders, 4¼c; Portsmouth robes, 4½c; Harmony fancies, 3¾c; Manchester fancies, 4½c; Pacific Parthians, 5c; Pacific mournings, 4¾c; Simpson mournings, 4½c; Venus oil blue and green, 5c; Windsor fancies, 5c.

Brown Drill—Boot A, 26 inches, 6½c; Darlington, 30 inches, 6½c; Dwight, 36 inches, No. 250, 8½c; Mohawk, 30 inches, 7½c.

Groceries.

Indianapolis wholesale sugar prices: Dominoes, 5.81c; cut-loaf, 5.94c; crushed, 5.94c; powdered, 5.56c; XXXX powdered, 5.69c; granulated, 5.38c; fine granulated, 5.31c; extra fine granulated, 5.44c; coarse granulated, 5.44c; cubes, 5.56c; mold A, 5.56c; diamond A, 5.31c; confectioners' A, 5.19c; 1 Columbia A—Keystone A, 5.06c; 2 Windsor A—American A, 5.06c; 3 Ridgewood A—Centennial A, 5.06c; 4 Phoenix A—California A, 5.06c; 5 Empire A—Franklin B, 5.06c; 6 Ideal Golden ex. C—Keystone B, 4.94c; 7 Windsor ex. C—American B, 4.88c; 8 Ridgewood ex. C—Centennial B, 4.81c; 9 yellow ex. C—California B, 4.69c; 10 yellow C—Franklin ex. C, 4.63c; 11 yellow—Keystone ex. C, 4.56c; 12 yellow—American ex. C, 4.50c; 13 yellow—Centennial ex. C, 4.44c; 14 yellow—California ex. C, 4.31c; 15 yellow, 4.25c; 16 yellow, 4.19c.

Spices—Unground: Allspice, 10@15c; cassia, 10@15c; mace, 90c@$1.00; nutmegs, 17@19c; cloves, 12@15c; ginger, 22@25c; pepper, 12@15c.

Canned Goods—Blackberries, 3-lb, 85c; cove oysters, 1-lb full weight, 85c; 1-lb light weight, 60c; 2-lb full weight, $1.75@1.80; 2-lb light weight, $1.25@1.30; peaches, standard, 3-lb, $1.40@1.75; seconds, 3-lb, $1.20@1.25; pie, 85@90c; pineapples, standard, 2-lb, $1.25@1.75; seconds, 2-lb, $1.00@1.10; string beans, 3-lb cans, 82½c; salmon, 1-lb, 95c@$1.90; pineapples, Bahama, $1.90@2.25; pease, sifted, $1.50@1.75; early June, 62½c@$1.25; marrow, 85c; soaked, 70@80c; tomatoes, 3-lb, 75@80c; corn, sugar, 80c@$1.10; apple butter, a dozen, 3-lb, 90c.

Dried Fruits—Apples, sun-dried, 3¼c; currants, 7@7½c; citron, 15¾@16c; figs, 10@14c; raisins, Two Crown, a pound, [illegible]c; evaporated apricots, 8¼@12c; dates, 4½@8c.

Miscellaneous Groceries—New Orleans Molasses—Fair to prime, 25@35c, choice, 35@45c. Sirups—Medium, 24@25c; choice, 35@45c; sorghum, 28c; corn sirup, bbls, 22c gallon; half-bbls, 24c gallon. Vinegar, Malt—(40-grain test), bbls, 8@9c gallon. Pea Beans—Hand-picked, $1.30@1.40. Rice—Carolina, 5@7c; Japan, 4½@5½c. Lake Salt—In car-loads, 80c; in small lots, 90c. Starch—Pearl, 2½@3¾c; Champion Gloss, 1 and 2-lb packages, 4½@5c; corn, 1-lb packages, 5@5½c. Candy—Stick, 6½c lb; common mixed, 6½c. New Pickles—2,400 in barrels, $4.50; 1,200 in barrels, $3.50; 1,200 in half-barrals, $2.75; 600 in half-barrels, $2.25. Oatmeal—Barrels, $5.25. Rolled Oats—Barrels, $4.75.

Cheese.

New York cream, 11c; Wisconsin, 9@10c; block Swiss, 12c; brick, 10c; limburger, 9@10c.

Provisions.

The following is Kingan & Co.'s price list:

Sugar-cured Hams—"Reliable," 20 lbs average, 10¼c; 12½ to 15 lbs, 10¾@11¼c for "Reliable"; 10@10⅝c for "Indiana"; hamlets, 6½c.

Breakfast Bacon—Clear, English-cured "Reliable," 11c; "Peerless," 10½c; Lily, 8 to 9 lbs, 9¾c; 10 to 12 lbs, none; 6 lbs, 9½c.

Bacon—Clear sides, about 10 lbs average, 7¾c; clear sides, 30 to 40 lbs average, 7⅝c; clear sides, 20 to 30 lbs average, 7¾c; clear bellies, 18 to 22 lbs average, 8¼c; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs average, 8¾c; clear backs, 18 to 22 lbs average, 7⅝c; clear backs, 6 to 10 lbs average, 8c; French backs, 6½c; flitches, 8 to 10 lbs average, 6¾c.

Shoulders—"Reliable," 16 lbs average, 7¾c; 10 to 12 lbs average, 8¼c; sugar-cured "Indiana," 10 to 12 lbs, 8¼c.

Lard—"Indiana," 5⅞c; "Reliable," 6¼c; kettle-rendered, 6⅝c.

Pickled Pork—Fancy, boneless pig, $15.00; bean, clear, $14.50; family, $13.50; clear backs, $12.00; rump, $11.00.

Fresh Pork Loins—Short cuts, 14 to 20 lbs, 8c; short cuts, 10 to 12 lbs, 8½c; short cuts, 6 to 9 lbs average, 9c.

Cottage hams, 6½c; skinned shoulders, 7c; ham butts or pork roasts, 5¼c; tenderloins, 13c; spare ribs, 4½c; trimmings, 3c; hocks, 4c; small bones, 3½c; shoulder bones, 2½c; tail bones, 4c; pigs' heads, 2½c.

Dried Beef Hams—Regular sets, 18c; outsides, 16½c; insides, 20c; knuckles, 20c.

Sausage—Bulk, 5½c; link, 6c; smoked pork, 6½c.

Coffin, Fletcher & Co.'s prices:

Smoked Meats—S. C. hams, 10 lbs average, 11½c; 12 to 14 lbs average, 11c; 15 lbs average, 10½c; 18 to 20 lbs average, 10c. Skinned hams, 18 to 20 lbs average, 11c. Boneless hams, 8¼c.

Breakfast Bacon (boneless) — English-cured Primrose brand, 6 to 8 average, 11c; sugar-cured Primrose brand, 6 to 8 average, 10c; sugar-cured Hoosier brand, 8 to 10 average, 9½c; sugar-cured Hoosier brand, 10 to 12 average, 9c; sugar-cured Hoosier brand, 6 lbs average, narrow, 9c; English-cured bacon, bellies, 8 to 9 average, 10c; English-cured bacon, bellies, 10 to 12 average, 9¼c.

California Hams—12 to 14 average, 8c.

Cottage Hams—7½c.

Bacon, clear sides, 25 to 30 lbs average, 8¼c; clear sides, 30 to 40 lbs average, 7⅞c; clear sides, 40 to 50 lbs average, 7⅝c; clear backs, light average, 8c; clear backs, 15 to 20 lbs average, 7½c; clear backs, 20 to 30 lbs average, 7⅜c; clear bellies, 10 to 12 lbs average, 9c; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs average, 8¾c; clear bellies, 20 to 22 lbs average, 8¼c; clear bellies, 25 to 30 lbs average, 8c; French backs, 6⅝c; flitches, 6½c; extra short clear sides, 30 to 40 average, 6⅝c.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Selling prices:

Lemons—$3.50@4.00.

Oranges—A box, $4.50.

Figs—New layer, a lb, 12c.

Dates—New, 5@6c a lb.

Tomatoes—50c bushel.

Green Beans—A bushel, 35c.

Wax Beans—A bushel, 50c.

Peaches—A bushel, $1.25@1.75.

Watermelons—Per 100, $10.00@15.00.

Nutmeg Melons—75c a barrel; 25@40c a basket.

Apples—New, per barrel, 75c@$1.50.

Cabbage—A barrel, 75c.

Potatoes—New, a barrel, $1.75@2.00.

Onions—New, a barrel, $2.00.

Celery—A dozen, 15@25c.

Egg Plants—A dozen, 50c.

Honey—New, 1-lb cups, 17c.

Grapes—15@20c 8-lb basket.

Plums—Damsons, 2-bushel stands, $2.50@3.00.

New Corn—5c a dozen.

Sweet Potatoes—Genuine Jerseys, $2.75 barrel; Baltimores, $2.00 barrel.

Leading Drugs and Oils.

Carbolic acid, 27@30c. Alum, 3@4c. Asafetida, 25@30c. Farbs, 6@8c. Bromide of potash, 48c. Camphor, 45@50c. Chloroform, 60@68c. Opium, gum, $2.60@2.75 a lb; powdered, $3.40@3.60 a lb. Subnitrate of bismuth, $1.35 a lb. Cinchonidi, 15@20c. Iodide of potash, $2.50@2.60. Quinine, P. & W.'s, 25c an ounce; German, 33c. Morphine, $1.85@2.10. Cocaine, $3.05@3.25. Bicarb soda, 3@5c. Epsom salts, 4@5c. Saltpeter, 8@10c. Rosin, a barrel of 300 lbs, $2.50@2.75.

Castor oil, $1.04@1.10. Lard oil, ex. No. 1 winter steamer, 55c; No. 1, 50c. Neatsfoot oil, 65c. Fish oil, 49c. Linseed oil, raw, 42c; boiled, 44c. Turpentine, 31@35c. White lead, 5½c.

Alcohol, $2.41@2.50. Oil of bergamot, $3.00 a lb. Oil of lemon, $1.50@1.75.

Tinners' Supplies.

Charcoal Tin, Best Brands—1C, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, $5.50@6.00; 1X, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, $6.75@7.25.

Roofing Tin, Best Brands—1C, 14x20, $4.00@4.25; 1C, 20x28, $8.00@8.50; 1C, 20x28, old style, $13.00.

Block Tin (in pigs)—16c.

Block Tin (in bars)—18c.

Zinc—Sheet, 19c.

Copper Bottoms—20c.

Planished Copper—20c.

Solder—11@12c.

Iron—27 B, $2.35; 27 C, $2.75; best bloom, galvanized, 75 and 10 per cent.

Lead—Pressed bars, 6c.

Wire Nails.

Base price, $1.00.

Advance—Common fence, shingle, tobacco, flooring and common brads, 10d to 16d, 5c; 8d and 9d, 10c; 6d and 7d, 20c; 4d and 5d, 30c; 3d, 45c; 2d, 70c. Barbed common and barbed car nails, 15c advance over common.

Casing and Smooth Box—10d and larger, 15c; 8d and 9d, 10c; 6d and 7d, 35c; 4d and 5d, 50c; 3d, 70c; 2d, $1.00. Barbed box, 15c advance over smooth.

Smooth Finished—Advanced over common: 10d and larger, 25c; 8d and 9d, 35c; 6d and 7d, 45c; 4d and 5d, 65c; 3d, 85c; 2d, $1.15.

Fine 2d, $1.00; 3d, 90c.

Dressed Meats.

Prices to retail dealers:

Beef—Carcasses: Extra choice steers, 7@7½c; medium steers, 6@6¾c; good cows, 5½@6¼c; medium cows, 4½@5½c; good heifers, 5½@6¼c; medium heifers, 5@6c.

Hindquarters—Extra choice steers, 9½c; medium steers, 7@8½c; good cows, 7@8c; medium cows, 6½@7½c; good heifers, 8@9c.

Forequarters—Good, 4½@5½c.

Veal—9c.

Lamb—8½@9c.

Seeds.

Clover—Buying price: $3.50@4.00, according to grade. Selling prices: $3.75@4.25 for red and English.

Timothy—Selling prices: Prime, $1.40; strictly prime, $1.50; choice, $1.75.

Blue Grass—Extra clean, 70c@$1.00; fancy, $1.55@1.75.

Orchard Grass—$1.75@1.90.

Alfalfa—$4.50.

Alsyke—$4.00@4.50 bushel.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Eggs and poultry are in strong demand. Butter is steady.

Eggs—Candled, 12c; uncandled, 11c.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 8c; hens, 7c; cocks, 3c; hen turkeys, 7c; old toms, 5c; ducks, 6c.

Butter—6c.

Leather.

Selling prices: Harness leather, 28@34c; sole leather, oak, 27@30c; sole, hemlock, 23@25c; skirting, 34@41c; single strip, 35@38c; city kip, 60@75c; French kip, 90c@$1.20; city calf, 90c@$1.10; French calf, $1.30@1.85.

Merchant Iron.

Bar Iron—$1.50@1.60 base.

Horse Shoes—$3.50@3.75 a keg of 100 lbs.

American Cast Steel—9c.

Horseshoe Nails—$3.50@5.00 a box.

Jobbing Prices in Flour.

Best winter and spring patents, $5.50 a barrel; straight grades, $5.00 a barrel; family, $4.50 a barrel; low grades, for foundry, etc., $2.50@3.00 a barrel.

Hides and Tallow.

Dealers are paying for No. 1 g. s. hides, 9c; No. 2 g. s. hides, 8c; No. 1 calf, 10c; No. 2 calf, 8½c; No. 1 tallow, 3c; No. 2 tallow, 2½c.

Wool.

The following prices are paid for wagon lots: Good, unwashed, 15@16c; burry and cotted, 12c; tub washed, 22@25c.

Package Coffees.

Indianapolis prices are: Arioso, $11.90; Lion $11.90; Jersey, $11.90.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Quiet and Without Any Special Features—The Quotations.

Indianapolis Union Stock Yards, Sept. 18.

Cattle — Receipts, light. Shipments, none. There was no quotable change in the general cattle market, compared with yesterday.

Export and shipping cattle we quote:

Good to prime steers, 1,350 lbs. and upward	$4 90@5 25
Fair to medium steers, 1,350 lbs. and upward	4 65@4 90
Good to choice 1,150 to 1,300 lb. steers	4 60@4 90
Fair to medium 1,150 to 1,300 lb. steers	4 40@4 60
Medium to good 900 to 1,100 lb. steers	4 00@4 35
Good to choice feeding steers	4 25@4 60
Fair to medium feeding steers	3 65@3 90
Common to good stockers	3 25@4 00

Butchers' cattle we quote:

Good to choice heifers	3 85@4 35
Fair to medium heifers	3 40@3 75
Common light heifers	2 75@3 25
Good to choice cows	3 00@3 75
Fair to medium cows	2 40@2 90
Common old cows	1 50@2 25
Prime to fancy export bulls	3 35@3 75
Good to choice butcher bulls	2 75@3 25
Common to fair bulls	2 00@2 65
Good to choice cows and calves	30 00@40 00
Common to medium cows and calves	15 00@25 00
Veal calves	4 50@6 25
Heavy calves	3 00@5 00

Hogs—Receipts, 1,500. Shipments, 1,000. The earlier hog market was a shade higher, but the close was quiet, with most of the advance lost. We quote:

Good to choice medium and heavy	$4 25@4 32½
Mixed and heavy packing	4 15@4 25
Good to choice lightweights	4 30@4 40
Common lightweights	4 20@4 30
Pigs	2 50@4 30
Roughs	3 25@4 00

Sheep — Receipts, light. Shipments, none. The good sheep and lambs sold promptly at steady prices quoted.

Good to choice lambs	$5 00@5 40
Common to medium lambs	3 75@4 90
Good to choice sheep	3 35@3 65
Fair to medium sheep	2 80@3 25
Common sheep	2 00@2 75
Bucks, per head	1 50@3 00

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, September 18.—Receipts hogs to-day 11,000 head; left over 2,500 head. Market strong and higher than yesterday's average; light $4.00@4.40, mixed $3.85@4.35, heavy $3.70@4.30, rough $3.70@3.90. Cattle—Receipts 700 head; market weak and unchanged. Sheep—Receipts 8,000 head; market steady. Official receipts hogs yesterday 19,453 head; shipments 6,802 head. Cattle—Receipts 1,821 head; shipments 4,367 head. Sheep—Receipts 11,543 head; shipments 5,001 head. Estimated receipts hogs Monday 30,000 head.

