NO RECORDS BROKEN

Directum Trotted in 2:06 3-4 and Flying Jib Paced in 2:08.

Challenge from Mascot's Owner—Running Races and Ball Games—Windle Defeats Sanger.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 23.—The great event to-day on the St. Joseph track was the effort of Directum to lower the world's trotting record of 2:04. The track was heavy, which prevented the record being broken. Kelly nodded for the word at the second score, and the great horse flew to the quarter in :32½. Kelly let him out another peg, and the half was passed in 1:03. The three-fourths pole flashed by in 1:35, and down the home stretch he flew, making the mile without a skip or break in 2:06¾. Flying Jib also made another effort to break the world's pacing record, and went the quarter in :33½, half in 1:07¼, three quarters in 1:37¾, and the mile in 2:08. Twenty thousand people attended to-day. Results:

Unfinished 2:23 trot; purse, $2,000. Bether first, Brazil second, Chimes Boy third. Best time, 2:20.

2:25 trot; purse, $2,000. Aunt Delilah first, Alameto second, Terrace Simmons third. Best time, 2:21½.

2:30 class; pacing; purse, $2,000. May Marshall first; Jelpa Burns second; Ed Easton third. Best time, 2:15¾.

Three heats were trotted in the 2:28 trot; stake, $2,000. Lady Roberts won one, Charlie C. one and Courier two heats. Best time, 2:17¼. Postponed until Monday.

Two heats of the yearling trot, $625 stake, resulted one each for Ataline and Pansy McGregor, and the race went over until Monday. Best time, 2:38.

Closing Races at Covington.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COVINGTON, Ind., Sept. 23.—The fair closed here yesterday, after having everything possible, it seemed, to contend against. The attendance has not been as large as usual, and consequently the association will lose money this year, but every dollar of premiums will be paid. The races did not all finish last evening, the two running races being declared off. The result of the races yesterday was as follows:

2:20 trot; purse, $200. Kaffir won; Greenwood second, Lady Hill third. Three heats; best time, 2:30.

2:45 pace; purse, $200. Belle Hornet won; Guy Princeton second, Frank Rattler third. Four heats; best time, 2:25.

Three-year-old trot; purse, $200. Maud Halbert won; Lulu Girl second, Salamanka third. Five heats; best time, 2:36¼.

2:45 trot; purse, $200. Multum won; Boy Billy second, Argonaut third. Four heats; best time, 2:35.

The principal feature of the speed department this week was the wonderful feat of Gus, a five-months-old colt sired by Dan G., whose sire was Bald Hornet, dam Fancy by Billy Hoover, by Old Red Buck. The colt paced a half mile at the side of his sire, without a break, in the unprecedented time of 1:29¼, going the last quarter in :43¾. He is owned by E. L. Furr, of Veedersburg, and shows promise of wonderful speed.

Unpopular Betting Scheme.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—Frank Shaw introduced his new betting scheme at the fair grounds, to-day, and it was not well received by the public. Very little speculation was indulged in, and it is quite probable that it will be abandoned. Results of the races:

First Race—Six furlongs. Knickerbocker won; Burt Jordan second, Billy the Kid third. Time, 1:20.

Second Race—Six furlongs. J. W. Brooks won; Eau Claire second, Tippecanoe third. Time, 1:21½.

Third Race—Four furlongs. Sullivan won; April Fool second, Loftin, jr., third. Time, :52.

Fourth Race—One mile. Henry Owsley won; Al Orth second, The Rook third. Time, 1:50.

Fifth Race—One mile. Tom Kelly won; Out Cry second, Aeronaut third. Time, 1:49¾.

Sixth Race—Mile and one-quarter. Boro won; Chimes second, Bonnie B third. Time, 2:16.

Tobacco Stakes Won by Elizabeth L.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Three thousand people attended the races at Latonia today. The track was fast. Results:

First Race—Three-fourths of a mile. Empress Frederick won; Sis Olee second, Savon third. Time, 1:16.

Second Race—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Audobon won; Elizabeth H. second, Sister Anita third. Time, :56½.

Third Race—Mile and one-eighth. Ida Pickwick won; Clementine second, Faraday third. Time, 1:58¾.

Fourth Race—The Tobacco stakes; one mile. Elizabeth L. won; Captain Drane second, Pearl N. third. Time, 1:41¼. Value of stake, $1,235.

Fifth Race—Five-eighths of a mile. Ohio Belle won; Anthem second, Daneion third. Time, 1:02½.

