THE MAKING OF MONEY

HOW UNCLE SAM ISSUES AND CANCELS HIS CURRENCY NOTES.

Over $900,000,000 of his Paper Always Outstanding—Its Manufacture, Checks and Safeguards.

New York Sun.

Mr. Maurice L. Muhleman, cashier of the subtreasury, is an expert on Uncle Sam and his money matters. Mr. Muhleman has been the chief, next below the Assistant Treasurers, here in New York for years, and a Sun reporter asked him the other day for an interview as to all the wrinkles as to how money is made, how much has been issued in a given time, and all of the details of the money-making machine of the United States government. Mr. Muhleman replied:

"I observe an article going the rounds of the papers relative to the issue and redemption of Bank of England notes. The number of notes canceled daily is given at 50,000, and it is regarded as quite a large figure. But Uncle Sam, in the management of his paper money, cancels a good many more notes daily. It is quite probable that the number of notes destroyed daily has reached 200,000, since the average during 1893 was over 190,000, estimating 300 working days to the year. Our office here in New York alone has sent to Washington as high as 170,000 notes in one day. Of course, these notes are replaced by a like number or larger number, and so the issue department handles an equal volume of notes.

"During the fiscal year 1894 the number of notes of all kinds issued amounted to over 56,000,000, of an aggregate value of $441,000,000. To accomplish this tremendous issue of paper and its redemption when it has done its work among the people requires the labor of many hands and the exercise of great care. First the paper, like that of the Bank of England note, is of a special kind, and made only for the government at the mills of Crane & Co., Pittsfield, Mass. Only clean linen rags are used, and the distinctive fibre is put in as it is made. For awhile this fibre was not used, but it was found advisable to have it restored. A government representative is stationed at the mill, and sees that no paper of this kind is made except for the United States; to do this he has, of course, full supervision. The paper is turned out in sheets of a size to permit the printing of four notes on each. About 14,000,000 sheets were, therefore, required in the past fiscal year. These are forwarded after count from the mill to the Treasury Department, where they are counted and from time to time delivered to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the notes are printed from plates kept in the vaults.

"The Treasurer of the United States estimates from time to time what denominations and amounts of notes he needs, and the Controller of the Currency does the same for the notes of national banks. The paper is then issued to the printers, who receipt for the number of sheets and the plates they are to use.

"From this point onward the sheet begins to be treated somewhat as if it were actually money. The printing press contains an automatic numerical register recording the number of notes printed. A strict count is kept as the sheets pass through the various stages of wetting down, backprinting, drying, face printing, pressing, numbering and delivery to the Treasurer's office, where finally the seal of the treasury is placed upon the notes, and the four notes are separated, arranged numerically, and put up in packets of 100 notes, these in bundles of 1,000, and shipping packages of 4,000 notes.

A RECORD KEPT.

"A general record by the numbers of the notes is kept, showing to which treasury office or bank they are first issued; but no record of redemptions by numbers is kept, excepting in the case of redemption of fragments.

"The Bureau of Engraving and Printing employs about 1,350 people, but a large part of this force is employed on the work of printing internal revenue stamps. It is estimated that the cost of printing notes and stamps is $25 per 1,000 sheets, say 2½ cents a sheet; for notes the expense is considerably above this, as stamps are printed on only one side. Probably notes cost from 4 to 5 cents a sheet, or about 1 cent apiece.

"The national bank notes are delivered to the Controller of the Currency, who turns them over to the banks for signature by the officers and issue. The government notes, when shipped to a subtreasury, are paid out in exchange for larger ones or for government payments; and, when they have become defaced or torn they generally find their way into banks, from which the great bulk of old notes are received for redemption.

"As might be inferred, the handling of such a large volume of money is circumscribed by a great many checks and safeguards. The notes, when finished, are packed and placed in a large vault and held in reserve; each kind and denomination being stored separately and packages properly labeled and arranged according to the numbers of the notes. It is desirable that the notes be 'seasoned' six or eight weeks to permit the ink to dry thoroughly. Well-seasoned notes last longer under the same amount of wear and tear than those issued at once. Of course, an accurate record is continually kept of the stock on hand. The daily deliveries by the Printing Bureau and the withdrawals for issue are supervised by the officers representing the several offices interested. The Register of the Treasury, whose name appears on the notes, is as much interested as is the Treasurer to see that not more than the proper number of notes is issued; and the Secretary of the Treasury is equally interested to see that the laws limiting the issues are properly observed.