Live Stock at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, September 18.—Hogs—Market active and 5@10c higher; shippers $4.25@4.30, butchers $4.20@4.25, packers $4.10@4.20, light $4.15@4.30, common and rough $3.50@4.05. Cattle—Market steady; shippers $4.00@4.65, extra $4.75@5.00, choice butchers $3.75@4.35, medium $3.00@3.65, common $2.25@3.00. Sheep—Market steady, $2.25@4.00. Lambs—Market steady, $3.75@5.50.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The Market Weak and Fluctuating —The Quotations.

Chicago, September 18.—Wheat opened easy at ¼d decline from yesterday's closing. Liverpool cables were off ½@1⅝d, equal to 2-3@2c per bushel, which is more on some futures that declined here yesterday. Statistical news was of a mixed character. Clearances for the week were 6,379,000, the largest this year. Frosts were reported last night in upper Illinois and Indiana and lower Michigan. On the other hand, local and Northwest receipts were heavy. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 1,142 cars, against 759 cars last week, and 1,135 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 246 cars. The trading during the morning was unimportant, with a rather bearish feeling manifested. December opened at 91¾@91⅞c, sold at 92c and declined slowly to 91⅛c.

Corn, though opening easy, was not so weak as traders expected. Corn cables were off almost as much as wheat, and frosts had apparently done no damage, the crop being too far advanced. Weekly exports were 3,901,000 bushels. There was some liquidation, but shorts bought steadily and kept the market firm for a while. It declined later, however, when wheat commenced to sag. Receipts were 880 cars. December opened ¼@⅜c lower at 29⅞@30c, sold at 30@30⅛c and declined to 29⅝c.

Oats were almost stagnant. The market was weak, following corn. Receipts were heavy—405 cars. December opened ⅛c lower at 20½c and declined to 20¼c.

Provisions were quiet. Little attention was paid to yellow fever news and prices were favorably affected by the firm hog market. Shorts were fair buyers. The opening was easy, with grain markets. December pork opened 2½c lower at $8.30 and advanced to $8.32½. December lard opened .02½c lower at 4.65c and sold at 4.67½c. December ribs opened .02½c lower at 4.85c and advanced to 4.87½c.

The Quotations.

By L. W. Louis's Wire.

Articles.	Opening.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing.— Sept. 18.	Sept. 17.
Wheat—					
Dec	91¾-⅞	92¾	91	92½	92-⅛
May	91½-⅝	92	90⅝-¾	92	91½
Corn—					
Dec	30	30-⅛	29½	29⅞-30	30¼
May	33-⅛	33¼-⅜	32⅝	33¼-⅜	33⅝
Oats—					
Dec	20½	20½	20⅛	20½	20⅝
May	23¼	23¼	22⅞	23⅛-¼	23⅝-½
Pork—					
Oct	8 22	8 42	8 22	8 42	8 25
Dec	8 30	8 50	8 30	8 50	8 32
Lard—					
Oct	4 60	4 70	4 57	4 70	4 60-62
Dec	4 65	4 77	4 62	4 77	4 67-70
Ribs—					
Oct	5 22	5 20-22	5 37-40	5 37	5 22
Dec	4 85	4 95	4 85	4 95	4 87

Closing cash markets: Wheat 92½c, corn 28c, oats 19c, pork $8.40, lard 4.70c, ribs 5.37c.

Indianapolis Grain Market.

Wheat—Strong; No. 2 red 93c, No. 3 red 89@90c, wagon wheat 93c, September 93c.

Corn—Dull; No. 1 white 31½c, No. 2 white 31½c, No. 3 white 31½c, No. 4 white 28½c, No. 2 white mixed 30c, No. 3 white mixed 29c, No. 2 yellow 30c, No. 3 yellow 30c, No. 4 yellow 27c, No. 2 mixed 30c, No. 3 mixed 30c, No. 4 mixed 27c, ear 27c.

Oats—Dull; No. 2 white 21½c, No. 3 white 20½c, No. 2 mixed 19¾c, No. 3 mixed 18¾c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $6.00@6.50.

Inspections: Wheat—Rejected 1 car. Total, 1 car.

Corn—No. 3 white 17 cars, No. 4 white 1 car, No. 3 yellow 3 cars, No. 3 mixed 11 cars; total, 32 cars.

Oats—No. 2 white 1 car, No. 3 white 1 car, rejected 1 car; total, 3 cars.

New York Provisions.

New York, September 18.—Butter—Receipts 2,562 packages; strong; Western creamery 13@19½c, Elgins 19½c, factory 8½@12½c. Cheese—Receipts 2,698 packages. Steady. Large white 9¼c, small white 9½c, large colored 9¼c, small colored 9½c, part skims 6½@7c, full skims 3½@4c. Eggs—Receipts 3,744 packages; firm. State and Pennsylvania 17@18c, Western 16½@17c. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining 3⅜c, centrifugal (96 degrees test) 3 15-16@4c; refined firm; crushed 5 11-16c, powdered 5 5-16c, granulated 5¼c. Coffee—Steady; No. 7, 7c.

Barley, Rye, Flax and Timothy.

Chicago, September 18.—Barley—Cash No. 3 28@45c. Rye—Cash 46½c, September 46½c, December 48c, May 51½c. Flax Seed—Cash (new) $1.07½. December $1.07¼, May $1.11½. Timothy—Cash and September $2.60, October $2.62½, March $2.90.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati, September 18.—Flour—Easy. Wheat—Quiet at 93@94c. Corn—Quiet at 31½c. Oats—Firm at 21c. Rye—Dull at 48c. Provisions — Steady. Whisky — Steady at $1.21.

Wheat Puts and Calls.

Chicago, September 18.—Puts, 91¼c, 91⅜c, 91¼c; calls, 94½c, 94⅝c, 94¼c, 94½c, 94⅝c.

Indiana Oil.

Montpelier, Ind., September 18.—Indiana oil: Standard 42c, Cudahy 43c.

STOCKS, MONEY AND BONDS.

The Market Active and Fluctuating —The Quotations.

New York, September 18.—Changes from last night's prices at the opening of the stock market were in most cases narrow, except the Reading stocks, which advanced from ½ to ⅞, the latter first preferred. Delaware & Hudson gained 1½ and Lake Erie common and preferred each rose a point. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was up ¾, and Chicago Great Western and Omaha ⅜. A few stocks showed slight losses, Jersey Central declining ½. St. Paul, Southern preferred, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific and New York Central were also off a slight fraction. Otherwise the gains were general. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis preferred rose 2 points. Trading was not marked by great animation and prices receded here and there, notably in the Reading stocks and Northern Pacific. Lackawanna also lost over a point and Delaware & Hudson lost a point. Manhattan declined 2, Consolidated Gas 1¾ and Bay State Gas nearly a point. On the other hand, Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred, Chicago Gas, Laclede Gas, Rubber preferred, Pennsylvania and Tobacco advanced about a point or over. Baltimore & Ohio gained a point and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred ¾.

Attention became centered upon the very erratic movements of Consolidated Gas. This stock fell 11 points, the price varying as much as 7 points between sales before it steadied. The recovery was quite as erratic, changes of several points being recorded between sales. Manhattan continued weak, declining to 110. Sugar also lost over a point and the preferred an equal amount. A lively demand developed for Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred, which rose 2⅛ with occasional reaction. Union Pacific became heavy and lost a large fraction. United States Express sold at 3¼ below the last sale. Erie second preferred lost a point and Oregon Navigation preferred 1½. The closing was somewhat heavy with net changes mixed, but losses predominating. Total sales, 240,100 shares.

Money.

Money on call nominal at 1¾@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange dull and steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484¾@485 for demand and at 483¼@483½ for sixty days. Posted rates 483@484 and 485½@486½. Commercial bills 481½@482. Bar silver 57¼. Mexican dollars 43¾.

Bonds.

State bonds quiet. Railroad bonds firm. Government bonds steady. New 4s registered 125½, do coupon 125½, 5s registered 114¼, do coupon 114¼, 4s registered 111⅞, do coupon 113½, 2s registered 98, Pacific 6s of '98 102.

Stocks.

By L. W. Louis's Wire.

Name	Opening.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing.
Atchison	16⅝	17	16⅝	16¾
American Tobacco	91	91½	90¾	91⅛
C., B. & Q.	101¼	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	41	41¼	40⅝	40⅝
Canada Southern	61	61⅛	61	61
C. & O.	26¾	26⅞	26¼	26½
Del. & Hudson	123	123	121⅜	121
Leather pfd	70	70⅛	69⅝	69½
General Electric	40½	40⅝	40¼	40¼
Jersey Central	101¼	101¼	100¼	100¼
Kas. & Texas pfd	41⅛	41⅛	41	41
Lead	41⅛	41⅜	41	41⅜
L. & N.	62	62	61⅜	61⅜
Manhattan Consol	112½	112½	109⅜	109⅜
Missouri Pacific	38⅞	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛
Northern Pacific pd	56⅛	56⅛	55⅜	55⅞
N. Y. Central	114⅞	115	114⅜	114⅞
Northwestern	131⅛	131⅝	131	131¼
Omaha	88½	88¾	87½	88¼
Pacific Mail	38⅛	38⅛	38	38
Reading	29¼	29¼	28⅞	28⅞
Rock Island	95¼	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝
Southwestern Ry pd	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
Sugar Refinery	153¼	153½	152	152⅞
St. Paul	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅛
Tennessee Coal	33⅛	33½	33⅛	33⅛
Union Pacific	24¼	24½	23¾	24
Western Union	94¼	96½	96⅛	96⅛

Indianapolis Clearings.

	Sept. 18.	Sept. 11.
Clearings	$900,705 94	$810,305 46
Balances	90,293 02	113,585 94
	Sept. 18.	Sept. 11.
Clearings of week	$5,041,382 01	$4,945,954 65
Balances	325,523 80	515,836 76

Clearings in Other Cities.

	Sept. 17.	Sept. 10.
New York	$148,251,888	$139,556,605
Chicago	16,080,657	16,041,162
Boston	19,817,914	20,149,870
Philadelphia	14,687,372	11,222,671
St. Louis	4,545,122	5,157,334
Baltimore	2,448,124	3,087,292
New Orleans	1,081,023	966,875

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 40c discount; St. Louis, 60c discount bid, 40c discount asked.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, September 18.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve, decrease	$6,773,650
Loans, increase	2,669,900
Specie, decrease	349,500
Legal tenders, decrease	7,972,000
Deposits, decrease	6,191,400
Circulation, increase	621,200

U. S. CORN AND WHEAT REPORT.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

For the twenty-four hours ending 8 a. m., seventy-fifth meridian time, September 18, 1897:

	Number of stations reporting.	Temp. Max.	Temp. Min.	Rainfall, inches and hund's.
Chicago, Ill.	26	68	44	.00
Columbus, O.	11	72	42	.01
Des Moines, Ia.	13	68	44	.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	11	72	45	.00
Kansas City, Mo.	12	72	46	.00
Louisville, Ky.	16	78	48	T.
Minn'ap'lis, Minn	16	70	42	.00
Omaha, Neb	12	72	46	.00
St. Louis, Mo.	13	76	46	.00

Indianapolis District.

	Temp. Max.	Temp. Min.	Rainfall, inches and hund's.	State of weather.
Auburn	68	36	.00	Clear
Bloomington	77	46	.00	Clear
Cambridge City	70	36	.00	Clear *
Columbus	71	40	.00	Clear *
Farmland	68	49	.00	Clear
Indianapolis	70	59	.00	Clear
Lafayette	72	36	.00	Clear *
Logansport	69	42	.00	Clear
Marion	75	55	.00	Clear *
Vincennes	74	50	.00	Clear
Washington	77	41	.00	Clear

*Frost.

REMARKS—Cool, fair weather prevailed; light local frosts formed in northern Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Section Director Weather Bureau.

T. indicates inappreciable rainfall.

Note.—The average maximum and minimum temperature and the average rainfall are made up at each center from the actual number of reports received. The "state of weather" is that prevailing at time of observation.

DAILY CITY STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses.

Austin A. Myers and Melvina A. Barnes.
Simon B. Spurgeon and Daisy Willard.
William H. Parish and Eliza Lester.

Birth Returns.

Daniel and Hattie Jones, Haughville, girl.
Harry and Alice Phipps, 13 Balmont ave., boy.
Henry C. and Emma Thornton, 1605 N. Delaware, boy.
Lawrence and Jennie Meek, 1308 Linden, girl.

Death Returns.

Infant Simpson, 25 Patterson, cholera morbus.
William B. Fessler, 64 years, 290 Union, nephritis.
Infant Wayne, Colored Orphans' Home, inanition.
Infant Carey, 1119 W. Twenty-seventh, marasmus.
India R. McConnell, 62 years, 1009 N. West, nephritis.
Helen M. Dickerson, 69 years, 1406 Lexington ave., pulmonary oedema.
Henry Kammacher, 58 years, 187 Madison ave., cancer of liver.

Building Permits.

Edward Rosendall, repairs, 90 Reisner, $100.
Louis C. Stolting, frame house, Hamilton ave., $1,350.

Real Estate Transfers.

Joseph Hamilton to Martha A. Breedlove, lot 8, Traub's southwest addition	$1,600 00
Porter S. Wardrop to Frederick Ruskaup, part lot 67, Hanna's heirs' addition	1,000 00
Sheriff to Occidental Saving and Loan Association, lot 239, McCarty's seventh West Side addition	940 60
Cora K. Deitch to Lucius B. Swift, lot 117, Davidson's subdivision part outlots 45 and others	4,000 00
Gustaf Rosberg to Max Gundelfinger, lot 6, Bosson's subdivision part Rhodes's N. Illinois-st. addition	600 00
Joseph L. Davis to Hannah J. Smiley, lot 19, Hann & Dawson's subdivision part Johnson's heirs' addition	1,700 00
Bridget Kirk to Thomas Hayes et al., part lot 33, Fletcher's first addition, Brightwood	1,262 77
George G. Estabrook to Harry B. Brooks, lot 63, Culver and others' subdivision part Columbia Place	250 00
Frank L. Evans to Frederick A. Joss, lot 9, Langsdale's addition	1,000 00
Zerelda E. Menefee to A. O. Ruse et al., lots 7 and 8, Speer's addition, Clermont	300 00
Marion Trust Company, administrator, to Mary E. Snider, part southeast quarter of section 32, township 15, range 4	578 00
Wm. Wilkins to German Fire Insurance Company, lot 28, block 26, Beatty's addition	500 00
Total transfers, 12; consideration	$13,731 87
Total for week, 74; consideration	$85,593 78

At His Mercy.

Puck.

Pease—I had an awful time at the dentist's.

Hubbard—Worse than you expected?

Pease—I should say so! He put some of his confounded instruments in my mouth so that I couldn't talk back, and then told me his wheel was better than mine.

A Correction.

Puck.

"We have known each other but a few short days," he began.

"Excuse me," interrupted the summer girl, from Boston. "The days in the middle of summer are among the longest of the year."

FRIENDS IN CONFERENCE.

BUSINESS OF THE CHURCH TO BE DISTRIBUTED MORE.

The Report on Officers Read — Revival Meeting in a Tent—Sunrise Prayer-Meetings — Social Purity Work Discussed.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Plainfield, Ind., September 18.—The first business session of the Yearly Meeting was held yesterday morning. Prior to this a revival service was held in the tent, conducted by the Rev. Levi Barr, of Kansas. The first half hour of the business session was spent in singing and prayer, following which the clerk called the list of delegates, seventy-seven of whom were present. Excuses were given for the majority of those absent.

Just before the appointment of the various committees, John E. Woodward, of Bloomingdale, made some pertinent remarks relative to the business of the church being confined to a few, and in order that it might be more generally distributed suggested that the same person not be appointed on committees more than twice during the meeting. The suggestion met the approbation of the meeting.