Sixth Race—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Banka's Daughter won; Las Vegas second, Miss L. third. Time, :55¼.

Gravesend Winners.

GRAVESEND, N. J., Sept. 22.—The races here to-day were well attended. Results:

First Race—Six furlongs. Prince George won; Helen Nichols second, Tormentor third. Time, 1:15¼.

Second Race—Mile and one-sixteenth. Don Alonzo won; Coquette second, By Jove third. Time, 1:49½.

Third Race—The Neptune stakes; six furlongs. Frog Dance won; Rightmore second, Figaro third. Time, 1:15¼.

Fourth Race—The second special; mile and one-eighth. Tammany won; Sir Walter second. Time, 1:57¼.

Fifth Race—Six furlongs. Glen Glenmoyne won; Stonenell second; Sirocco third. Time, 1:13½.

Sixth Race—Mile and one-sixteenth. Beansey won; Michael second; Tigress third. Time, 1:49.

Challenge from Mascot's Owner.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—William Perry Taylor, of this city, owner of the world's champion pacer, Mascot, to-day issued a challenge to match his famous gelding against any pacer or trotter in the world for a purse of $2,500 a side. Mr. Taylor stipulates, however, that the match shall be at either the Buffalo or Cleveland tracks, and shall take place the second week in October. Billy Andrews, Mascot's driver, has sent word to Mr. Taylor that the Pittsburg race was won in a walk, and that Mascot was never so fast as now.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston Meets with a Snag, Losing Twice to Cincinnati.

The twilight of the baseball season of 1893 is fast setting down over the country and business confidence is just as rapidly returning. In the few remaining games to be played there will not be many changes from the present standing of the clubs. All the Eastern teams are now playing in the West and will finish the season there. Cincinnati is taking advantage of this to fatten her score, but the other teams are playing about even. Following is the table:

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Boston	82	40	.672	Cincinnati	60	62	.492
Pittsburg	75	47	.615	Baltimore	57	68	.456
Phil'd'lp'a	71	51	.582	St. Louis	55	71	.437
Cleveland	67	54	.554	Chicago	54	71	.432
New York	67	58	.536	Louisville	47	71	.398
Brooklyn	64	60	.516	W'shingt'n	41	83	.331

Yesterday's Games.

At Cincinnati—(Attendance, 3,000.)

First game—										H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1—6	9	1
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0—5	10	3

Batteries—Parrott and Vaughn; Stivetts and Bennett.

Second game—										H.	E.
Cincinnati	2	0	0	3	1	0	*	—	6	5	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	1

Batteries—Chamberlain and Vaughn; Gastright and Bennett.

At Cleveland—(Attendance, 1,000.)

										H.	E.
Cleveland	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2—5	8	3
Brooklyn	0	1	3	3	1	0	0	1	0—9	14	2

Batteries—Fisher and Zimmer; Daub and Kinslow.

At Chicago—(Attendance, 2,700.)

										H.	E.
Chicago	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—4	7	3
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	*—6	8	3

Batteries—Hutchinson, and Schriver and Large; Hawke and Clarke.

At Louisville—(Attendance, 2,300.)

										H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	*—4	14	0
Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—3	8	0

Batteries—Carsey and Clements; Stratton and Grim.

At Pittsburg—(Attendance, 1,200.)

										H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3	9	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2	7	1

Batteries—Terry and Mack; Esper and McGuire.

At St. Louis—(Attendance, 2,116.)

										H.	E.
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2—7	9	2
New York	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0—5	12	4

Batteries—Clarkson and Cooley; Rusie and Milligan.

Second game.

										H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0		0—2	4	1
New York	0	0	0	2	0	3	*		—5	6	4

Batteries—Gleason and Cooley; German and Wilson.

CLOSE BICYCLE RACE.

Sanger and Windle Finish a Mile Almost on Even Terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The international cycling meet of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Philadelphia was held this afternoon at Tioga, nearly 10,000 people being present. A magnificent race was witnessed in the one-mile international, for which Sanger and Windle were most fancied. This pair let the others make the pace until two hundred yards from home, when Sanger spurted and his club mate followed suit. They came tearing down the stretch without half a wheel's difference, and passed the tape so close together that it took the judges five minutes to decide on the winner, and they then awarded the race to Windle. Zimmerman only rode in one race—the two-mile handicap—and he had no trouble in winning it. Results:

One-third mile, international championship—Tyler won; Dyrenberger second, Bald third, Sanger fourth. Time, :43 2-5.