"To illustrate this especially, the law provides that there shall be no more than $346,681,016 of United States notes (or greenbacks) outstanding, so that the officers are permitted to issue daily only the exact amount which is canceled and destroyed each day. Therefore the same officers must be satisfied as to the amount redeemed daily. When the Treasurer's force of counters has concluded the count and assortment of a day's receipts of notes, these are cut in half longitudinally—after cancellation—one-half going to the office of the Register, where the notes are recounted, then a proper certificate is made out by representatives of the several offices, and destruction follows and is again certified to. Notes are now destroyed by being macerated or ground into pulp with certain chemicals.

"Unlike the notes of the Bank of England, our notes which come back to the treasury in a condition fit for further use are again issued. Thus it is estimated that the average life of notes is about three years. The ones and twos have shorter, but the hundreds, five hundreds, and one thousands much longer lives.

"The government issues at present three kinds of paper money: United States notes, or greenbacks; silver certificates, representing silver dollars on deposit, and treasury notes, authorized by the law of 1890. No new issues are really made now—only reissues; substituting new for old notes, and small for large denominations, or vice versa. Gold certificates were issued up to April 15, 1893; since that date, under the law of July 12, 1882, none are issued, nor reissued, the gold reserve having fallen below one hundred millions, at which point the limit under the law was reached. These gold certificates represent gold actually on deposit and payable on demand. There are now about $66,000,000 of these outstanding.

LIMIT OF ISSUE.

"The limit of issue of United States notes, as before stated, is $346,681,016; of silver certificates no more can be issued than there are dollars held in or brought to the treasury; on June 30, 1894, there were outstanding $337,148,594, and the treasury notes were on that date limited to not more than $152,584,417. We have thus a total government paper circulation, including the gold certificates, of over $962,000,000; besides these the national bank notes issued by banks under direction of the Controller of the Currency and secured by government bonds, which now amount to about $207,000,000, serve to supply the people with abundant paper.

"The number of notes of each denomination outstanding was on June 30, 1894:

1s	$28,520,180	500s	.....	$34,401
2s	14,178,692	1,000s	.....	90,942
5s	47,153,267	*5,000s	.....	2,437
10s	29,595,369	*10,000s	.....	2,354
20s	12,011,795			
50s	854,627			$143,296,039
100s	851,972			

*Of gold certificates only.

"No national bank notes under $5 have been issued since 1878. There have been issued, in all, a total:

Of U. S. notes	$2,651,261,808 since 1862
Of silver certificates	979,180,000 since 1878
Of treasury notes	251,012,137 since 1890
Of national bank notes	1,831,932,755 since 1863
Of gold certificates	1,501,054,300 since 1863
Aggregate to June 30, 1894	$7,214,441,020

"The treasury employs a large force, principally women, to count the notes issued and redeemed, and some of these have become exceedingly expert in the detection of counterfeits. The existence of a good counterfeit is usually followed by the adoption of a new design or series of notes. Thus there have been six series of United States notes.

"Uncle Sam treats his many relatives quite fairly as to mutilated paper money. If three-fifths or more of the note is presented he will pay full value for it; on less than three-fifths, but clearly more than two-fifths, he pays one-half the face value; if by chance a portion of the note is destroyed by fire or otherwise, he will pay the full value if with the remnants the unlucky nephew will send him an affidavit showing the facts and containing a certificate of good character. Even if fire has apparently destroyed the note entirely, there is still a chance for help, because the paper is so tough that if care is exercised the charred note can be maintained almost intact, and in such case the experts can readily distinguish the kind and denomination of the note. Of course, the evidence of destruction must always be satisfactory, and, moreover, a remnant sufficiently large to identify it as a note must be forthcoming.

"Finally, notes may be sent to the Treasurer for redemption by registered mail, at the owner's risk, but free of registry charge. Postmasters are required to register free a letter inclosing such currency addressed to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., when the usual postage is paid. Returns in such cases are also made by registered mail at the risk of the owner."