Superintendent F. J. Charlton, of the Indiana Reform School for Boys, sent a cordial invitation, inviting the Friends to hold services at the institution on Sunday morning and afternoon, as has been the custom for a number of years. He also expressed his appreciation of their services in former years, and said that the Friends had manifested greater interest in the institution than any other denomination.

At the afternoon session the delegates made their report on officers, as follows: For presiding officer, Thomas C. Barnes; recording clerk, S. E. Nicholson; reading clerks, Sarah J. King and Caroline Wright; announcing clerk, Jehu N. Hadley; railroad secretary, A. H. Pickering.

London General Epistle Read.

The London general epistle was read, as has been the custom for forty years, and a number who have listened to it all these years said that, to them, this one seemed the best and most comprehensive of any.

The Social Purity work was introduced by its president, Mrs. Druvilla Wilson. Mrs. Wilson is one of the mothers in the church, and has been in the foremost ranks of all reform movements, not only in the Yearly Meeting, but in Kansas, which was her home previous to coming to Indiana. As she stands before the audience, in her snowy white cap and plain Quaker garb, it is impressed with the simplicity and purity which has characterized her long life.

Mrs. Rosa Brown, president of the board of managers of the Friends' Boarding Home for Girls, Indianapolis, submitted her seventh annual report.

The subject in regard to the abolishment of a general superintendent of the evangelistic and pastoral work, which had been postponed from the previous session, was taken up and after considerable discussion it was decided to continue the present system.

Last evening was devoted to the subject of foreign missions. An interesting program was presented, consisting of songs and recitations. Miss Sarah Lindley, a returned missionary, gave a very interesting talk upon the work in Mexico, which is under the charge of Western Yearly Meeting.

The sunrise prayer-meeting this morning was led by Lizzie Murphy. To-night there will be a mass meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society.

WESLEYAN METHODIST OFFICERS

Election Held by the Conference—Changes in Missionary Work.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Portland, Ind., September 18.—The second day of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference was opened with religious services, conducted by the Rev. D. F. Gordon. The roll-call showed an increase in the number of delegates, but no additions to the list of elders. The Rev. Mr. Lee, of the Miami Conference, was introduced, and was made an honorary member. A resolution to make all members of the W. M. Conference who were introduced honorary members without a vote, was carried.

The regular order of the day was then taken up, and the resolutions introduced by the Rev. Mr. Seekens, regarding changes in the missionary work, were discussed. The discussion waxed warm, the preachers vigorously defending their positions. One brother begged that it be stopped, saying the longer they talked the less he knew.

The Rev. J. J. Coleman offered the following amendment to Section 7:

"That the conference be divided into three districts, and that an evangelist be elected for each district; and that he have supervision of the missionary and church extension work in his district, subject to the board of trustees."

After a vigorous discussion, no conclusion was reached, and the Rev. Mr. Hester introduced this amendment:

"Resolved, That we appoint two missionaries—one for the north, and one for the south portion of the State—said missionaries to be paid $300 a year, instead of $400, as according to the previously adopted arrangement." The amendments were lost, and the original section carried.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Bryant Lutheran church, offered the use of his church to the conference. The afternoon devotional services were conducted by the Rev. C. L. Bellheimer. He preached from Acts ii, 33. At this session the church was crowded, all the room being entirely taken up.

Election of Officers.

The election of the conference officers was then begun. On motion, the secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the conference for the Rev. E. Teters for president. The Rev. J. J. Coleman was elected secretary without opposition. The next move was to elect two conference evangelists. The Rev. E. Teters was selected without opposition, and to fill the other the Revs. C. E. Smith, Aaron Worth, Brown, Northam and George Reber were nominated. On the first ballot there was no election, but the second resulted in the Rev. Aaron Worth being chosen. He is one of the best-known preachers in Indiana, and was at one time candidate for a State office.

The Rev. Thomas Baker was elected to the office of missionary evangelist. For trustees, I. W. Zeke and J. H. Rodeman, the present incumbents, were re-elected.

The conference evangelists were empowered to either arrange for mid-week quarterly meetings, or, if that be inconvenient, to call to their assistance persons to help them hold the meetings.

The Rev. R. D. C. Lindell, a former member, was introduced and reinstated. The members of the Roseborough Quarterly Meeting petitioned that they be joined to Fairview or Hartford City.

The Revs. J. W. Brown, W. L. Fall, W. H. Kennedy, Black, Jeffreys, Prenwell, Baker, Moon and George Reber reported on the condition of their charges. In general, the church work was in good condition. Some were short on finances, while in one or two cases change of pastors was asked.

TWO DELEGATES WEDDED.

They Embrace the Opportunity While Attending Convention.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Huntington, Ind., September 18.—Two of the delegates from this city to the Baptist district convention at Ft. Wayne were Alfred C. Kramer and Miss Alice Drummond. When they left they said nothing about matrimonial intentions, but while in Ft. Wayne they were married by the Rev. C. S. Winans, of this city, who was also attending the convention. Nothing was known of the wedding until to-day, when the couple sent word home. Both are popular young people and prominent church workers. Miss Drummond is a sister of City Clerk Drummond.

Quiet at Hazleton To-Day.

Hazleton, Pa., September 18.—All was quiet in every mining district this morning except at Lattimer. A report reached General Gobin at headquarters that a mob of miners had made a disturbance and a company of the Third Regiment had arrested several men carrying clubs. This afternoon General Gobin will visit the scene in person.

CHAMBERLAIN ANSWERS SHERMAN.

The Latter's Position in the Bering Sea Controversy Criticised.

London, September 18.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, in the long letter from the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office, signed by Edward Wingfield, one of the assistants under secretaries of state, published by the Times to-day, and dealing with Secretary Sherman's dispatch to the Marquis of Salisbury on the Bering sea controversy, also says:

"Mr. Chamberlain can not pass Mr. Sherman's attacks unnoticed, because his silence might be construed as an admission that the dispatch was unanswerable. From a perusal of Mr. Sherman's dispatch, it might be inferred that the protection and preservation of the fur seal is identical with the suppression of pelagic sealing, and this view is consistent with the attitude the United States have maintained from the outset. In support of their views, the United States Government has departed from the noblest traditions of their country, which had earned universal h[illegible] by their efforts to vindicate the freedom of the high seas. The nation which is now zealous for prohibiting pelagic sealing was, in 1832, with equal zeal asserting the claim of the right for its citizens not only to kill seals on the high seas, but to land and slaughter them on the shores of a friendly nation."

Mr. Chamberlain elaborates on this point at some length, relating the incident of the seizure of the sealing vessel Harriet, at Buenos Aires, in 1832, adding: "The shores of the Pribyloff islands to-day are equally as uninhabited as the shores of the Falkland islands and Terra Del Fuego were fifty years ago, but no British subject has ever claimed the right to land and kill seals there as the United States did on the South Atlantic under the protection of guns under an American man-of-war."

Mr. Chamberlain's letter quotes and answers most minutely all the points of Secretary Sherman's dispatch.

AN INDIANA PREACHER ROBBED.

Three Negroes Steal $25 from the Rev. J. J. James, of Elwood.

Chicago, September 18.—The Chronicle says: When the Rev. J. J. James preaches his next Sunday sermon to his Baptist congregation at Elwood, Ind., he will be able to tell his listeners of Chicago's wickedness. Mr. James came to Chicago last night, and before he had been in the city ten minutes he was robbed of all the money he had with him.

After he had purchased his railroad ticket he had $25 left, which he stowed away in his inside vest pocket. He took his seat in one of the rear cars and eyed with suspicion every stranger who attempted to draw him into conversation. No card sharper or confidence man was able to entice him into any sort of game. He refused to guess the "lock game" and frowned at the proposition of another man who invited him to a friendly game of "cinch" in the smoker. His money was still in his inside pocket when he alighted from the train at the Polk-street depot at 9 o'clock.

He congratulated himself on having run the gauntlet of all confidence men and started toward State street. To make sure he had not been robbed he put his hand in his vest pocket and pulled out the roll of bills in front of an electric light. They were all there. Each bill was in its place. The clergyman was about to put the money back when three colored men grabbed him, and before he knew what had happened they were running toward an alley with the $25 he had just counted.

It was the greatest piece of wickedness the Hoosier preacher had encountered in his life. With his face bathed in perspiration, despite the cool weather, he hurried to the Harrison-street police station and told Sergeant Hartnett of his experience. He gave the police a description of the robbers and then went to one of the down-town hotels to write home for more money.

SWEENEY'S SERMON APPLAUDED.

An Unusual Scene in a Church at Columbia, Mo.

Columbia, Mo., September 18.—There was a most remarkable scene in the First Christian church in Columbia Thursday night, when, during a sermon, the entire congregation gave approval by shouts and loud applause. The sermon was by the Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, of Indiana, formerly United States consul at Constantinople. It was the annual opening sermon of the Missouri Bible College and had for its subject, "God and His Revelation."

During his sermon Mr. Sweeney compared the effect of the Koran and the Bible upon the lives of men. Incidentally, he said: "God hasten the time when the bloodthirsty Turk will be civilized over the face of the earth!" A ripple of applause greeted the remark, which suddenly grew into a roar, in which even the gray-haired preachers in the pulpit joined. When, a few minutes later, he said: "May the Spaniard be speedily wiped off the American hemisphere," there was another wave of applause that made the great stone church building resound.

The Steamship Arrivals.

Philadelphia, September 18.—Arrived: Waesland, from Antwerp.

Liverpool, September 18.—Arrived: Indiana, from Philadelphia; Etruria and Cevic, from New York.

New York, September 18.—Arrived: St. Louis, from Southampton.

Genoa, September 18.—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York.

Glasgow, September 18.—Arrived: Assyrian, from Philadelphia.

London, September 18.—Arrived: Cambrian, from New York.

Hamburg, September 18.—Arrived: Augusta Victoria, from New York.

Judge Wallace Nominated.

New York, September 18.—The Republican State committee to-day nominated by acclamation Judge William J. Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

THE ACCURSED PRIEST.

A TALE OF OLD MEXICO.

In the depths of the Sierra Madre, where the great range extends through the northern states of Old Mexico, is a region little known to the outside world. Within its wild districts are the ruins of scores of cities of the Poltecan era, ruins when they were discovered by a refugee Spaniard, a full half-century before the Pilgrims set foot on Plymouth Rock. There are deserted shafts, surrounded by crumbling adobe haciendas, where the Spaniards once mined for silver to swell the revenues of the Iberian kings. And the riches are not yet exhausted; to the larger towns of Sonora and Chihuahua occasionally come long trains of pack-mules, laden with roughly cast ingots of silver, the metal having been extracted by the rudest and most primitive means from the precious ores of the ancient diggings. No road traverses the mountains, not even a trail, and few foreigners have ever obtruded themselves upon the slumbrous existence of the dreamy natives.

The people are primitive beyond credence. Few have ever gone beyond the peaks and spurs that overlook their mountain homes. They are lingering 400 years behind the civilization and advancement of even modern Mexico. They are Indians, simple, unambitious and dreamy—in every expression they are "day-dreamers." Slowly their aboriginal dialect has merged itself with the soft, euphonious sounds of the Spanish and the fetish worship of the old Aztec days has gradually united with Catholicism. Little knowledge they have of the "Ave Maria" they mumble, and they understand little of the ceremonials of the Catholic faith that time has introduced. In fact, to their simple minds, the rude images of Virgin and Child are in themselves things of life and power, toward which disrespect is a sacrilege and that sacrilege the gravest of crimes.

Long ago, one springtime day, Patrick Lynch crossed the passes and entered this district to live among this people. He came to Guasabi with credentials from the bishops at Altar, Sonora, as a priest delegated to the charge of the mountain mission churches that had been raised, centuries before, in every considerable pueblo. Heretofore it had never been a custom to supply a resident priest, an annual visit in the fall having been deemed sufficient by the church authorities.

Lynch was no ordinary man—neither was he a priest. He was an Irishman, destined by wealthy parents for holy orders and educated at the world-renowned Catholic University of Maynooth. Expelled for some youthful, though serious, prank, he had come to America, here acting at need as a teacher, cowboy or clerk. For years he lived at Yuma, Ariz., where he added a perfect knowledge of Spanish to his long list of accomplishments. In the year 1881 he found himself in Tombstone with small capital at his disposal. He took up smuggling for a living. Thus he soon became familiar with the by-paths of northern Mexico and with the riches of the Sierra Madre. It was then he conceived the daring project that ended in a tragedy.

His preparations were perfect, and his "make-up" complete. His forged credentials were his passport; his shaven crown, his habit, his finger lifted in blessing and his meek blue eyes turned reverently heavenward, all proclaimed an apostolic calling. His dignity commanded respect and his genial Irish spirit won all hearts.

He was conducted with ceremony and rejoicing to the best quarters in the city, nearest the Adobe Cathedral. "For," said the people in their childish simplicity, "has not the good father bishop heard our prayers and sent us a priest at last?" They came to him at once, from miles around, all in need of instruction or aid. The service of the church had no secrets from him. He baptized, married and buried, visited the sick and taught the young, celebrated mass and vespers, and, with an eloquence far beyond the understanding of his kneeling congregations, preached the word and told of the rewards and the punishments of the hereafter. His ministration extended to many a pueblo and hacienda for leagues around, and upon all he laid tribute in the name of "Mother Church."

Padre Francisco, who for a decade had made the annual tour of the region, was a pursy, well-fed individual, whose energies lay chiefly in making a quick trip and in returning to the comfort of his religious house at Altar. He was due in the mountains at the end of corn harvest, in the month of October.

September had come, and Lynch, knowing the Sonora priest might soon be at hand, determined upon retreat. Not to awaken suspicion, he started as though on a simple neighborhood round. But the pack mules were laden, not with missals and church utensils, but with the silver, gold and jewels he had secured in fees from his parishioners. By easy stages he intended to travel eastward, to strike the line of the Mexican Central railroad, and thus escape to "Gringo land."

Padre Francisco, impiously reviling the fate that had sent him to the mountain wilds while his brethren lay at ease, jogged, his "mozo" trotting behind him, into Guasabi one September day, a full month before his time. His astonishment knew no bounds when he was informed by the alcalde that Padre Patricio had gone to Timarez but the day before. Explanations quickly followed, and when the swarthy farmers came back at eve from the maize field they found a frenzied little Mexican priest standing in the doorway of the church, frantically waving his arms and shouting wildly of the violation of the holy vessels. He called down eternal anathemas on the head of the impious stranger and threatened the vengeance of an outraged Deity upon the cowering populace before him.

There was a saddling of horses among the "rancheros" and a buckling of pistol belts, and out in the darkness toward Timarez [illegible] urged the [illegible]

Next [illegible] ance with Mexican custom, Lynch had breakfasted [illegible] and had started [illegible] mounted on [illegible] pair of [illegible] clearing [illegible] street of [illegible] avengers from Guasabi.

"El Padre Maldito!" they howled, and rode down upon him. There was no time to explain. Lynch [illegible] the ground. [illegible] found its mark.

The body [illegible] buried in the sight of [illegible] had so [illegible] is marked [illegible] vaquero [illegible] the cairn [illegible] stone and [illegible] sign of the cross.

"El Padre Maldito!" he mutters, "accursed priest," and [illegible] for the rest of Patrick Lynch.

F. TARKINGTON BAKER.

MUNYON'S DOCTORS
AT YOUR SERVICE FREE
If you are sick call at the Munyon offices, where you can have the most thorough medical examination and advice without it costing you a penny. Majestic Building, corner Pennsylvania and Maryland streets.

INDIANAPOLIS GRAIN and STOCK EXCHANGE
COMMISSION BROKERS
GRAIN, PROVISIONS AND STOCKS
Orders by wire, telephone or mail solicited and executed instantaneously.
Long Distance Telephone 1946.
Room 3, Board of Trade (Grand Floor.)

PADDOCK, HODGE & CO.
TOLEDO, OHIO
GRAIN DEALERS
If any grain dealer or elevator man in the State of Indiana does not receive our daily bids on grain, please ask us for them. Toledo is the highest and best winter wheat market in the country.

THE LAST DAY OF THE FAIR

SCENES AT THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.

Premium and Race-Winners Collect Their Money—The Attendance and Receipts—Complaint About the Street Car Service.