One mile; 2:50 class—Coates won; Measure second, Wyckoff third. Time, 2:57.

One mile; local handicap—Rich won; Wunder second, Marriott third. Time, 2:29.

One mile; invitation handicap—Taylor won; Brandt second, Titus third, Bald fourth. Time, 2:16 1-5.

Two-mile handicap—Zimmerman won; Kreck second, Titus third. Time, 4:40.

One mile; international championship—Windle first; Sanger second, Dyrenberger third. Time, 2:15 2-5.

Teemer Defeats Stephenson.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—At Creve Cœur lake to-day John Teemer, ex-champion sculler of America, defeated Charles Stephenson, champion of New Zealand, over a three-mile-and-return course, in 19:55. The race was for a purse of $2,000, and was close and exciting up to the last quarter, when Teemer drew ahead, and won by three lengths.

NEVER READ NEWSPAPERS.

Two Ignorant Ohio Farmers Victimized by "Green Goods" Swindlers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—"Oh, my $300," was the plaintive cry that Emil Meyer, thirty years old, a farmer from Williamstown, O., uttered when arraigned before Justice Ryan in the Police Court this morning. Jacob Kasper, who accompanied Meyer from his home, was also a prisoner, but less demonstrative than his companion. Yesterday afternoon, while policeman Peter Miller, of the second precinct, was on duty at the Cortlandt-street ferry looking for "green goods" swindlers or victims, the officer saw two well-dressed men coming from the ferry house, one of whom had a tin box half hidden under his coat. "They looked like country folk," the officer said, "and I asked them a few questions. Each told a different story and I took them to the station house. When we got there I told the sergeant about the cash box, and they refused to let us examine it. I took it from Meyer and opened it with a chisel, but when the lid flew open both prisoners almost fainted. The box was full of neatly cut slips of white paper. They broke down completely when they saw the contents of the box, and said they were farmers from Ohio. They gathered their $300 by hard work, and came to Hoboken on Thursday in response to a circular letter which they received three months ago from New York."

Meyer, who speaks with a German accent, said that he and his companion were met in Hoboken by a man who said his name was Johnson. He took them to Perth Amboy, N. J. When they reached a little store there, Meyer went inside, while Kasper stood outside. The deal was made very quietly, as Meyer was satisfied with the sample bills. He then came to New York to see the sights, and, at the ferry, Johnson gave him the box, which, he said, contained $1,500, for which Meyer paid $300. They had only reached this city when officer Miller accosted them. Kasper carried a revolver in his hip pocket, and this was taken from him. Justice Ryan held him in $600 for trial, for carrying concealed weapon, and discharged Meyer. Both men said they never read any newspapers, and had not heard of the "green goods" swindle.

At an early hour this morning the police captured a gang of "green goods" men on upper Third avenue and secured a large amount of their paraphernalia. The men gave their names as Walton Melward, Henry Randall, John Byrnes and Peter Shelle. They were all well dressed and respectable-looking men. They refused to say anything when arraigned, and were held in $1,000 bail for examination on Monday next.

THE STORY OF A FAILURE.

It Shows How the Thing Works When Money Is Short.

Chicago Post.

The story of a small failure—a small one, but the system is the same in many of the large ones. He had $25 due him, but he was short of ready cash. So he borrowed $5 of A.

The money was still due him, but he was short again. So he borrowed $7 of B and paid A the $5 that he owed. That made his credit good with A.

He did not get the $25 that was owed to him, as he expected, and was hard up again. He borrowed $10 of C and paid $7 to B. His credit was now first-class with both A and B.

The man who owed him the $25 put him off again, and he went to A and got $15, of which he gave $10 to C.

He borrowed $10 of B and $10 of C, and paid $15 to A, still further improving his credit. Then the man who owed him $25 paid him $5 on account. Of course he couldn't pay either B or C with that, and before he had figured out just what he would do in the matter he had found another use for the $5.

Failing to get the remaing $20 when promised, he got $15 from A and $10 from D, thus working in a new creditor. Of course he paid B. and C with that.

Next he tried B and C each for $15, paid the $25 he owed to A and D, and then received $5 more on account from the man who owed him.

At this juncture D discreetly dropped out on the ground that he needed all the ready cash he had, and A said that $10 was the most he could afford to loan on account of increased personal expenses. Ten dollars wouldn't pay either B or C, and when he figured out his financial standing he found that his books stood about as follows:

	Dr.	Cr.
X	...	$15
A	$10	...
B	15	...
C	15	...
Total	$40	$15

Then he failed, and somehow he felt that there was something wrong with the financial policy he had pursued, especially as X left the city without paying the $15. The failure didn't get into the courts, but it was a failure, nevertheless, and many a larger concern has failed from similar causes.