LABOR AND KINDRED TOPICS.

List of Books in the Public Library Which Treat of These Topics.

The appended list is printed for the convenience of those who may desire to find readily books treating on the labor question and kindred topics. It will be found valuable for preservation and reference, and is as follows:

"Bibliography of Political Science." 1886. Political Science Quarterly. Supplement to Vol. 1.

Bowker and Isles—"The Reader's Guide in Economics, Social anl Political Science." 1891. R. R.

Ely, R.—"Socialism." 1894. Pp. 399-442. T 5597.

"Courses in Reading on Political Economy." 1883. The Critic 3: 106, 118.

"Political Economy and Political Science," a list of books by William G. Sumner. 1880. Library Journal, Vol. 5: 17.

"Owen and the Christian Socialists," by E. R. A. Seligman. Political Science Quarterly 1: 246.

"Socialism and Communism," reference list to books and magazine articles. 1885. Literary News, 6: 20, 50.

West, Theresa—Books and articles on the labor question in the Milwaukee Public Library. See Catalogue of Milwaukee Library. R. R.

Works on Political Economy. 1881. Literary World 12: 29. Also in Publisher's Weekly 19: 70.

Adams, H. C.—"Relation of the State to Industrial Action." 1888.....T2385
Ashley, W. J.—"Introduction to English Economic History." 2 v. 1888-93.....T1755
Atkinson, E.—"Industrial Progress of the Nation." 1890.....T5243
Atkinson, E.—"Labor and Capital Allies, not Enemies." 1879.....T2200
Aveling, E. and E. M.—"Working-class Movement in America." 1891..... *
Baker, C. W.—"Monopolies and the People." 1889.....T2530
Barnes, W. S. ed.—"The Labor Problem." 1886.....T2216
Bolles, A. S.—"The Conflict Between Labor and Capital." 1877.....T2266
Brassey, Sir T.—"Lectures on the Labor Question." 1878..... *
Brassey, Sir T.—"On Work and Wages." 1883..... *
Brentano, L. J.—"The Relation of Labor to the Law of To-day." 1891....T2296
Brentano, L. J.—"Hours, Wages and Production." 1894.....T2526
Cloud, D. C.—"Monopolies and the People." 1873.....T2570
Commons, J. R.—"The Distribution of Wealth." 1893.....T2553
Cope, R.—"The Distribution of Wealth." 1890.....T2564
Driver, J. M.—"Samson and Shylock, or, A Preacher's Plea for Workingmen." 1891.....T2528
Ely, R. T.—"The Labor Movement in America." 1886.....T2335
Engels, F.—"The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844. 1877."....T2471
George, H.—"Progress and Poverty." 1888.....T4957
George, H.—"Social Problems." 1886....T4445
Giffen, R.—"Progress of the Working Classes in the Last Half Century." 1885.....T2520
Gilman, N. P.—"Labor Problem." (In Factors in American Civilization, 1893, p. 305-308.).....T4496
Gladden, W.—"Working People and Their Employers.".....T2550
Gunton, G.—"Wealth and Progress." *
Hale, E. E.—"Workingmen's Homes." 1874.....T2461
Hawley, F.—"Capital and Population." 1882.....T2315
Hobson, J. A.—"The Evolution of Modern Civilization—A Study of Machine Production." 1894.....T2250
Howell, G.—"The Conflict of Labor and Capital." 1890.....T2286
Jervis, J. B.—"The Question of Labor and Capital." 1877.....T2276
Jevons, W. S.—"The State in Relation to Labor." 1887.....T2345
Kaufman, M. and Others.—"Socialism, Labor and Capital." 1890.....T5788
Lalor, J. J.—"Cyclopaedia of Political Science, Political Economy," etc., 3 v. 1884.....RR
Larned, J. M.—"Talks About Labor." 1876.....T2305
Lowell, J. S. ed.—"Industrial Arbitration." 1893.....T2532
Mallock, W. V.—"Labour and the Popular Welfare." 1893.....T2295
Marx, K.—"Capital." 1891.....T2119
Newcomb, S.—"A Plain Man's Talk on the Labor Question." 1886.....T2226
Pidgeon, D.—"Old World Questions and New World Answers." 1885.... *
Powderly, T. V.—"Thirty Years of Labor—1859-1889." 1890.....T2335
Rae, J.—"Eight Hours for Work and Wages." 1894.....T2555
Rogers, J. E. T.—"Six Centuries of Work and Wages." 1884.....T2582
Ruskin—"Fors Clavigera; or, Letters to Workingmen and Labourers of Great Britain." 1881-1884.....T2560
Schloss, D. F.—"Industrial Remuneration." 1892.....T2562
Schoenhof, J.—"Economy of High Wages." 1892.....T2552
Schoenhof, J.—"Industrial Situation and the Question of High Wages." 1885.....T1820
Schaffle, A. E. F.—"Theory and Policy of Labor Protection." 1893.....T2316
Schulz-Gaevernitz, G. Von.—"Social Peace." 1893.....T2463
Smyth, S. P. N.—"Social Problems." 1885.....T2395
Somers, R.—"The Trade Unions." 1876..T2481
Sumner, W. G.—"Wages." (In his Essays in Political Science. 1885.).....
Thornton, W. T.—"On Labour." 1870..T2375
Toynbee, A.—"Lectures on the Industrial Revolution of the 18th Century in England." 1884..... *
Walker, F. A.—"The Wages Question." 1876.....T2580
Wells, D. A.—"Recent Economic Changes." 1889.....T1911
Wright, H. B.—"A Practical Treatise on Labor." 1871.....T2236