Two hundred acres of land littered with paper and peanut shells, express and farm wagons by the score, tons of disjointed machinery, rods of flattened tents, hundreds of packing boxes, thousands of feet of loose and scattered lumber, neighing horses and lowing cattle on their way to the cars and people with their arms full of flowers, parcels or pictures were the sights to be seen at the Fair on the morning of its last day.

In the administration building President Harris, Secretary Kennedy and Treasurer Robinson were surrounded all the morning with men and women who had won premiums and were after their money. The checks were first presented to the secretary, then to the president for signature and then to the treasurer. Some of the horsemen, who are used in other places to getting their money at the judges' stand soon after each race, thought that the Fair management had a round-about way of paying out its money. Many of the exhibitors on drawing their money spoke in praise of the way they had been treated and of the success of the Fair generally.

H. B. Howland had all his force out during morning working the track into shape for the races of the afternoon. He said that, barring accidents of weather the track would be as "fine as a fiddle" and that sensational time would be made in the free-for-all and in the big race. "Joe Patchen's owner," said he, "wants to win this race. He told me that it isn't the prize money he is after, but the race or a record. He said he would be willing to give the prize and as much more if Patchen could win the race." The admission was 25 cents to the grounds and 25 cents to the grand-stand.

The Receipts.

Treasurer Robinson's counters were piled high with silver dollars and with bills. There was a difference in the figures given by the individual members of the board as to the attendance and paid admissions. Some of them were rather modest in the figures they gave as to the paid admissions. President Harris and H. B. Howland agreed that the paid admissions were close to 45,000, and Mr. Harris showed a table of exhibitors' tickets, privilege men's tickets and complimentaries to the press of the State and tickets to everybody officially connected with the Fair, which counted up 10,000. Aaron Jones, superintendent of admissions, said that hundreds, and probably thousands, got in free because the few officers were altogether unable to watch the fences properly with such a jam of people. "Then, too," he said, "I noticed that some of my officers got excited during the horse races and were watching them instead of the fences."

Some Annoying Experiences.

After all the seats had been sold in the grand-stand yesterday the space in front of the stand was sold by some one at 25 cents a head. No tickets were used; the receivers simply took cash, and there was a "pile" of it. After having paid their way into the space, persons were told that under the grand-stand were a lot of old chairs and beer cases that might be brought out and used for seats. Those who went after these chairs and beer cases found a man on guard, who charged 10 cents for each chair and beer case. When Thomas J. Carter, secretary of the State Printing Board, and others protested against the charge, they were told that it was made upon order from the board.

Many persons who purchased return street railroad tickets, and were unable to secure passage back on street cars, are also "registering a kick." Hundreds of such persons came back by railroad, after endeavoring in vain to get street cars, and when they arrived at the Union station and offered to use their return street railway coupons on the cars that would carry them home, the conductors refused to accept them, although the holders had paid 5 cents each for them. A few passengers refused to pay and were put off the cars; others, rather than quarrel with the conductors, paid the cash fares demanded.

The members of the board were unable to say how much the receipts might exceed the expenses of the Fair, but President Harris was of the opinion that the Indiana State Board of Agriculture "is out of the hole." The premiums amounted, he said, to $15,000, and at least $10,000 was expended in repainting and repairing the buildings and in paying other expenses of the Fair.

The Street Car Service.

There was all sorts of criticism on the management of the street railroad company. It was contended that the company delayed until too late sending its extra trains out to the grounds last night; that its whole equipment of Fair cars should have been running to and from the grounds as early as 4 o'clock, instead of as late as 6 o'clock. It was pointed out that the company has had ample experience in handling great crowds to have learned by this time just what to expect and just how to meet the expectations, and that any blunders of judgment by the company's officials are inexcusable, due allowance made for unavoidable accidents.

Some of the Fair visitors who purchased tickets in the chute, and, worn out by waiting for cars, walked home, presented the tickets this morning, but the conductors refused to accept them. Some of the passengers refused to pay anything but the tickets, and suggested that the conductors put them off the cars. The latter preferred, however, to ring up the fares, paying them themselves. The street-car service this morning up to 11 o'clock was inadequate, no trailers being run, and the Central-avenue cars the only ones to the ground, running only every ten minutes. Trailers were put on later.

The culinary department, in which was displayed the cakes, jellies, etc., attracted much attention. Some of the principal prize-winners in this department were: Mrs. B. L. Wilson, Knightstown; Mrs. J. B. Powers, Mrs. A. C. Roney, Mrs. Hollingsworth, Mrs. I. N. Porter, Mrs. E. H. Brouse, Mrs. W. S. Hoss and Mrs. Mollie Walters, of this city.

THE RACES TO-DAY.

Final Heat in the Pointer-Patchen Race—5,000 People Present.

The grounds presented a different sight this afternoon from that of yesterday. About 5,000 people were present when the horses in the 2:25 trot, unfinished from yesterday, were called to the post. The three-heat winners responded to the call. Estella won the heat and race easily, with Eckstein second and Dove Wing third. Time, 2:19½.

The track was faster than on Friday, but there was a strong breeze blowing. Star Pointer and Joe Patchen were taken out for a preliminary warming-up mile before 2 o'clock. Both Murphy and Marks, owners of the horses, were after the world's track record in competition, and the owners said that the horses would be pushed.

They agreed on calling the race earlier than yesterday. Superintendent Claypool, of the speed department, said that the only delay Friday was caused by Marks and Murphy requesting the postponement of the race until the last minute.

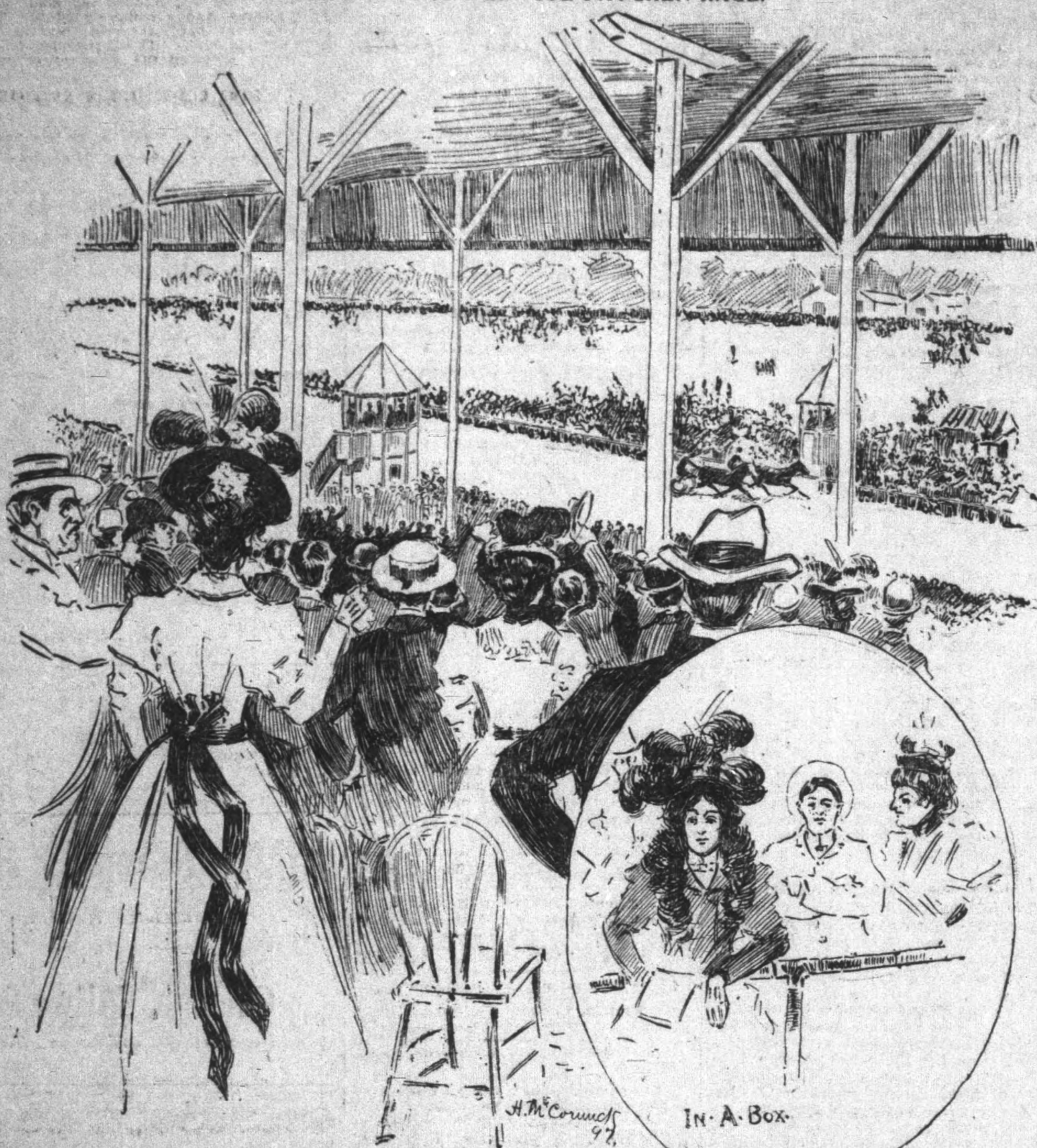
The first heat of the 2:16 trot was pulled off at 2:15 o'clock. It brought out a field of sixteen starters. Custer won the heat, with Mackey second, and Black Seth third. Time, 2:13¼.

LATENESS OF THE BIG RACE.

What Track Superintendent Howland Says About It.

Hiram B. Howland, superintendent of the track, said of the complaints about the race, that it was impossible to please every one. "We thought," he said, "that by 4 o'clock the track would be fast, but at that hour it was still spongy in spots and the wind was blowing a stiff breeze. Both of the owners of the horses

THE STAR POINTER—JOE PATCHEN RACE.



Looking down at the finish from the rear of the amphitheater.

advised a short delay. They wanted a record-breaking contest, and they were here for that purpose. The Fair association thought that the people would rather see a record broken, even if there was a delay, than to have the big pacers go over an indifferent track. The truth of the matter is few people looked for three heats. Nine out of ten expected Star Pointer to win in straight heats, and if he had there would not have been near the discussion that has now arisen. The association did the best it could to please the people."

Mr. Howland did not discuss the long delays before the big race was called. He was interested in the track, and said that it was much faster at 5:30 than it was an hour earlier.

GAMBLING NEAR THE FAIR.

"House of David" and Washington Park Club House Games.

"The House of David," the resort conducted by Dave Fair, southwest of the Fair grounds, was running wide open last night. In one corner of the saloon in broad view of the roadway were two "Old Hi" wheels, and they did a rushing business. Both men and women were betting on the game, and Fair was getting the money. Many, who were delayed in getting down town, went against the game to their sorrow. There was a drunken mob in and about the place until a late hour, and at times a crowd ten deep was in front of the two wheels.

Gus Rahke has been gambling in the Washington Park club house this week. Faro, roulette, craps and "Old Hi" have been openly played. A fourteen-year-old son of the proprietor has been attending the roulette wheel.

In the Rush for Trains.

"That's my train," shouted a belated State Fair visitor as he came into the Union station crowds last evening.

"Where are you going?" a train caller asked.

"Over the Big Four."

"Which Big Four? It has six roads running out of here."

"I don't care how many it has—I only want one of them."

The employes say the people became so excited that some of them could not remember the name of the town they wished to reach, and would refuse to let any one see their tickets to get the information for them.

Passenger officials of the Monon say they kept twenty-four coaches in motion and brought 7,000 people from the Fair grounds to the city last night. They say they only expected to bring back about the number of people they took to the grounds, or they would have been prepared to receive the crowds which charged on them after the blockade on the street car lines. When the trains reached the Union station the sheds were so full of people and trains that it was with difficulty that the Monon cars could get in. The road ran its trains until 10 o'clock, and on one trip eighty-two men and boys rode on the engine.

Notes of the Fair.

An old woman, peering at a horse on the track, which was harnessed with hopples, said: "That must be Joe Patchen; he's all patched up."

There was a good deal of celebrating last night after the crowd reached the city from the Fair Grounds. The police arrested ten men for being drunk during the evening, and they were brought up in Police Court this morning. Four of them who lived out of the city were released; the others fined.

"I'll tell you the facts," said a man with a red mustache, who had come away from the Fair before the Patchen-Pointer heats were paced, and who was very "sore." "This is robbery. It's a scheme between the newspapers, the street car company, the city administration, and the managers of the Fair to rob the people. We have paid out $2," he said to his family, "to sit on the grass; we could have done that at home for nothing."

The scene on the grand-stand at the close of the two heats by the great pacers was as wild as that at the street car station. Darkness was falling, and everybody determined to get to the cars before the others. As a result—a panic. Many women fainted. Their friends turned back to their assistance, but the mass pushed on. Through the grounds on the way to the cars the crowd hurried along, carrying the unwilling ones with it. A child's arm was broken. Only a few stopped for this. A wire fence was torn away as if it were a cob-web. The crowd moved like a glacier. At the station the crowd was stopped. Every-one had to buy a ticket before he got on a car. "You robbers, you ought to be mobbed," was the cry, and the crowd was tired and hungry and angry enough to put a menacing earnestness into the words.

STATE FAIR EXHIBITS.

The Consolidated Fence.

One of the exhibits which is always apparently important at the Fair is the fences. Among the displays in this class seen this year on the grounds is that of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company of Pittsburg, Pa. They are showing several styles of their "Consolidated" field fencing, which is a plain, common-sense design fence, made from Nos. 9 and 11 wire. The firm does not use small wire in construction of their fences, believing that a fence should be made of strong material. They claim several points of excellence, among which are no small wires, provision for perfect expansion and contraction; crimp in strand that prevents stay-wire from slipping, and the disconnected stay-wire, that prevents stock from swagging the fence, etc. The fencing is exceedingly neat in design, and so simple in construction that a boy can easily stretch it on the posts. Any one contemplating putting up a wire fence is invited to send to the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, Pittsburg, Pa., for circulars, catalogue and other information which the firm will gladly furnish.

Columbus Buggy Again on Top.

The Columbus Buggy Company, long and favorably known, were at the fair with a line of fine buggies, phaetons, carriages and traps. The company are again "on their feet" prepared to furnish their usual superior line of vehicles, and in a short time will have their goods handled by one of the best local dealers, who will carry a full stock. The firm have over 3,000 vehicles that have been in process of seasoning for eighteen months, which adds greatly to their value. None of the Columbus gears, bodies or wheels have been disposed of to outside manufacturers, as has been claimed by interested parties. The company have all their own original material and parts, which go into the make of sixty-one styles of vehicles which they manufacture. Their show at the Fair was a success in paint and goods and orders.

They Are Always There.

Ellis & Helfenberger, the fence manufacturers, 366 to 376 Senate avenue, South, who have every year encouraged the Fair with a display of their goods, are on the grounds as usual with an exhibit of wrought iron and wire lawn and farm fencing. A number of kinds of fencing make up the display, and each kind vies with the other in point of handsome design. The firm ship fences to all parts of the United States. They make a specialty of cemetery fences, which are also shipped to many distant States. Catalogues are mailed to any one desiring them.

The Stephens Photo Supply Company, 219 Massachusetts avenue, scored a success at the Fair with their display of cameras and improved photo paper, the self-toning paper especially meeting the idea of artists and amateurs.

EATABLE.

Miss Goldust—Which is your favorite flower, Count? Count De Beeswax—Ze cauliflower.

THE PERILS OF ALASKA.

The Graphic Report of a Government Official Sent There.

Washington, D. C., September 18.—Oren W. Weaver, acting Commissioner of Labor, to-day gave to the Associated Press a copy of a most graphic letter on the terrors of the trip across Alaska to the Klondike gold fields. It had just been received from Samuel C. Dunham, statistical expert of the Department of Labor, who had been assigned by Commissioner Wright to make an investigation of the opportunities which the gold regions in the Yukon valley and adjoining territory afford for the remunerative employment of American labor and capital. The letter is as follows:

Lake Lindeman, Alaska, August 26, 12 m. 1897:

Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—I left Dyea Monday morning at 11 o'clock, and arrived here Tuesday evening at 7. My four Indians started ahead of me, but I have seen nothing of them since the start from Dyea, and am waiting for them here. When I reached the foot of the summit a terrible storm was raging on the pass, and I suppose the Indians went into camp somewhere on the other side, to await better weather.