Wise People Marry.

Philadelphia Record.

The people of marrying age who do not get married disturb the harmony of creation. They think they are wiser than Moses, but the laws of nature may be relied upon to cover them ultimately with defeat and confusion.

MITCHELL WILL FIGHT

He Has Signed an Agreement to "Box" Corbett for $40,000.

The Contest to Take Place at the Coney Island Athletic Club, Between Dec. 5 and 20.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—At the Hoffman House, this afternoon, Charles Mitchell signed articles of agreement with the Coney Island Athletic Club to box James J. Corbett for the championship of the world and a purse of $40,000, on or about Dec. 18 next. The articles will be taken by Judge Newton to Asbury Park, to-morrow. Corbett is in training there. Corbett's signature will then be attached to the articles.

After the signing of the articles at the Hoffman House, to-day, Mitchell expressed himself as being thoroughly satisfied. "I came here on business, as I stated upon my arrival," he said, "and that business was to settle, once for all, the question of supremacy between Corbett and myself. When I came here and expressed a preference to fight in New Orleans, the people set up a hue and a cry that Mitchell was only bluffing, and the 'I told you sos,' were as thick as molasses. Now they can see for themselves whether I was bluffing or not, and that I'll be on hand on the night of the fight, and I'll be there to do the best I can. If Corbett licks me, I'll say so; but if he does, he'll do harder fighting than he has ever done before."

Mitchell seemed in good spirits, and is certainly looking like he was taking good care of himself. He says he is taking daily exercise, and shall soon settle down to do good, hard training. When asked if he and Hall had put aside the memory of their recent trouble in England he declined to say anything further than "Did not you see Hall and I sitting at the same table in the cafe?"

The articles which Mitchell signed do not differ in any essential respect from those signed by William A. Brady, representing Corbett, in the Coleman House, July 12, except that this clause, referring to the original articles signed in February, was eliminated:

It is distinctly understood that all of the conditions agreed to by the two principals in an instrument signed during the month of February, 1893, shall hold good in this agreement.

By striking out that clause, the original articles are now void. The new articles read as follows:

Articles of agreement made and entered into this 23d day of September, 1893, by James J. Corbett, heavy-weight champion of the world, of San Francisco, Cal., and Charles Mitchell, champion of England, of London, England, for a scientific glove contest of twenty rounds or more for a purse of $40,000, said contest to take place before the Coney Island Athletic Club, N. Y., on a day to be hereafter mutually agreed upon, between the 5th of December and the 20th day of December, 1893, under conditions hereinafter cited and mutually agreed upon.

The contest shall be contested strictly under the rules of the Marquis of Queensbury, which are to be followed by the official referee in every instance and particular, the winner to receive the full purse of $40,000 without reservation. The gloves shall be of not less weight than five ounces. The club shall name a referee and official time-keeper, the principals reserving the right to secure one time-keeper each.

The club herewith agrees to post with any responsible man the men may name, to be eventually agreed upon, the sum of $40,000, the same to be divided, share and share alike, in the event of the failure of the club to carry out its contract. The principals hereto agree to post for the club, with any responsible man, the sum of $5,000 each to insure the appearance of the men in the ring when called for, the same to stand as forfeit, in equal shares to the club and the men, in case of the default of one or the other of the principals.

Neither of them shall engage in any contest with or without gloves with any person before any club until after their contest before said Coney Island Athletic Club, or forfeit the sum of $1,000.

Hall Wants to Fight Fitzsimmons.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Jim Hall, the pugilist, arrived on the Paris to-day. He had intended to cross the Atlantic with Charley Mitchell, but was kept in London by business a couple of days after Mitchell sailed. Hall looks well. He weighs 182 pounds, or "thirteen stone," as he expresses it. "I came here," he said to a reporter, "for the express purpose of arranging a match with Bob Fitzsimmons. I am anxious to meet him, and will fight him to a finish for any kind of purse that he agrees upon, and at any place he desires—New Orleans or Coney island." Hall says he is interested in the coming Mitchell-Corbett fight, and may be called on to assist in making the arrangements. He says that he will probably settle in Chicago.