In fiction, illustrating labor and social problems, the library contains:

Bellamy.—"Looking Backward." 1888.. A637
Besant.—"All Sorts and Conditions of Men." 1882..... A740
Besant.—"Children of Gibeon." 1886.... .....A742—A743
Black.—"Sunrise; a Story of These Times." 1881.....A818—F. S. 10
Bulwer.—"The Coming Race, or The New Utopia." 1871.....A1169—A1172
Burnett.—"Haworths." 1879.....A1267
Cross, (George Eliot.)—"Felix Holt, the Radical." 1869 .....A1990—A1991
Dickens.—"Hard Times." 1854.....A2368
Disraeli.—"Sybil; or The Two Nations." .....A2340—A2341
Fothergill.—"Probation." 1879 .....A2967
Gagneur.—"A Nihilist Princess." 1881 .....A3060
Gaskell, E. C.—"Mary Barton." 1848...A3104
——— "North and South." 1855.....A3106
Gissing.—"Demos; a Story of English Socialism." 1886 ..... *
Hay.—"Bread-winners; a Social Study" A3692
Hertzka.—"Freeland; a Social Anticipation." 1891 .....A3788
Howells.—"A Hazard of New Fortunes"—2v A4040
Keenan.—"The Money-makers; a Social Parable." 1888.....A4484
Kingsley.—"Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet." 1849 .....A4551
——— "Yeast." 1849.....A4560—A4561
Kouns.—"Dorcas, the Daughter of Faustina." 1884 .....A4661
Linton.—"The True History of Joshua Davidson, Communist".....A4895—A4894
Mallock.—"The Old Order Changes." 1886 .....A5188
Morris, W.—"News from Nowhere"...A5571
O'Meara.—"Narka, the Nihilist." 1887..A5885
Phelps.—"The Silent Partner." 1870...A8389
Reade.—"Put Yourself in His Place." 1870 .....A6420—A6421
Ward.—"Marcella." 1893..... .....A8303
Woods.—"Metzerott, the Shoemaker"..A8845

In magazine articles the list includes the following:

Davis.—"Life in the Iron Mills." 1861. Atlantic, 7: 430.
French. (Octave Thanet.)—"Communists and Capitalists." 1878. Lippincott, 22: 485.
Hale, E. E.—"Back to Back." 1877. Harper's, 55: 873.

—*Not in the library.

RACES FOR FIVE DAYS

THE STARTER'S FLAG WILL DROP IN INDIANAPOLIS TO-MORROW.

Robert J., the Holder of the World's Record, Will Pace—Other Big Attractions.