"It has been storming and raining and snowing alternately constantly on the summit since Tuesday morning, and the situation is aggravated by a piercing wind of thirty miles velocity. I had an awful experience coming across the summit. I started out with my handbag strapped on my back, thinking that as it weighed only forty pounds I would carry it. I managed to struggle along to the head of navigation for canoes, six miles from Dyea, and was there forced to employ an Indian packer, paying him $10 to carry my grip to Sheep Camp, twelve miles from Dyea.

"I spent the night at Sheep Camp, which is merely a collection of tents, and started for the summit at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning in a drizzling, cold rain. I employed a packer to carry my grip from there to Lake Lindeman, paying him $16. At the foot of the summit we met perhaps a hundred Indian and white packers who had cached their packs on the trail above and were returning to Sheep Camp to wait an abatement of the storm.

"We were warned that it was dangerous to attempt to get over, but as the wind was blowing the way we were going, we decided to go ahead, as I felt sure my packers had gone on, and I wished to be here when they arrived. The distance from the foot of the summit to the top is said to be three-quarters of a mile, but it seems like five miles.

"The trail ascends at an angle of 45 degrees, skirting precipices where a false step would hurl one a thousand feet below, crossing the face of glaciers as smooth as glass, and in many places traversing the polished surface of great granite bowlders hundreds of feet in extent.

Every hundred yards or so mountain torrents, fed by the glaciers, and on the present occasion augmented by the rainfall, rush across the trail, and have to be waded, the water often coming to the knees. Add to this a gale blowing fifty miles an hour, with sleet and snow rushing horizontally through the air and the temperature at 30 degrees, and you will have a faint idea of the horrors of my passage across the summit.

Dr. French's Retirement as Pastor.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Rushville, Ind., September 18.—The members of the United Presbyterian church of this city have joined Dr. W. H. French, their pastor, in asking that the presbytery accept his resignation as pastor here. Failing health is the cause. Dr. French came here from Cincinnati seven years ago, intending to pass the remainder of his days in Rushville. In the seven years he has been here he has endeared himself to the people of the city, regardless of religious connection. Dr. French is prominent in the U. P. church. Before coming to Rushville he was for twenty years pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, the leading congregation of that faith in the Queen City. In 1884 he was moderator of the General Assembly of the U. P. church. He was for two years president of the Ohio Central College at Iberia, O. Dr. French was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and has been in the ministry forty years. He proposes going to California for a change of climate.

Pearls Found in Flatrock.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Rushville, Ind., September 18.—Bill Hendricks, son of George Hendricks, while wading in Flatrock river, found six large pearls. The pearls were submitted to a jeweler's inspection and he says they are pure.

Frost at Chesterfield.

Special to The Indianapolis News.

Chesterfield, Ind., September 18.—A heavy frost prevailed here last night, ruining the tomato crop. It is said that the unripened clover has been killed.

SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY.

A GENEARL OPENING OF TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS MONDAY.

Lists of Teachers in the Various Townships — Opening of the Irvington Schools—Notes of the City High School.

The following is a list of the teachers appointed by the several trustees of Marion county. The schools will open next Monday, except in Center township, where the schools opened September 6:

Center Township—H. B. Makepeace, trustee; W. H. Cooper, supervising principal. School No. 1—Margaret McFarland, principal; Edna G. Nowland; No. 2 Lottie Lockman, principal; Mae Matthews, Kate J. Connelley, Katherine McCord; No. 3, Della Brown, principal; Naomi Marer; No. 4, India Stubbs, principal; Elizabeth Maurer; No. 5 (colored) Ada B. Harris, principal; Ella Johnson; Clara B. Mays; No. 6, Ura Scrimger; No. 7, Mattie A. Sparks, principal; Celia Naughton; No. 8, Flora A. Hoover, principal; Alice Pillett.

Decatur Township—T. A. Mills, trustee; School No. 1, Elizabeth Chamberlain; No. 2, Myra Montgomery; No. 3, R. W. Barrett, principal and High School; Paul Haworth, assistant High School; May Morris, grammar; No. 3, Kate Taffe, intermediate, Effie Card, primary; No. 4, John W. Starn, principal and High School; J. R. Fry, intermediate; Nellie J. Hoffman, primary; No. 5, W. J. Hole; No. 6, Inona Kenworthy.

Franklin Township—W. B. Pentecost, trustee; school No. 1, L. A. Thompson, principal and High School; W. T. Maze, Maggie Thompson, Delia Smith; No. 2, Harvey Hargrove; No. 3, C. A. Swails; No. 4, O. L. Hittle; No. 5, Maud Thompson; No. 6, H. L. Maze; No. 7, Robert Caldwell; No. 8, L. E. Swails, principal; Mrs. E. B. Pentecost, Eva M. Springer; No. 9, Clifford Morrow; No. 10, Charles H. Stirling; No. 11, Elgy. Williams.

Lawrence Township—M. M. Hindman, trustee; School No. 1, Walter Bolander, principal; Arthur Apple; No. 2, Oliver Newhouse; No. 3, Hugh Johnson, principal, and High School; Carl Vanlaningham, Anna Fogarty; No. 4, Elias Cory; No. 5, W. E. Bell; No. 6, F. O. Belzer, principal, and high school; Ida Thomas, Ella Montgomery; No. 7, H. E. Smith; No. 8, Huldah Negley; No. 9, Walter Blackburn, principal; Vinnie Conkle; No. 10, Alice Easterday; No. 11, Grace Culbertson; No. 12, Elmer Wilson.

Perry Township—B. M. Morgan, trustee; School No. 1, George A. Ross; No. 2, John M. Henricks; No. 3, W. H. Ward; No. 4, Lizzie Vansickle; No. 6, Stella Kegley; No. 7, Luella McFarland, principal and High School; Alice Todd, grammar and primary; No. 8, John Webb; No. 9, D. W. Noble; No. 10, Charles E. Smock; No. 11, Jennie Reno; No. 12, J. S. Puett, principal and High School; F. E. Cline, assistant High School, Lucetta E. Woodfill intermediate, Lucile Harness primary; No. 13, Warren H. Brown; No. 14, Omer Brewer.

Pike Township—Lobiski Butler, trustee; School No. 1, J. A. Wonnell; No. 2, W. A. Artman; No. 3, Paul Laycock; No. 4, W. B. Butler; No. 5, J. H. Cropper; No. 6, Claud Berry principal and High School, G. R. Hollingsworth grammar, Sarah E. Fink primary; No. 7, F. M. Klinginsmith principal and grammar, Sadie A. Purdy primary; No. 8, G. J. Hockensmith; No. 10, Ethel Hone; No. 11, Lillie Cox; No. 12, F. C. Senour principal and grammar, Rosa Marvel primary.

Warren Township—John Kitley, trustee. School No. 1, Elsie M. Loeper; No. 2, Nora Deel; No. 3, Lillian Dale Fry; No. 4, Raymond McClelland; No. 5, D. M. Wilson principal, Etta Fritche; No. 6, Mary E. Tyner; No. 7, Mary Senour; No. 8, Margaret Davis; No. 9, J. W. Bush; No. 10, Lizzie Litsey principal and High School, Laura Senour, Mary A. Lynch, Cora Perry.

Washington Township—O. J. Pursell, trustee. School No. 1, J. W. Leonard; No. 2, A. S. Rhoads; No. 3, Elmer Dengan; No. 4, S. T. Beaver; No. 5, R. E. Harris, principal and High School, E. A. Cunningham, assistant high school, Amanda E. King, Nellie Dean, Annie C. Young; No. 6, George T. Blue principal, Ivey E. Hessong; No. 7, H. A. Cummings; No. 8, W. E. Privett; No. 9, Rose Shirts; No. 10, Minnie Llewellyn; No. 12, Sylvanus Jackson; No. 13, John B. Hessong; No. 14, Clara Easterday; No. 15, Lenore Williams principal, Pearl Cummings.

Wayne Township—F. M. Clark, trustee. School No. 1, Lyde M. Jones; principal, Ida Bruce; No. 3, Henry Richwine; No. 4, W. J. Hungate, principal, M. Grace Stout; No. 5, Nellie McClelland; No. 6, T. C. Wyrick; No. 7, W. A. Blessing; No. 8, Fred Bank; No. 9, Emma Pence; No. 10, Elmer Tyner; principal and high school, L. M. Luse; assistant high school, Laura Beeler, Mary Mescall; No. 12, Maggie Madden; No. 13, Minnie Arnold; No. 15, Pearl Atchison, Katie Cook; No. 16, Mamie Collins; No. 17, Addie Hauser.

Irvington Schools.

The Irvington public schools will open next Monday. The new $4,000 addition to the school building is finished. It consists of four large rooms, three of which are being fitted up for occupancy by the intermediate grades. By the building of this addition about 150 more pupils can be accommodated. There are three years in the high school, the completion of which enables the student to enter the third preparatory class at Butler College. The officers and teachers will be the following: Superintendent, Alfred J. Brown, A. M.; high school, Otis G. Stanton, A. B.; grades 7 and 8, Otto P. Black; grade 6, Miss Marie Dickey; grade 5, Miss Pearl Jeffries, A. B.; grades 3 and 4, Miss Martha Mann; grade 2, Miss D. Grace Blount, Ph. B.; grade 1, Miss Vida C. Tibbott, A. M.

At the High School.

The High School enrollment is about 925, an increase over that of last year of 150. There are an unusual number of post-graduates this year, almost one-fourth of the June, '97, class having returned. There have been several changes in the personnel of the faculty, the new members being Professor McMullen, of the science department, and the Misses Hall, Love and Marthens. Prof. Robert Newland, of the French department, who has been spending the summer in Europe, returned last Monday and took charge of his classes.

The chemistry department, under Prof George W. Benton, is now installed in its new quarters in the new building, just north of the main one, where, with all the modern equipments, the pupils have every inducement for earnest work.

The halls are now fluttering with the yellow and white streamers of the February, '98, class, members of which exhibit their new class pins, which are the most elegant ever worn by an Indianapolis High School class. A meeting of the class was held last Tuesday, when the following officers were elected:

President—Claude G. Bowers.
Vice-President—Margaret McCullouch.
Secretary—Martha Allerdice.
Assistant Secretary—Edna Kuhn.
Treasurer—Florence Dunning.
Historian—Jesse D. Wall.
Prophet—Zara Messing.
Poet—Andrea Ferguson.

The Readers' Club, a literary organization founded by Miss Dye, held the first meeting of this term on Wednesday evening. In his address President Pax Hibben stated that the purpose of the club was to study some of the modern writers, such as Rudyard Kipling and Robert Louis Stevenson. The club has already devoted several weeks to the study of Kipling.

It is understood that the first number of an eight-page weekly High School paper will appear in about a week. It is to be published by a stock company, and will be edited by Pax Hibben and others.

First Baptist Church Anniversary.

The First Baptist church of this city will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary with various services next week. At a historical service Tuesday evening sketches will be given by epochs, and full statistics will be presented from the earliest times. Thursday evening will be a "reminiscence service," when messages will be read from former pastors, missionaries, now representing the church on foreign field, and members who have been active in the church life in former years. On Sunday there will be a communion service; at 3 p. m. the Sunday-school anniversary, and at 7:30 p. m. a mass meeting, addressed by Galusha Anderson, D. D., of Chicago University. Admission to the Sunday evening service will be by ticket.

RAISED TWO DOLLAR BILLS.

A Colored Man Passing Many of Them for Five Dollars.

The Federal authorities and city detectives are searching for a man who is raising two-dollar bills to $5 and passing them in the dark on unsuspecting persons. Nine men have reported that they have been imposed upon, and they say the man is colored. Two of the raised bills were passed in Haughville yesterday, and two street car conductors have been taken in. One or two of the bills have also been worked off on people at the city market. The authorities say the bills can readily be detected. The more prominent figures are erased and a figure 5 is stamped in their place by a stencil. White lead or chalk is probably used, and it is visible around the edges of the changed figures. The small figures around the edge of the bills are not changed. It is not understood why two-dollar instead of one-dollar bills are used. Persons who have accepted the bills say they are carelessly folded by the colored man and passed in the dark or by a poor light.

A Capitol Avenue Burglary.

The house of W. A. Bristor, No. 1020 Capitol avenue, North, was entered by thieves yesterday afternoon during the absence of the family at the Fair. Entrance was made through the cellar, and from there the thieves, by prying off doors, went through the entire house, breaking open drawers and chests. Among the articles taken was a $225 diamond ring, $10 in money and a large-sized Colt's revolver. Two watches and two gold chains were thrown on the floor, the thieves for some reason not taking them. A package of postal currency of the war period was also left behind. The police are of opinion that the robbery was committed by boys.

Democratic Clubs.

The Hendricks-Gray Club, at a meeting last night, appointed a committee to confer with a committee appointed from the newly organized Hermitage Club, looking to a union of the two organizations. The Hendricks and Gray clubs recently consolidated, and there is a desire to make a new organization stronger by union with the Hermitage Club.

Camp Gray, of the Democratic soldiers' organization, has arranged for a meeting at the Criminal Court room next Tuesday evening. Invitations will be sent to the old soldiers of the city to attend, and speeches will be made by H. C. Bell and M. V. B. Spencer.

The "Free Lance" Magazine.

The first number of the Free Lance has appeared. It is announced as a magazine to be published monthly in Indianapolis, and its introductory sets forth that it is a "non-sectarian, non-partisan publication, devoted to the general interest and welfare of the city and nation." Besides a number of "Lancelets," it contains sketches of Thomas Taggart, W. N. Harding and J. F. White, several illustrations and an article on the park system.

Englewood Church Complete.

The new Englewood Christian church has been completed, and will be dedicated Sunday, September 26. The services will be conducted at 10:30 o'clock by the Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus, who will also preach at night. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the city pastors of the denomination will participate in a communion and congratulatory service. The Sunday-school rooms have been in use several weeks. The Rev. A. L. Orcutt is pastor of the church.

A Service for Deaf Mutes.

Service for the deaf mutes will be held to-morrow evening at the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity church, at East and Ohio streets, by the Rev. Herman A. Bentrup, of Louisville. Mr. Bentrup is not a deaf mute, but has charge of mission work among mutes. The sermon will be given in the sign language, and be spoken at the same time in English for the benefit of the hearing congregation.

Political Meetings.

The colored Republican meeting supposed to have been called in the interest of Taggart, for the Turner Hall, at Illinois and Ohio streets, has been changed to Masonic Hall. It will be held next Monday night.

The speakers at the Republican meeting at Indiana avenue and the canal Monday night, will be W. N. Harding, C. A. Bookwalter and John L. Griffiths.

Emancipation Day at Brightwood.

The colored people will celebrate Emancipation Day at Brightwood September 22. Mayor Taggart and Elder J. J. Blackshear are on the program to speak. At 3 o'clock Newton Harding, Gurley Brewer and others are also to speak. Those in charge of the celebration say politics will not enter into it. Pork and mutton will be cooked in barbecue style. The proceeds will be divided between Mt. Carmel and New Bethel churches.

Hurt in a Fight.

Ollie Hall was hurt in a fight in West Washington street, near the engine-house, last night at 9 o'clock. He was taken to the City Dispensary, where Dr. Marzer dressed a gash in his head and a cut in his face. He said he had been thrown against a wall by his assailants. He lives at 416 West Washington street. None of the persons in the fight was arrested.

To Appraise a Court-House.

Governor Mount has appointed Justus C. Adams, of this city; A. H. Koener, of Jasper, and W. F. Stillwell, of Lafayette, commissioners to appraise the court-house and jail at Brownstown, Jackson county. The appointments are made under the county seat removal law. The commissioners will go to Brownstown the first of next week.

Garden Baptist's New Pastor.

The Rev. John L. Beyl, the new pastor of the Garden Baptist church, will preach his first sermons there to-morrow morning and evening. He had been the pastor of the First Baptist church at Madison for two years, and his new congregation feels itself fortunate in being able to effect the transfer.