Solly Smith Confident.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Solly Smith, the California pugilist, who is to fight George Dixon Monday, passed through the city tonight on his way to Coney island. He was accompanied by Zeck Arnhams, Jack Oliver and his brother Seward. The little Californian looked to be in the pink of condition. "I shall give a good account of myself Monday night," he said, when asked for his opinion regarding the fight. Dixon is expected in town to-morrow afternoon from his training quarters. He will also go to Coney island. The men are to weigh in at 118 pounds Monday afternoon.

IN DARKEST AFRICA.

Experience of Mrs. May French Sheldon, the Female Explorer.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mrs. May French Sheldon, whose travels and explorations in the heart of Africa, as well as her accomplishments in the field of literature, have gained for her world-wide fame, arrived in the city yesterday morning and registered at the Southern Hotel. Mrs. Sheldon greeted a Globe-Democrat reporter who called at her room very pleasantly, saying that she was always glad to entertain a representative of the press.

"I just came down from Chicago this morning on a little private business of no interest to the public, and shall return tonight or to-morrow morning. I am going to come back, however, early in November, and shall give two or three dramatic recitals at one of the theaters here. My subjects will be my explorations and travels in Africa, and I shall have illustrations with each lecture.

"Well, I suppose you want me to talk about my experiences in and views of Africa and other matters in connection with my travels. Oh, I could talk and talk about those things," she continued enthusiastically. "I suppose you expected to find me a woman of a romantic turn of mind, but I am not; I am very practical in all my views. Most people think that I devote all my time to the project of exploring and civilizing the Dark Continent, and regard that as my one object in life. But that is a mistaken idea. I am at the head of a great publishing house in England, and publish my own books and other literature. That is my bread and butter. When I went on my travels through Africa I did it in a way that no other person ever did. I was under the patronage of no government, had no other white men or women with me, managed the caravan myself and paid every cent of the expenses of traveling and of my followers out of my own money. I did not spend a long time in Africa—only six months—but I passed eight years in preparing for the journey, studying the geographical and other features, acquainting myself with the various dialects of the people and planning the expedition, and I think my success was due to the fact that I clearly understood what I was going to do and knew how to do it. It has been said, however, that my accomplishments in Africa have advanced that country twenty years.

"There is but one way to civilize Africa, and that is to establish a system of manual training schools, and show the natives how they can benefit themselves. Leave all religion out of the matter. Go there with manual training schools, news, soap and saws, establish a "saw mission," and don't try to civilize them by converting them to this religion or that. This is what I have said time and time again, and this is what I think to be the correct theory. I went to Africa to disprove the idea that God would create one kind of people in one part of the world and another kind in another part. They are all His children. It is the conditions which make them different. You cannot imagine what terrible outrages have been committed there under the guise of religion and civilization. The country belongs to the aborigines and their rights should be respected. Yet people go there—they may be called treaty makers—and present papers to the natives for their signatures. They do not understand what these papers mean, but when the newcomers claim the land by reason of these treaties, and seek to make these poor people obey all their commands, have they no right to object? Supposing in this country I should go to a house, present a paper to the occupant by which I was to become master and rule the household, do you think I should be very kindly received?

"Self-preservation is one of nature's first laws, and these natives—I will not allow them to be called savages—are more closely adhered to that principle than are other races. Living as they do in a wild land, subject to the attacks of wild and ferocious beasts, this is a necessity. It becomes nature with them that they should be always on the defensive and ready at any time to fight for their lives. The great mistake that has been made by those who have sought to conquer and civilize that wild country is the ignoring of this right of the natives to patriotism. In civilized countries this is considered the prime right and duty of the people. It is so petted, and nurtured, and instilled into the hearts of children that they grow up to be loyal citizens of their country. Yet these Africans are denied that right. They are made subservient and expected to become worshipers and followers of some foreign government. No principles of love of native country are taught them. That, strange to say, is also the case with the Indians in our own country here.

"My expedition did not make an exploration through Africa, killing natives without compunction. I conducted a peaceful expedition through savage lands, and I can say that not once was any affront or insult offered to me while among the natives. And even further, during all my time there, though the natives were almost entirely nude but for ornaments of various kinds, I did not see one act of indecency. That is saying a great deal. Being a woman and the only white person in the expedition, I, perhaps, had advantages which other explorers did not possess. I did not show any fear, and that, perhaps, also aided me. Going as I did right into the homes of the native families, and being familiar with the dialects, I was able to gain a true insight into their mode of life and know what they are and what they can be made to be.