Zulu at a German Church.

Mabande Dube, the native Zulu from South Africa, in this city giving a series of lectures on the missionary work and on the habits and customs of his people, will speak in English Sunday night and sing in his native tongue in the First German Methodist Episcopal church, corner New York and New Jersey streets.

At Grace Cathedral.

Bishop White will preach at Grace cathedral, Central avenue and Sixteenth street, at the morning service to-morrow. He will officiate at all the other services of the day.

Treaty of Peace Signed.

Constantinople, September 18.—The treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece was signed here this afternoon.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Miss Elfride Scholl will leave Monday for Clifton, O., to attend school.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. McElwaine and children will leave to-day for Pennsylvania.

Miss Winifred Shallenberger will return to New York, the first of October, to remain all winter.

Mrs. Jennie Hoffman and her daughter, Miss Josephine, have returned from Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Miss Myra Whitehead, of Jackson, Tenn., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. C. Whitehead, of Central avenue.

Mr. Joseph C. Schaf and family will leave this evening for Tate Springs, Tenn. They will remain several weeks.

The Chapel Club will meet at the home of Mrs. E. C. Gramling next Wednesday afternoon at 1313 North Pennsylvania street.

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Connor, who have been spending the summer in Indianapolis, will return to their home in Rochester, N. Y., Monday.

Miss Estelle Jennings has returned from Clifton Springs, N. Y. She will spend a few days with her sister, Mrs. Edward Ruse, and then leave for Colorado Springs to visit relatives.

Miss Besse Ball, of Chillicothe, O., has entered the Girls' Classical School as a resident pupil for the coming year. Miss Ball is the guest of Mrs. Watkins at the Blacherne over Sunday.

H. W. Barrett, adjutant-general of California, is at the Denison Hotel. He was married at Connersville, this State, and has been in the State several weeks, visiting relatives and friends.

WHY THEY WERE MARRIED

GENERAL AND MRS. LONGSTREET MAKE THEIR REASONS PUBLIC.

The Former is Not so Old as His Years Might Indicate—The Risk in Marrying a Young Man.

General Longstreet in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The counting of age is, after all, a matter of point of view. The youth, first counting his years, which proceed from nothing, esteems himself young because they are few. The man of many years might equally account himself young because his remainder is equally few. As I experience the influence of this happy day, I ask myself if I am really old, or am I just beginning to be young.

There is time behind me, I know, much of which has been wasted because its giving was prodigal. There are glorious years ahead of me, which I can appreciate because I have at last learned their value. I think, and feel, and enjoy. God has blessed my later years with a prescience, and an understanding which has multiplied their value and rendered their existence a pleasure.

As I have grown from decade to decade, I have seen the growth and development of a family which I loved and cherished. In the order of God's providence the wife and mother has been removed; the children have left the shadow of the parent tree and each has flown to a nest of its own. I still remained in the old house, with but the pictures to look at and an occasional letter to read from an absent one. I feel lonely because of the want of company, but, excuse me, I do not feel old. There is too much bounding of the pulse, too strong a pumping of the heart, too great a wealth of affection to allow my withering up like an old mummy, to be set aside in some museum. There is life and energy and ambition left, and where these are life has not flown.

It Was Quite Natural.

What then, was more natural than that I should put my house in order, pay renewed attention to my toilet and wander out to see what kind of an impression I could make. I found a pretty face and was attracted. I sought acquaintance of the owner, and I was charmed. I read her heart and found it pure. I looked into her soft blue eyes and found that love was twinkling there. I, of course, hesitated to press my suit until I felt assured, and surely, thought I to myself, if she thinks me young, what need I care what others think? During the years which are left to me I can be to her such a husband that not all the young men in Christendom could equal, and the memory which she will carry down the years when, in the order of nature, I may not be present, will be to her a sweet dream, to be treasured and transmitted to children's children.

What does a woman gain by marriage? Ah, there is a question to which diverse answers might be given. How often the young woman marries her equal in years to find herself but the companion-slave, whose value is reckoned by the work she does. The other day a distinguished Georgia lady, Mrs. Felton, in an address before a farmer's convention, pictured such a wife, ground down by exaction, uncheered by a single word of appreciation, who, after years of toil and striving, dies, only then to be for the first time appreciated. I make the argument that there should be disparity of years, but not of youth, between husband and wife. The man of experience, who has been through the world, who has rubbed against its rough edges, has had his obstinacy subdued, his power of consideration enlarged, and his quality of appreciation so refined that he can feel and respond to those delicate longings which are implanted in the female breast.

Dignity of Partnership.

The man who in the crowning years of his life takes to wife a fair young girl, invites her, not only to the condition of wifehood, but to the dignity of partnership. He naturally has affairs to attend to in which his wife takes an interest. Her powers develop as her husband learns to lean on her judgment, and thus there is brought about that community of interest which enraptures the principals concerned in it, and then we have the model husband and wife.

In my own case, I have a vineyard on my farm, I have sheep and other rural interests. I have a book on the market which requires a good deal of attention, and I have a correspondence requiring respect. All this was very heavy to me alone. My wife has an understanding of business; she has been the editor of a newspaper and has literary talent. It will be a pleasure to her to enter in all my business enterprises, and together we can plan and consult and perfect, thus passing days of happy anticipation as well as of realization. She understands my situation thoroughly, and I understand hers, so that our minds are as one, based upon knowledge and not upon haphazard.

I heartily appreciate the kind interest which the people and the press of the United States have taken in this marriage of my seventy-fifth year. I have discovered that if a man keeps himself in touch with humanity he will always have friends. There is nothing like the power of love to weld hearts together, or, as the old saying has it, "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

I could, for instance, have buried myself under the weight of the fifty years since that date, of which this is the anniversary, when I won my spurs on the field of Molina del Rey, but I chose to take to myself from among the fair daughters of Georgia, and lo! a nation joins in its congratulations to me.

What Mrs. Longstreet Says.

Mrs. Longstreet in New York Journal.

My friends ask why I, a young woman, married General Longstreet? Because I loved him, to be sure, for no true woman would ever marry a man she did not love, though there are always envious persons ready to draw conclusions and to ascribe motives. As a little child, I had access to the home of General Longstreet, a man who impressed even my childish mind with a high sense of his honor and integrity. There were about him no repelling qualities.

I heard the old folks talk of his achievements, and they built for him a warm place in my heart. In a word, General Longstreet was not only a hero in war, but a gentleman in peace, such a man as wins confidence at once, and especially the confidence of a woman, who loves high ideals. All this by way of preface to the question as to why a young woman should marry an old man.

Do you know, Mr. Editor, that women are born with ideals and ambitions just as men are, but that our social condition, while giving free vent to the one, crushes down or restrains the other. I could tell you of scores of women with bright minds, laudable ambitions and high hopes, who might have shone in the world had they but the chance.

These young women, as soon as their school days are over, understand that marriage is the next step, and the one which seals their fate forever. By custom they are restricted to the company of those of their own age, and marry young and undeveloped men, who afterward prove to be nothing but the veriest clods of clay. Imagine a sensitive and high-minded woman, as she awakes to the realization that her husband is entirely dross.

Young Men Unsatisfactory.

How many a young woman I know who would have chosen other husbands, but for social tradition. In such a marriage they could measure quality for quality, and, though in the natural order such a husband might leave her a widow early, is it not better to have been the wife of one acceptable and companionable man than to be the lifelong slave of one whom her soul held in aversion? A woman, looking sensibly at such an important event as marriage, will, therefore, look among such of her male friends as have the qualities required.

The man who is advancing in years has his record made up and the woman can decide for herself whether he is such a one as would develop all that was best in herself. While I had no special person in view, my mind has always been firm on one point. I would never marry a simpering man who had no ideas in his head, and who lacked the energy to make a man of himself. If ever the time came for my marriage, the accepted man would be one who could come up to my high ideal, who would not belittle my hopes, and whose name I would be proud to bear.

To prove myself worthy of such a husband, I have worked hard. I have practically educated myself, and took a course in Notre Dame, Baltimore, to perfect my requirements. I attained the office of assistant librarian, under circumstances which I think would win the Georgia Legislature to have official employment thrown open to women. This I state in no offensive manner, but merely to show that a woman may do something in this world without losing her womanhood.

When, in the midst of all these efforts I became conscious of General Longstreet's admiration, I redoubled my efforts, determined that I should be recognized for myself, and that he should regard me as a companion and helpmate, rather than as a mere housekeeper. When he asked my hand in marriage I granted it, knowing that I was entrusting my life and happiness to one of the noblest men that God ever made.

WORK OF SAVAGES.

The American Indians Make Dainty Trinkets of Mexican Dollars.

New York World.

An exhibit which usually surprises the visitor at the National Museum in Washington is the group showing the American Indian working in silver at a forge of his own contriving.

Contrary to popular supposition, the Indian is a very clever workman in metals. Some of the amulets, armlets and buttons found in the possession of the far Western Indians are of excellent finish and workmanship. The Indian loves ornaments, and delights to deck the blanket and buckskin robe of his young son with silver trinkets.

His bullion is the Mexican dollar, and he uses a rude forge fitted with bellows made of buffalo skin. They generally have two pairs of bellows, which, being worked alternately, furnish a steady draught.

Some of the designs wrought upon these rude silver buttons prove that the Indian is far from an unimaginative being. It is clear that he has more conception of the beauties of nature than most of his critics would admit.

The use of the blow-pipe is not unfamiliar to the Indians. They make use of it to braize the eyelets of buttons. The lamp used for this purpose is very crude, consisting merely of a rag daubed with tallow placed in an open dish of metal or stone.

As the Indians have been gathered into reservations they have lost the use of even these rude mechanical arts, and the practice is now confined to a few in the mountains of northwestern Mexico. Here an occasional rude forge may still be found, and its output of forged silver trinkets still passes from hand to hand. Dishes are sometimes made of silver by hammering out a dollar very thin and then pressing it against a design already cut in stone.

Cost of a Racing Stable.

Leslie's Weekly.

It is perfectly safe to say that the owner who maintains a completely appointed stock farm, another where the yearlings are handled from June until October, and which becomes the winter quarters as soon as the racing season is closed, and a stable of horses in training besides must win each season $75,000 to $100,000 before he has made a profit. Of course, he has his fun and the enjoyment of seeing his home-bred horses beat those of other breeders, but most men like a substantial profit as well as some compensation for the risk they have assumed. If no crack jockey is retained, but chances are taken on securing the services of the free-lance jockeys, of course a material saving is effected. Most owners take these chances because of the uncertainty of the true racing form of their two-year-olds, for nothing is so galling as to see your jockey getting his $10,000 or $12,000 a year standing on the ground, with no horses you can give him a mount on.

A Woman Accidentally Shot.

Bellaire, O., September 18.—At Centerville, Belmont county, Nora, wife of the Rev. A. A. Brown, of West Quincy, Mass., while walking along the street, met with a terrible accident. Charles Carter, of Glencoe, was walking a short distance behind, carrying a gun. He stumbled and fell and the gun was discharged. The shot took effect in Mrs. Brown's legs at the knees. She will be crippled for life.

Divorce Cases.

In room 3, Superior Court, a divorce was granted to Lena B. Sholty from Ferrall Z. Sholty; to Ada Meyers, from George Meyers, and to George W. Cline, from Nellie Cline.

Suit for divorce has been filed in the Superior Court by Lula S. Kerschner against Charles E. Kerschner.

Asks for His Children.

John Morganson has filed a petition in the Superior Court asking the custody of two children, now in the care of his divorced wife, one of whom is a girl thirteen years old placed by the mother in the Reformatory for Girls as incorrigible.

National Industrial Company.

The National Industrial Company of this city, which proposes to do a real estate and loan business, has been incorporated. Capital stock, $50,000. P. H. Fitzgerald is at the head of the company.

A Fire Near Tomlinson Hall.

Fire broke out in the roof of a boarding house at 135 North Delaware street adjoining Tomlinson Hall this afternoon. It was soon put out and the loss was small.

Ohio Requisition Honored.

Governor Mount has honored a requisition from the Governor of Ohio for the return to Hamilton of William Early, who is charged with shooting with intent to kill.

CITY PARAGRAPSS.

George Mc. Foote, son of Mary G. and the late Obed Foote, of Indianapolis, died Monday, September 13, at San Diego, Cal.

The Rev. J. Cumming Smith has returned to the city after a six weeks' vacation, and will occupy the pulpit at the Tabernacle church ot-morrow both morning and evening.

A free stereopitcon lecture, "Tour of Mexico," will be given by Chas. F. Coffin next Tuesday evening at Central-avenue M. E. church, under the auspices of the Epworth League.

James Hall, the colored man who assaulted a man in South Illinois street, and resisted an officer when arrested, was fined $10 and costs for the assault, and $5 and costs for resisting an officer.

Fire at 801 Bradshaw street recently was prevented from spreading, Mrs. Margaret Mahoney says, by the neighbors who tore down fences and other inflammable work. Reports had been circulated that the fences had been wantonly or foolishly destroyed.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Downey-avenue Disciples church at Irvington, will give a musicale at the church next Thursday night. There will be readings by Miss Blanche Brenneman. Those who will assist in the musical program are: Miss Georgia Galvin, Miss Eva Jeffries, Miss Bess Frazier, Miss Myers and Mr. John E. Hollett.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
The Remedy with a Record.
50 Years of Cures

A Comfortable and Pretty Wrapper

BUTTERICK PATTERN 9254.

Simple in construction, graceful in outline and stylish in effect. The above is but one of the many attractive styles that have appeared among

Butterick Patterns For October

Have you seen them? All are portrayed in the Delineator, the Glass of Fashion and the Grand Album, now ready on our counters at 5c, 15c and 25c each, or in the new fashion sheets which are yours for the asking.

L. S. AYRES & CO., Agents

Special Orders Attended to Personally

Our Mr. Carl Walk will leave for the East on the 25th ult., and will give special orders his personal attention. Fall goods and importations will begin arriving shortly.

Julius C. Walk, & Son,

INDIANA'S LEADING JEWELERS.

MONDAY BARGAINS

BEST TWO IN THREE

But all good

BAMBOO and ROPE

32 Bamboo Curtains, 98c each

18 Rope Portieres, $2.19 each

24 Rope Portieres, $3.37 each

☞This many and no more—and the first comers get them.

MONDAY!—ONLY—MONDAY!

Albert Gall

17 and 19 West Washington Street

ART EMPORIUM, Telephone 500.

They're Coming Home!

The people interested in art who have been away on a summer vacation are now coming home.

We bid them welcome and ask them, as heretofore, to make our place their place of meeting.

The H. LIEBER COMPANY,

33 South Meridian St.

"Go to a Glove Store For Gloves."

Take Her Home

A pair of TUCKER'S BEST GLOVES. (Gloves exchanged). Prices 69c upward.

Tucker's GLOVE STORE

10 E. Washington St. (Est. 1878.)

V. H. LOCKWOOD

PATENT LAWYER

415-419 Lemcke Building, Indianapolis, Indiana

MANSION FURNITURE At COTTAGE PRICES

Our store is bristling with bright, new goods, ready for your inspection. This is a good time to freshen up your home for the fall season. We have many charming examples in Parlor and Drawing furnishings which will interest any one needing such.

Let us show you.

BADGER FURNITURE CO

75 and 77 East Washington Street
80 and 84 Virginia Avenue

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CITY.

SOMETHING ABOUT GIRLS' FRATERNITIES AT THEIR COLLEGES.

Women of This City Who Are Members—Movement of Well-Known People — Social Events Past and to Come.

Snared.

When first I met sweet Nell,
My lad,
When first I met sweet Nell—
My friend he warned: "There danger lies,
Right in her sparkling, roguish eyes,
And you must heed it well."

I laughed at his alarms,
My lad,
I laughed at his alarms.
I made my bow and smiled at ease—
Pretended she was hard to please
For one who had few charms.

But now my grievous plight,
My lad,
But now my grievous plight.
The situation alters. Lo!
She laughs to see me suffer so
And I sleep not at night.

For "nay" she will not say,
My lad,
And "yea" she will not say;
All day I grovel at her feet,
And swear that e'en her taunts are sweet,
And can not go away.
—Tom Hall, in Munsey's Magazine.