"Commerce, which rules every land, should be introduced there. The country has a wide field for it. The people are excellent tradesmen and know the true value of what they barter or sell. When they make a price they stick to it and will not back down. Among other discoveries which I made there was wild cotton. This is considered a find of great value. I think it would be a great benefit to the natives and to the missionaries who are laboring for their civilization if some educated colored Americans were sent to Africa. They could accomplish great work.

"Do I intend to go back to Africa? Yes, I shall make another expedition, but just when I cannot say. It may be at the end of the year. When I go again, however, it will be in a different way. I shall go under the patronage of some government, and, as I want to visit the regions of the Congo, it will probably be under the Dutch or Belgian. I am going to devote my time meanwhile to lecturing in this country. It is strange, by the way, that so many people think that I am a foreigner, while the fact is I am an American by birth. I have lived most of my life in Europe, and perhaps that, in connection with my accent, accounts for this mistaken idea."

NOT SO DANGEROUS.

Why the Old Time Sulphur Match Is Still So Popular.

Kansas City Times.

"Man in No. 68 wants some parlor matches. He says these eight day sticks are a confounded nuisance," the bell boy said to the clerk in one of the hotels yesterday.

"Tell him he'll have to get along with the old style match," answered the clerk. "The insurance companies don't allow parlor matches in the rooms."

"Yes, that's a fact," he continued, in answer to a surprised questioner. "Insurance policies of nearly all companies prohibit the keeping and use of parlor matches in any part of a hotel, but they are generally kept in the offices because they are in greater favor and more convenient than the sulphur match, and the requirements of the policy is to that extent overlooked by both its holders and the issuing company. There isn't much chance for an accidental ignition of a parlor match to do much harm in a hotel office, but they are dangerous things in rooms, where carpets or curtains or stray paper are liable to catch fire from them. They are not only easily lighted by accident, such as stepping upon them, but, as is not generally known, they often break out in flame from spontaneous combustion. You may judge how easily this is liable to happen by holding a bunch of them in the dark and watching the fume that continually arises from them. The sulphur match is not so dangerous in any of these particulars."

The Family, Pro and Con.

Harper's Weekly.

Family reunions seem to be growing very popular. They have been chronicled by the score in the newspapers this summer, and the increasing frequency of them may perhaps be taken as a sign of a growing interest among Americans in family stocks. In Virginia, and more or less generally throughout the South, people have been in the habit of acknowledging their cousins, and keeping some sort of track of them; but it used to be asserted down there that in the North blood was not much thicker than water, and that relationship was but a slender tie, to be recognized or ignored as expediency might direct. The North must be improving in that respect, and perhaps it is well that it is. The tendency of American institutions and of the conditions of life in this country for the last century has been to develop individualism to an extreme degree. Families have been systematically scattered. Some members have gone West, others have moved to town, and all have worked out their independent destinies as best they could. That is a good way; but there are advantages, too, of people of the same blood touching elbows and keeping one another in sight. A large family connection has its drawbacks, but it has its compensations, too. It involves a degree of mutual assistance that may sometimes be inconvenient to the more prosperous members; but it also involves co-operation which may be helpful to all the parties to it; and by creating new interests in people it helps to quicken one's interest in life. Life is no fun unless one takes an interest in somebody, and to be interested, not exclusively, but genially, in one's relations is a good plan, and is really no more trouble and costs no more than to be interested in people who are other people's relations. Family reunions, provided they are skillfully engineered and do not happen too often, may be pretty good sport, and people who keep out of them for fear of meeting poor relations whom they do not know are in reasonable danger of losing more than they escape.

True as Gospel.

Boston Journal.

Was ex-President Harrison very far out of the way, after all, when he predicted that the President would find it no easy task to drive his "wild horses?"

His Explanation.

Life.

She—Why were you so awkward and embarrassed when you proposed to me? He—Oh, I was trying not to look so cocksure of being accepted as I felt.

How Voorhees Leads.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Voorhees is leading the repeal forces in a good deal the same way that he led the Sons of Liberty against the Union troops during the war.

Will Not Go to New York.

The report that an Eastern syndicate had purchased a controlling interest in the Interstate Press Association, and would remove the general offices to New York, is denied by the officials. "Even if it had been sold," said one of them yesterday, "the headquarters would remain here. Indianapolis is the logical home of a news-gathering concern. Its central location materially lessens the expense of the business."

ONE OF THE BIG DAYS

Paid Admissions at the Fair Yesterday Were 213,438.

Odd Fellows, Indianians and Irishmen Will Swell the Attendance This Week—Knights of Honor.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The paid admissions at the fair to-day were 213,438. The events of next week will doubtless attract thousands to the fair. It is expected that the number who will attend will be far in excess of any week heretofore. Tuesday is Odd Fellows' day. They will march into the grounds and hold forth for three days. Wednesday will be Indiana day, and the commissioners have been assured that ex-President Harrison, Gen. Lew Wallace and James Whitcomb Riley will be present. Friday the Irish will celebrate in appropriate fashion. Those who have the matter in charge have spared no pains to secure the best orators in the country. The Lord Mayor Shanks, of Dublin, has been invited and will be presented. Several well-known Irish orators residing here and in other cities are down for addresses. The fireworks for Irish day will be arranged especially in honor of the green isle.

A celebration by the Knights of Honor to-day was a fitting close of the week's events at the fair. The knights turned out in great numbers. The exercises of the day were held at Music Hall and included speeches by the leaders of the order. The fireworks at night were the most brilliant of the week. The bombardment of Fort McHenry was repeated on the lake front.

Odd Fellows' day at the exposition has been officially fixed for Sept. 26, but one day would not be sufficient for the accomplishment of the big programme that has been outlined for the triennial celebration of the order, and the White City will be in possession of the brethren for three days in succession. The first day will be marked by a parade of all branches of the order, including the Soverign Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Illinois. From all parts of the United States and Canada lodges of the order will come.

F. W. Peck, of the exposition directory, and chairman of the finance committee, says he has been placed in a false light by being credited as the leader of a movement to keep the fair open after Oct. 30. "On the contrary," said Mr. Peck, "I am opposed to extending the fair beyond the date fixed by Congress, and always have been. I know of no movement to keep it open in which any of the fair officials are interested. I sincerely hope the exposition will close at the appointed time." Director-general Davis, who has also been said to favor an extension, declares that he had also been misrepresented.

Proprietors of liquor-selling resorts near the fair were raided to-day and the proprietors fined.

Irish Visitors.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin, James Shanks, accompanied by the lady mayoress, Town Counselor Mayne and Mrs. Mayne, Florence O. Driscoll, M. P., and Arthur O'Connor, M. P., arrived this morning on the Cunard steamship Campania. They were met down the bay by Sergeant-at-arms James D. Cowell, of Chicago. The Irish party comes to America at the invitation of the Mayor and the municipal Council of Chicago to visit the fair and the city, and to take part in the ceremonies of celebrating Irish day next Saturday.

THE HALLS OF CONGRESS.

A Glance at Their History and the Lesson to Be Drawn Therefrom.

New York Sun.

On the 18th of September, 1793, President Washington, girt with a Masonic apron and holding a Masonic trowel, laid the corner stone of the national Capitol in the city that bears his name. The hundredth anniversary of this event has seemed to the Fifty-third Congress worthy of commemoration.

The foundation of the federal city was curiously involved in one of the most important pieces of legislation that came before the second session of the First Congress, namely, the assumption by the federal government of State debts incurred during the revolutionary period. The advantages that might be derived by a State from possessing the seat of federal government appeared very great at that time, perhaps greater than they would appear now. It thus turned out that in the sharp controversy over the bill for funding the State debts this partly related subject of the federal capital played a part. The conclusion reached was, in brief, that the seat of government should be removed from New York, where it then was, to Philadelphia, where it had been throughout the revolution until the meeting of a part of the Pennsylvania line in 1783; that it should there remain ten years and then, in 1800, be transferred to some site on the Potomac to be chosen by the Presidents.

During the recess that followed the termination of the First Congress Washington made a tour of the Southern States, and, with his customary promptness, took the occasion to select a site upon the Potomac river for the future capital of the Union. Virginia and Maryland ceded to the federal government the area required on their respective shores, and the work of preparing the ground began. It was practically a wilderness then, with a cottage here and there; but both the levels and the forest-clad hills showed its capabilities for its purpose. The District was then ten miles square, or one hundred square miles, but the portion south of the Potomac was returned to Virginia in 1846.

The site chosen for the Capitol was the brow of a plateau; the material selected, white freestone. The work was begun at the north wing, and it was there that Washington laid the corner stone one hundred years ago. That wing was completed and occupied in 1800. Many members of Congress were not specially eager to leave Philadelphia, with its social advantages, its libraries, and the other attractions of an old and large city, for a little village set up in the woods. Jefferson, however, was among those who were anxious to make the change. Under his administration, in 1803, the south wing was begun, and completed five years later. The center was not constructed until 1818, four years after the British, under Ross, had burned the interior of the wings during their raid upon the city. These wings were rebuilt in 1819, and the center finished in 1827, gave us the commodious and handsome building as we have it to-day.