College Fraternity "Spiking."

The Indianapolis girls who will enter co-educational colleges this fall will have some interesting experiences with the secret societies or fraternities which control, more or less, the social life of the schools. If the girl comes of good family, is bright and socially eligible, she will have a good time for the first few weeks. Before she enters, she will probably receive letters from the college girls telling her that they have heard she is expecting to come, that they are delighted with the prospect of knowing her, and that they hope to be able to assist her in entering.

When she arrives she will probaly be met by these young women and introduced to their friends who will immediately proceed to take possession of her, assist her in matriculating, in finding a good room and in choosing a room-mate. The new girl may feel grateful and perhaps a little surprised at this unusual interest in her welfare—that is, if she has time. For the courtesies of the first day or two are rapidly followed by others, by calls, by invitations to parties, introductions to young men and offers from them to drive, play tennis, or go wheeling.

Upon these occasions, the conversation, strangely enough, invariably leads up to one point, the merits of a particular fraternity, and the demerits of every other one. If the girl is young and unsophisticated, she soon comes to believe that her whole future career will be irrevocably ruined unless she joins the fraternity in question. If she has been properly instructed, she receives the advances of them all, enjoys the good time while it lasts, and quietly makes her decision.

In some colleges it is the custom to give the formal propositions all in one day. This is done by a committee from the whole fraternity going to the girl in her room, laying the matter before her, and if she accepts the offer, taking the first step toward receiving her by pinning upon her breast the colors of the fraternity. If the new girl has proved to be what is called "a great spike"—that is, has been sought by several fraternities, the one that gets her celebrates the occasion with much rejoicing, parades her around where the flaunting colors may be seen by their rivals, and makes a special occasion of the initiation.

After the girl has selected her fraternity, she may expect a great change. During the rushing or "spiking" season lessons have been neglected. These must now be brought up, and the new girl is likely to feel at first that she is neglected. She soon discovers, however, that this is not the case, for the whole fraternity enters upon a minute criticism of her, gets her grades every month from each professor, dictates, to a certain extent, as to the young men with whom she may associate, and frankly lets her know when she does not come up to the standard in society or scholarship.

The four fraternities in the colleges of Indiana have representatives in Indianapolis, although the great Eastern society, the Alpha Phi, has been but lately introduced. The members of the Kappa Alpha Theta who live in the city include: Miss Margaret Smith, Miss Nina Bond, Miss Mary Ritter, Miss Emma Pearson, Miss Margaret Todd, Miss Bertha Fisher, Miss Harriet Tuteweiler, Miss Lucia Ray, Miss Elsie Applegate, Miss Etta Miller, Miss Myrtle Smyser, Miss Mary Snyder, Miss Anna Carter, Miss Lucy Howe, Miss Katharine Pearce, Miss Jotilda Conklin, Mrs. Henry H. Hornbrook, Mrs. Ida M. Goodwin, Mrs. Margaret H. Roberts, Mrs. Hilton U. Brown, Mrs. Nellie Lockridge, Mrs. Ole Hood, Mrs. Albert Berryhill, Mrs. John Clark, Mrs. Kate Rabb and Mrs. Emma Swiggert. Among the city members of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity are Mrs. J. H. Newman, Mrs. T. M. Bosson, Mrs. C. E. Bacon, Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge, Miss Marty Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge, Miss Mary Langsdale, Miss Hettie Adams, Miss Clara Conklin, Miss Laura Hendrix, Mrs. William Buchanan, Mrs. P. M. Dill, Mrs. B. F. Kelsey, Mrs. O. M. Pruitt, Miss Ethel Cleland, Miss Mary Marsee, Miss Georgia Galvin, Miss Emma Johnson, Miss Retta Barnhill, Miss Carrie Howe, Miss Bona Thompson, Miss Bess Campbell, Miss Helen Brouse, Miss Elizabeth A. Butler, Miss Letta Newcomb, Miss Stella Braden, Miss Mary Galvin and Miss Clara M. Goe. The Alpha Phi Psi includes Mrs. W. R. Galpin, Miss Levona H. Payne, Miss Rousseau McClellan, Miss Bertha Holland, Miss Ella McCoy, Miss Laurel Thayer, Miss Stella R. Fox, Miss Grace Marie Casaday, Miss Carrie L. Snoddy, Miss Elizabeth Davis, Miss Annie MacCallum, Miss Gertrude MacCallum, Mrs. Demarchus C. Brown, Miss Ethel R. Curryer, Miss Mabel G. Hauk, Miss Emily Heiming, Miss Ethel B. Roberts, Miss Elizabeth Banning, Miss Etta Thompson, Miss Annette Seely and Miss Olive I. Phares.

CHAPTER HOUSE, DE PAUW UNIVERSITY, OF KAPPA ALPHA THETA.

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA—KAPPA ALPHA THETA—ALPHA PHI PSI.

Women's Literary Clubs.

At the convention of Women's Literary Clubs of Indiana, which will be held at the Propylaeum next month, to discuss the advisability of joining the National Federation, all the officers of the national organization are expected to be present. These are Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, of Chicago, the president; Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, of Lynn, Mass., the vice-president; Mrs. C. P. Barnes, of Louisville, the recording secretary; Mrs. Philip M. Moore, of St. Louis, the corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frank Trumbull, of Denver, the treasurer, and Miss Anna Laws, of Cincinnati, the auditor. As the constitution of the National Federation stands at present, any local club may become a member, and the Katharine Merrill Club, of this city, belongs to it. But in the next meeting of the National Federation, which will be held in Denver in 1898, a change in the constitution will probably be made by which local clubs will be barred, and only State organizations admitted. Indiana has a State Federation, but it admits men's clubs, and is, therefore, not eligible to the National Federation of Women's Clubs. Many club women deplore the necessity of the two State organizations, but nevertheless think the movement in favor of the second one should be encouraged. The committee from the Woman's Club of this city, which has started the new movement, included Mrs. Charles Clark, Mrs. Morris Ross, Miss Harriet Noble, Mrs. H. D. Pierce and Mrs. George C. Hitt.

Maennerchor Program.

The program for the Maennerchor opening concert, September 25, includes among other numbers the following:

"Ruy Blas," overture.....Mendelssohn
Orchestra.
"Hymn to Music".....Lachner
Indianapolis Maennerchor.
Aria from "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Mrs. John P. Frenzel.
a "The Day Has Departed".V. E. Nessler
b "Lenz".....R. Ayslinger
Cincinnati Liederkranz—Louis Ehrgott, Director.
"King Rother".....Krug-Waldsee
Double Quartet and Mixed Chorus.
Miss Lulu A. Fischer, Mrs. John P. Frenzel, Miss Grace D. Akass, Mrs. F. Bachmann, Mr. Victor Jose, Mr. H. Roepke, Mr. E. Steinhiber, Mr. John P. Frenzel.
March—"Queen of Sheba".....Gounod
"Mignon" .....Liszt
Miss Grace D. Akass.
Mixed Chorus.
"The Song".....Baldamus
Tenor Solo—Mr. Julius Hamester.

Social Notes.

Mr. P. A. Hines has returned from Detroit.

Mr. Keyes Winter left yesterday for Yale College.

Mrs. E. A. Cooper has returned from a visit to Peru.

Miss Edith Smith left yesterday for Smith College.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dunn have moved to the Chalfant.

Mrs. M. Andrus has returned from Wequitonsing, Mich.

Miss Leila Rouse, of Boston, is visiting Mrs. Pearl Wilkinson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lilly have returned from their Eastern trip.

Miss Edith McMasters will attend the State University this year.

Mrs. Anna Thomas, of California, is visiting Mrs. J. W. Langsdale.

Miss Zella Rust and Miss Daisy Patterson have returned from New York.

Mrs. C. L. Divine has returned from Helena, Mont., and is at the Chalfant.

Miss Ardella Sloan and Miss Anna Sloan, of Cincinnati, are visiting in the city.

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Hosman, of Akron, Ind., are visiting their uncle, Mr. J. W. Hosman.

Mrs. Charles H. Bailey, of Delaware street, has returned from a visit in Rushville.

Miss Luella McWhirter went to Greencastle to-day to resume her work in DePauw University.

Miss Mabel Hopkins and Mr. Milton Hopkins will attend the University of Illinois this year.

Mrs. Charles Busby and children have returned from Valparaiso, where they spent several weeks.

Mrs. John W. Tevis and Mrs. Jake Crozier, of Madison, are visiting Mrs. Harry B. Purviance.

Mrs. Cravens, of Madison, Ind., returned to-day to her home, after a visit with Mrs. W. A. Krag.

Mrs. C. W. Frink and children, of Elkhart, are visiting Mrs. R. D. Robinson, in North New Jersey street.

Miss Nettie and Miss Daisy Groninger, of Camden, Ind., are visiting Mrs. J. C. Ertel, in East New York street.

The Bay View Reading Circle will have its opening meeting September 22 at the home of Miss Josephine Buchanan.

Miss Ruth Quigley, of Indianapolis, and Mr. Lon Morris, of New York city, were married recently in New York.

Mrs. John M. Judah has a new volume of short stories, which will be issued soon by a Chicago publishing house.

The new dancing floor in the Propylaeum has lately been completed. Several dancing parties have already been arranged to meet there, and the Propylaeum will doubtless prove this winter as attractive as ever for entertainments of all kinds.

Mrs. O. P. Voorhees, of Price Hill, Cincinnati, is the guest of her uncle, Mr. J. W. Smith, in North Alabama street.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Kaufman and Ion Sidney, from Dardanelle, Ark., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Selig.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reynolds will return on Monday from Lakewood, N. Y., where Mrs. Reynolds has been all summer.

Miss Daisy King, of Edinburg, Ind., and Miss Flora Crump, of Columbus, Ind., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Elder.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Forsythe have postponed their removal to Chicago, owing to the illness of Mrs. Forsythe's mother.

Miss Margaret Ward, of New Jersey street, who has been visiting in Cleveland, O., for several months, has returned home.

The Rev. H. S. Earle and family, of Irvington, who have been spending the summer at Macatawa Beach, returned home yesterday.

Miss Benton, of the Girls' Classical School, has taken the residence at 229 Pratt street, where she will keep house during the winter.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bates announces the engagement of her daughter, Harriette Edna, to Mr. Archibald C. Thomas. The wedding will occur in October.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hall and Mrs. Walter Maxwell, of Avondale, Cincinnati, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Finley Pugh, this week.

Miss Anna Burk, Miss Susan Van Valkenburg and Mrs. Alice Fleming Evans will spend the winter in New York studying music. They will leave the first of October.

Mrs. W. C. Furgason gave a card party yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Harlan Feagans, of Leavenworth, Kas., who is the guest of Mrs. C. W. Jenkins.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Foster have returned from Columbus, O., where they accompanied their daughter, Mrs. Russell R. Buchanan, who will remain there permanently.

Miss Farnsworth, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who has been the guest of Mrs. J. L. Lazarus, has gone to Cincinnati, but will return shortly and spend the winter in Indianapolis.

Miss Flora and Miss Carrie Lauter left Friday for New York. Miss Flora will continue her studies at the Art Students' League, and Miss Carrie will attend Smith College.

Mrs. Ovid B. Jameson returned on Thursday to Maxinkuckee, after a few days in Indianapolis. Her mother, Mrs. Tarkington, returned to the city to-day from Maxinkuckee.

Mr. James Cromer and Mr. Howard McBride will re-enter Princeton College next week. They left yesterday for the East. Miss Bertha Cromer accompanied them, and will visit in Philadelphia and New York before her return.

The Coreopsis Dancing Club has been organized to dance the season of 1897-8 in the Y. M. I. Hall, in East North street. The officers are: President, George Fife; vice-president, Frank Horuff; secretary, Frank Noll; treasurer, J. E. Perry; directors, A. B. Chandler, Clem Kessing and Henry Borgert. The club will dance every three weeks, the first dance to be held October 1.

Miss Cochrane and Miss Anna Cochrane were hostesses for a California party last night, having as their guests those who were in the same car with them on the recent Christian Endeavor excursion. The house was decorated with asters and golden-rod. Bon-bons were served in polished abloni shells brought from Catalina island and spoons from Chinatown were used. The out-of-town guests were Judge L. J. Kirkpatrick of Kokomo, Mr. Will De Vol and Mr. Mose Young, of Lebanon, and Mr. E. F. Mahan, of Bloomington.

The pupils from the Industrial Training School who will enter college this fall are: Herbert Woollen, Morton Traub, Jay Dill, Charles Ducas, Volney Perkins, Walter Bronson, William Meany and Dow Vorhees, who will go to Purdue; Fred Stevens, Hans Stechhan, Charles Seitz and Eugene Grimm, Indiana University; Clara Overhiser, Butler College; Carl Klass and Wilbur Macintosh to Wabash College; William Steinhagen, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis; Harry Jacobs, Indiana Medical College; Walter Buehler, Colorado School of Mines; Edna Dellett, Butler College; Mabel Bryce, Indiana University.

THE SOCIETY REPORTER.

The Polite World from Her Point of View.

The hostess of the model social function must reckon with four persons—the florist, the caterer, the leader of the orchestra and the society reporter. It would be more correct to say, the society reporters, for in every city there are at least three or four. An Indianapolis woman who tells the details of her reception to about this number may be glad that she does not live in a larger city—New York, for instance—where, when a ball or a large dinner is announced, it is necessary to delegate some one person of the household to answer the inquiries of reporters.

Some people have the impression that all the material the society reporter cares for are a blue book, a pencil and a powerful imagination. This is a libel on the industrious society reporter. If such people should accompany a reporter on her rounds some day, they would speedily discover their mistake. Society reporting, like everything else, has made progress. The art—for it is an art—of reflecting social life in the mirror of the daily newspapers has changed greatly in the last few years. Formerly, all was vague and "sketchy." "It is rumored," "on dit" and "in certain circles" were frequent and favorite expressions of society writers. Tantalizing and suggestive as these mysterious allusions must have been, they are not to be compared with the complete and graphic accounts which most of the newspapers of to-day print.

Conscientious Work.

The society reporter of to-day makes exactly the same effort that any other reporter does to get the truth. Perhaps, being usually a woman, more effort is made, since women are credited with more conscientiousness than men. A personal visit to each house where there is a wedding, or interesting social function of any sort, is the rule. Often this visit must be repeated, for the hostess-to-be is very likely so busy with the caterer, or the florist, or guests, that she can not stop to talk to any one else. Again, if a church wedding is to be described, it is desirable to go to the church to see the decorations, or possibly to attend a rehearsal of the ceremony. This information supplements the description of costumes and lists of guests obtained at the house.

In spite of all this effort to get things right, they now and then get wrong, and the society reporter discovers with chagrin that an unfortunate slip has been made. Many minor mistakes are, indeed, with difficulty kept out. Details, which are often necessarily obtained in advance, are often altered at the last moment. Mrs. S——, who has intended to use American Beauty roses in her drawing-room, finds that the florist can not supply her with enough, or that pink roses sent in by a friend will be just what she wants. Or, instead of wearing white satin and mousseline de soie, as she had stated, she decides at the last moment that another gown is really more becoming, and wears that instead. So it is not the society reporter's fault that the american beauties and the white satin appear in the newspaper, when pink roses and a pink gown were what the guests at the reception admired. This makes it desirable to verify all accounts obtained in advance, and when this is possible, it is usually done. Again, the paper may announce that Mr. —— has gone to New York. Some one reading this will exclaim, "Why, I saw Mr. —— on the street not half an hour ago." The man in question may have fully intended to go to New York just when the society reporter announced that he went, but a letter or a telegram has caused him to wait a day. Once in a long while it happens that a party, luncheon or dinner, which has never been given, is described in full. A luncheon in this city was once abandoned at the eleventh hour because the guest of honor had received news of the death of a near relative. The hostess did not think to warn the enterprising reporters, and so it all appeared the next day, as if nothing had happened.

Enterprise.