When in the ceremonies various morals are pointed and lessons drawn, among them should be the need of such alacrity and thoroughness in pushing on the defense of the coasts that the humiliation which befell the Capitol in 1814 may not be possible again in these days.

Beware the Cure-All Certificate.

Bradford (Pa.) Era.

A traveling medicine company went into Clearfield county not long ago and stocked that county up with their cure-all. Then they set about to get certificates of its healing powers. One man, who received $5 for his interest in testifying to the merits of the medicine, had his picture printed in a book of testimonials over his signature and with a story saying he was a sound and well man from the use of the medicine. Some kind neighbor found the certificate and picture as printed and being of a public spirit sent it to the Pension Commissioner at Washington in the hope of saving the government some money. In a few days the man who had certified to his excellent physical condition and perfect health received notification from the Pension Office that his name, which had previously been good for a quarterly stipend, had been dropped from the rolls.

Better than a Shoe Horn.

Electrical Review.

"Here's a good trick to know," said a man eminent in telephone circles. "I learned it from one of the English delegates to the electrical congress. We were both stopping at a friend's house in the suburbs, and were occupying the same room. I found that I had forgotten to bring a shoe horn, and asked the Englishman if he had one. 'No, I haven't,' he said. 'Why don't you use a towel?' 'A towel?' I replied. 'Yes, a towel. Here, let me show you. Take a corner of the towel, so. Lay the point in the heel of your shoe, so. Put your foot in as far as it will go, right on top of the towel. Now, grab the towel and pull up on it. See how easy your foot slides in? It's better than a shoe horn.'"

Another Evidence of Hard Times.

Chicago Record.

The coffin trust, at its meeting in Indianapolis yesterday, deplored the gloomy outlook in its business. If the coffin makers are sad, the undertakers cast down and the doctors in despair, what a really dreadful time people are having!

EDUCATIONAL.

SECOND SEASON OF

MR. ARENS'S

Children's Select Chorus

AND

Sight Reading Classes for Adults

Examinations at School of Music, corner Circle and Market streets, throughout September.
CHIDREN Saturdays, from 8-12 a. m.
ADULTS Thursdays, from 8-10 p. m.
100 Free Scholarships for children possessing very fine voices. Boys first chance.
Tuition per term of 4½ months, payable in advance: Children $2.50; adults, $5.
Come early to avoid rush.

$10 Three Months

Night School

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, etc. Oldest and Best. Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

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Elevator for day and night students. 'Phone 499.
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Girls' Classical School,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Twelfth year opens September 27. Prepares for all colleges for women. Boarding pupils received into the school residence. THEODORE L. SEWALL, MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., 343 North Pennsylvania street. Catalogues mailed upon request.

C. E. KREGELO & WHITSETT

FUNERAL DIRECTORS,

125 North Delaware St.

TELEPHONE 564.

DIED.

HAMBURG—Mamie, only daughter of Ernst F. and Katie Hamburg, Saturday evening, Sept. 23, of diphtheria. Funeral from 113 Dougherty street, Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MEREDITH—John R. Funeral from residence, 16 Arch street, Monday, at 2 p. m. Friends invited.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—CORNER MERIDIAN and New York streets. Frederic E. Dewhurst minister. Morning service, 10:45; subject, "The World's Parliament of Religions." Evening service, 7:45. Sunday school, 9:30 o'clock.

Friends.

FRIENDS' CHURCH—CORNER DELAWARE and St. Clair streets. The Rev. Thomas C. Brown will conduct services at Friends' Church this Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock. Public are invited to attend.

SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENTS.

SOCIETY—K. O. T. M. INDIANA STATE CONvention, to be held at Indianapolis, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

[OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.]

Committees will meet visiting Sir Knights at the trains and escort them to Maccabee headquarters, Hotel English.

The convention will be called to order by the State commander, S. Zeltner, at 10 o'clock sharp. After a short session the convention will adjourn for dinner, to meet again at 1:30 P. M., in Hotel English Hall, on the Circle.

After convention adjourns the visiting Sir Knights will be taken in charge by the committee and escorted to the principal places of interest about the city, viz: The soldiers' monument, Fairview Park, State house, and especially the county jail, lunatic asylum and Crown