The society reporter is nothing if not enterprising. A young woman who went to a house one morning to get an account of a tea was told by the servant who answered the bell that her mistress was at the hair dresser's. The reporter inquired to which place the lady went, and was told the name of the proprietor. She took the next car to Washington street, climbed a long flight of stairs, only to learn that Mrs. —— did not patronize that shop any more. Another place, at some distance, was mentioned as one at which she was now supposed to go. After one or two more inquiries, the lady was found, and while her hair was being curled and dressed, she answered the questions put to her by the reporter.

A clever rhymer, who was once describing a reception in verse, added to his description the lines:

"And lingering in the distance, near the
punch bowl in the hall,
The society reporter, looking swaggerest
of all."

In the first line there is more poetry than truth, for the society reporter does not often linger, though in this particular case she selected a very good place in which to do it. As to her looking "swagger," why should she not? She would be dull indeed if she did not take advantage of her constant opportunities for observation. Besides, she knows that it behooves her to be well, though simply, dressed.

Glimpses of Human Nature.

The society reporter is, of course, a student of human nature, and if some of the glimpses she has into its working were to be put into a book, there would be several editions of the book. But one of the first things she learns, if she is at all successful in her work, is not to gossip. Chance makes her the possessor of many a bit of information which would make mischief among a whole "set" of people, if foolishly repeated. The foibles of human nature become in time pretty apparent, though this does not mean that she becomes a cynic. On the contrary, she finds good will and a friendly spirit of helpfulness where she least looked for them. Many society women thoughtfully help the young women who come to them for social news, and that, too, with no desire to appear in print themselves, as is sometimes maliciously asserted. The reporter "has her opinions," of course, of the people whose doings she chronicles, year after year.

Among the types she finds are the frivolous woman, the elegant woman, the club woman, and the vulgarian. Of these the last named is the only one whom it is not pleasant to meet. It is she who must be handled with the greatest care, for she must often be refused, yet in such a way as not to give offense. The elegant woman's functions are the joy of the society reporter. They are not necessarily elaborate; indeed, they are often much simpler than those of women less accustomed to polite society, yet there is a charm about them which makes the work of describing them a pleasure. In the society reporter's estimation these people occupy a high place. They do not invariably respond to her request, but if they refuse they do so in a courteous way.

Tact the Chief Essential.

If there is one quality above all others which the society reporter should possess, it is tact. She must be all things to all people. Not to offend the people about whom she constantly writes, requires indeed no small amount of care. She must divine many things which are not explicitly told, and thus avoid embarrassing situations. An experienced society reporter would not make a bad diplomate. She knows that there are times and seasons for all things, and that information cheerfully given under some circumstances will be refused under others.

Next to tact may be placed accuracy. The society reporter quickly discovers that people are extremely particular about the spelling of their names, and make every effort to follow individual wishes in this respect. The man who spells his name "Brown" will be sadly put out if an "e" is attached to it, while a man who writes it with an "e" will be equally put out if it is omitted. When considering that there are many Browns the task of the reporter in this direction will be appreciated. Even the most accurate reporter will sometimes make a slip, however, and by an extra "s," for example, change "Mr." to "Mrs." and give some old bachelor a wife and cause many smiles among the bachelor's friends and some unkind words from the bachelor himself.

Then the reporter must be on the alert always. Besides the news she starts out particularly to get, she gathers much on the way. An awning at a front door, or the presence of a florist's wagon probably means a reception which she has failed to hear of, and so she diligently inquires when she sees these unusual signs. She must be able to take her notes amid great confusion, for often she arrives in the middle of preparations for the event, and is thankful to get a word in edgeways.

Finally, after much labor, and many vexations of spirit, she goes back to her office and turns into "copy" the information she has obtained. She must, of course, be able to write rapidly and well. Then she goes home and among her own friends and books, and later in a sound sleep, forgets the existence of "society."

Emperor William's Employes.

Berlin Letter Chicago Record.

There are 1,500 people upon the Emperor's list of employes, including 350 female servants, who are engaged in looking after the twenty-two royal palaces and castles that belong to the crown. Their wages are small. The women receive not more than $12 a month, and the men servants, who number over 500, from $15 to $25 a month. Most of the palaces and castles are in a sad state of decay. The Emperor himself seldom uses more than three or four of them. The rest are occupied by his relations and dependants, who number a hundred or more, and are nearly all supported from the royal purse. His private fortune is estimated at $25,000,000, the greater part of which is represented by landed estates. He has forty-eight farms, fourteen forests, eight vineyards and owns the royal porcelain factory near Berlin, but his revenues from this property do not amount to more than $1,000,000 a year. The income from several of the estates goes directly to his brothers and sisters. Prince Leopold, a second cousin, is much richer than the Emperor. His wealth was inherited from his grandfather, Prince Carl, a brother of the old Emperor William, who was a miser and a keen business man, and amassed an enormous fortune.

Bicycle Etiquette.

Chicago Post.

"I understand he was expelled from the bicycle club in disgrace."

"That's right."

"What was the trouble?"

"Conduct unbecoming a self-respecting wheelman."

"What did he do?"

"Why, in approaching a crowded crossing once he so far forgot himself as to ring his bell before he hit his man."

Friends' Yearly Meeting, Plainfield, Indiana.

The Vandalia line will sell tickets at one fare for round trip, September 15 to 23, inclusive. Tickets good returning to and including September 24. Train leaving at 7:20 a. m. Sunday stops at Plainfield.

W. W. RICHARDSON, D. P. A.

Chattanooga and Return.

Friday and Saturday, September 17 and 18, $5.65 round trip, account Chickamauga dedication. Trains leave 4:15 a. m. and 2:45 p. m.

Art Linen Department

Monday we invite you to the opening of this department, which has been enlarged to double its former size, and showing the most complete line of Art Novelties in exclusive decorations in embroidery work. Dozens of commenced pieces, giving you an idea as to shading and new stitches. New effects in art panels. Thousands of Doilies and Center Pieces in Renaissance, Mexican, Swiss and German work, also Roman and Spoechtel Covers, Scarfs and Center Pieces in confined patterns. Malino Renaissance Center Pieces and Doilies, also complete line of Hemstitched Lunch Cloths, Tray Cloths in plain and stamped, all at very low prices.

Special For Monday

Hemstitched Tray Cloths and Squares, stamped, worth 45cts and 50cts; choice for..... 23cts

20-inch hand-made Renaissance Center Pieces, worth $2, for..... $1.19

Roman Table Covers, 32 inches, $1.50 quality, for 87cts

H. P. Wasson & Co

Do You Need Money?
We make loans to salaried people on their individual notes, without indorsement or collateral. Business strictly confidential. MERCANTILE DISCOUNT CO., room 4 Lombard Building, 34½ E. Washington st.

We Sell Watches
at right prices. BERNLOEHR'S, 9 Pembroke Arcade.

Fall Suitings Are Beautiful.
Prices now $20 to $40. L. MUELLER, 31 N. Illinois st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

Elegant Trap Harness,
Solid nickel and brass trimmed, $22. TECHENTIN & FREIBERG, 14 N. Delaware.

Dr. Smythe, Dentist, 529 Stevenson Building.

Special Railroad Rates.
Lowest rates to all parts of the West, East, North or South. If you are going to travel, inquire for rates and route. WEBB'S TICKET OFFICES, 5 and 128 S. Illinois st. 'Phone 250.

Anti-Acid work at Acme Laundry.

Nickel, Copper and Brass
plating. J. C. DUNN, 63 N. Illinois st.

Great Bicycle Bargains.
BIRD & CO., 29 E. Market st.

Coppock Bros., Wall Paper
in every grade. 15 Pembroke Arcade.

See our 50c whalebone whips. STRAWMYER & NILLIUS, 17 Monument Place.

Dentist—Mary C. Lloyd,
19 Fletcher's Bank Bldg. Painless extraction.

To Cure Headache in Half an Hour.
Take Globe Headache Capsules. Druggists, 25c.

Dr. W. B. Craig, Veterinary Surgeon
Dogs treated. Office Wood's stable. 'Phone 1097.

Fall Suits and Suitings.
See JONES, 95 S. Illinois st.

Sewing Machines.
Everything for all kinds of sewing machines at the White sewing machine office, (new No.) 332 E. Washington st. JOS. C. PFLEGER.

Teeth Filled Without Pain
By the Hale method, which is guaranteed to be perfectly harmless and efficient in every instance. C. C. EVERTS, M. D., Dentist, 8½ N. Pennsylvania.

The Latest Wall Paper.
ROLL'S, (new) 203 E. Washington st.

Fine Fall Fabrics.
Fine fits. ROSBERG, Tailor, 27 N. Pennsylvania st.

They Are Still in the Lead.
Flanner & Buchanan, (new No.) 320 N. Illinois st., between New York and Vermont. Leading funeral directors. First-class equipments and best general service.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup the best remedy for their children. 25c.

Feed your horse JANES'S dustless oats.

Greatest Luxury for the Money.
Sterilized sweet cream in pint bottles, retailed from wagons. Keeps sweet for days Try it. R. W. FURNAS, 212 and 214 N. Pennsylvania.

Teeth—Teeth—Price $3.50.
Fifty sets teeth, guaranteed to fit; price, $3.50. GREEN, Stewart Place, corner Ohio and Illinois sts.

I. O. O. F.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 20 to 25.
The I., D. & W. railway will sell tickets September 18, 19, 20 and 21, good returning until September 27, at one fare for the round trip, account Sovereign Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. Two trains daily, with through sleeper and parlor cars on night train. No change of cars or lay-overs at night by this route. Tickets and full information at city ticket office, No. 2 W. Washington st., corner Meridian, or Union station.

BIG FOUR EXCURSION.

BIG FOUR EXCURSION.

Benton Harbor and Return. $4—Round Trip—$4.
Wednesday, September 22. Trains leave Indianapolis 6:35 a. m. and 11:15 a. m. Tickets good returning ten days.

$2—CHICAGO AND RETURN—$2

Saturday, September 18, 1897, Via the Lake Erie & Western Railroad—New All-Rail Route.
Special train of coaches, sleepers and free chair car leaves Union station 11 p. m. Arrives Dearborn-street station, Chicago, Sunday, September 19, 6 a. m. Returning, special leaves Dearborn station 11:30 p. m., Sunday, September 19. Arrives Indianapolis 6 a. m., Monday, September 20. Secure checks for chairs and berths at once, at 26 S. Illinois st. Tickets and full information at above number, Union station and Massachusetts-avenue depot.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES

To Columbus, Ohio. $3.60—Round Trip—$3.60. Sept 21 and 22.
Account meeting Union Veteran Legion. Call on ticket agent, No. 48 W. Washington st., or Union station.

W. W. RICHARDSON, D. P. A.

BIG FOUR EXCURSION.

Springfield, Ill., and Return.
Account Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. $5.75 round trip—$5.75. Special train Monday, September 20, 11:20 p. m. Call at Big Four offices.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Columbus, O., and Return.
September 20, 21 and 22. $3.60—$3.60. Account U. V. L. and Army of the Cumberland. Special train Monday, September 20, 11:15 a. m.

BIG FOUR EXCURSION.

Cincinnati, O., and Return.
Sunday, September 19. $1—round trip—$1. Special train 7:30 a. m.

FAC-SIMILE signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER is on the wrapper of every bottle of CASTORIA.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DEPOSIT BANK

The People's Deposit and Loan Institution, old No. 62, new No. 110 East Market street. Not a building and loan association, but deposit bank and loan institution. Safer than a national bank. Deposits received subject to check. Deposits on time net depositor 6 to 8 per cent. Money loaned exclusively on real estate. Do not deposit your money or make a loan until you investigate our institution. It also acts as trustee, agent, attorney in fact, etc.

An Earthquake
In the realm of thought is to be produced by each issue of the
SALEM HOOSIER,
A JOURNAL OF UNIQUE THOUGHT.
"The Shortest Possible Language,"
is the leading subject for October. 20 cents per year. Issued quarterly at SALEM, INDIANA.

For Beauty,
For comfort, for improvement of the complexion, use only POZZONI'S POWDER; there is nothing equal to it.

Minds and Money

Keen, artistic minds, alive to the possibilities of cloth and color, designed our boys' clothing.

Money was not wanting to carry out in perfection the designs. Result:

Our Boys' Fall Wear

bears the palm for handsomeness; for style, for wear and for worth. And it is sold at manufacturers' prices, by the manufacturers, at

The When

Balcony Concert by the When Band this evening. Programs free in the store.

A New Through Car Route To Colorado
VIA OMAHA, LINCOLN AND DENVER

OBSERVE THE MAP

Palace Sleeping Cars Leave Chicago

EVERY NIGHT AT 10:00 O'CLOCK.

VIA THE

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

For time-tables, tickets and sleeping berths apply to nearest ticket agent or address GEO. H. HEAFFORD, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Peter F. Bryce is still an advocate of QUALITY, and manufactures but one grade of cracker. Be sure BRYCE is stamped on each cracker you buy, for it insures you against a poor article.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND—TO DAY 2 p. m. 8 p. m
Bring the children THIS AFTERNOON.
HANLON BROS' Gorgeous Fair Week Spectacle
SUPERBA
Filled with new scenery, illusions, tricks, transformations, charming ballets and a variety of high-class specialties.
PRICES—Night: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Matinee: 25c, 50c. Seats at the Pembroke.

TOMLINSON HALL—To-Night
Daily 11 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 8:30 p. m.—LAST THREE PERFORMANCES.
Dan A. Stuart's Marvelous Veriscope
CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS CONTEST
Every detail of the great battle shown to the life, and all the exciting scenes and incidents before and after.
PRICES—Night: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Day: 25c, 50c. Seats at the Pembroke.

EMPIRE
Entrance, corner Delaware and Wabash.
MATINEE AT 2. 10c, 15c, 25c. TO-NIGHT AT 8. 15c, 25c, 50c.
WEBER & FIELDS'S
Vaudeville Club Burlesquers
10—BIG SPECIALTY ACTS—10
20—PRETTY YOUNG LADIES—20
Next Week—MIACO'S CITY CLUB.
(Change of program last half of week.)

KISSEL'S GRAND CONCERTS DAILY Every Afternoon and Night 2
Ladies' Orchestra. 12 Soloists. Admission, 25c, including dancing.

$5 MEN'S SUITS ALL-WOOL.
THE GLOBE CLOTHING CO.
S. W. Cor. Washington and Delaware Sts.

NEW PARK--3 Days Only

BEGINNING MONDAY MATINEE

Tony Pastor's

Elegant Company

Greatest Vaudeville Organization In the World

Watson and Hutchings, Maud Raymond, Ed Edwards, Elinore Sisters, Edwin Latelle, The World's Trio, Bomes and Sisson, The De Phillipis, George Austin, Albertus and Weston, and TONY PASTOR. Every One a Star Act.

A HIGH-CLASS, REFINED PROGRAM

Prices—10c, 20c, 30c. Matinee daily. A good reserved seat, Mezzanine floor, for 10 cents.
Everybody goes to the Park. Seats at the Pembroke.
Thursday—"THE BROADWAY GIRL."

Dainty, Stylish PARLOR EFFECTS.
New Ideas In Reception Hall Decorations.
MURAL DECORATIONS
Draperies to match all of our Wall Papers.
SCHLEICHER & MARTENS
18 and 20 N. Meridian St.

The Marion Trust Co.
MAKES first mortgage real estate loans at low rates of interest
BUYS and sells first mortgage and collateral securities.
TAKES entire charge of real estate.
ADMINISTERS trusts of all kinds.
PAYS 4 per cent. interest on deposits of $1 and upward.
Offices, No. 1 E. Market St.
Rental, Real Estate and Insurance Department in Basement.

DR. J. A. HAMILTON
DENTIST
Stevenson Bldg., 8th Floor, Room 833 Front

Peninsular
"The Name of Fame"
A stove with any other name is not the same--nor half so good—
PENINSULAR STOVE CO.,
Detroit. Chicago. Buffalo.

Fancy Prices
don't make good flour. The BEST flour—
PRINCESS
is sold at a reasonable price. Every package guaranteed.

Your Photograph For One Cent
COME ONE! COME ALL!
For the next 15 days we will make Fine Photos for ONE CENT each. This is no humbug, no bluff, but real genuine Photos. BEGINNING TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
ReX STUDIO
Over 79 and 81 (old number) Mass. Avenue, Indianapolis.