The fall meeting of the Indianapolis Driving Club, which begins to-morrow, in the number of entries of famous horses and the special events, promises to excel any meeting ever held in the West. Forty-three stables, including all the noted ones in the country, will be represented by 398 trotters and pacers, the greatest number ever entered for one meeting, and the three special events, in which, perhaps, there is the greatest interest, will include the efforts of Albatross (2:09¾ under saddle), Directly (2:10¾) and Alix (2:05¼) to beat their individual records, and in the first two cases the world's record, and the great match race between Robert J. and Joe Patchen for a purse of $5,000. There will be four class races each day for the five days.

The Indianapolis Driving Club is composed of a number of gentlemen who have put up many thousands of dollars for the purpose of giving Indianapolis a race track as good as any in the country and better than nearly all of them, and for giving two race meetings each year with the best horses obtainable. Their meetings thus far have been successful, so far as the speed and close contests are concerned, but not in a financial way, and at the close of each meeting they have been obliged to make good a considerable deficit. In spite of this rather discouraging condition of affairs, they decided to make this meeting, this week, the greatest one they have ever given, believing that they would be justified in doing so by the increasing interest in horse racing in this city, and the engagement, even at a large additional outlay, of great horses to go against time. The total purses offered for the meeting are in excess of $25,500, and it will take a very large attendance each day to bring the receipts up to anything like this amount. That such a patronage is well deserved is conceded by all who know the existing conditions of horse racing, and it is by no means an improbability that, should the coming meeting not be successful, the gentlemen of the driving club will think that they have sacrificed enough of their private means to encourage this form of sport in Indianapolis.

The first day of the meeting will be to-morrow, when the special event will be the appearance of the pacing wonder Albatross to beat his record of 1:00¼ for a half mile and 2:09¾ for a mile made at Lansing, Mich., last week. This is the world's record for a horse under saddle, but perhaps there would not be so great interest even in this if it were not for the fact that Albatross is ridden by Miss Edna Harris, a young girl but twelve years old and weighing but fifty pounds. It is a wonderful performance for a child to ride a horse at this high rate of speed, and wherever Albatross has gone he has proven to be a great attraction, as he doubtless will be here.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

The races to-morrow will begin with a stake race for 2:30 trotters for a purse of $1,000, and for which there are thirty-one nominations, and will probably be ten or twelve starters. Among the horses is Baron Jean, owned by Jesse Fletcher, of this city, Belva B., who has a record of 2:34¼, Dora H., Electric King, Eva Clay, Opellus, Lady Nelson, Inglenook and others. The second race to-morrow will be the 2:25 pacing race, which knowing ones think will be an easy victory for the famous Rubenstein, whose "mark" this season has been reduced to 2:09¼. Whirligig (2:10), Allegro (2:16¼), Monbars, Pattie, Sable Gift and other famous "sidewheelers" are in this race. The third race will be for two-year-olds eligible to the 2:50 class, for which there are thirty-two nominations, representing the best breeding establishments of the country. The outcome of this race is very uncertain. The fourth race, for 2:12 pacers, promises to be one of the hardest fought contests of the meeting. Among the entries are Star Pointer (2:13¼), Coleridge (2:11¼), Bullmont (2:12¼), Direction (2:14¼), Jack Bowers, Cambridge Girl and others.

On Tuesday Directly, the two-year-old pacing marvel, who lowered his own and the world's record as well at Chicago last week to 2:10¾, will make an effort for a special purse to beat that time, and it is very easily within the range of possibility that he will succeed in accomplishing it provided the track is in anything like good condition. The races for Tuesday include the 2:20 class of pacers, the 2:16 trot, the 2:30 pace and the 2:45 pace for two-year-olds, in all of which there will be numerous starters.

The star event on Wednesday will be the attempt of Alix, generally regarded as the coming queen of the turf, to beat Nancy Hanks's record of 2:04. Alix went a mile in the third heat of a race at Terre Haute in 2:05¼ and made the same time at Fort Wayne on Thursday of this week. On the Indianapolis track she should be able to do better than this.

RECORD OF ALIX.

Alix is now six years old. She is by Patronage, son of Patron, and her dam was Atlanta, by Attorney, a son of Harold, who was the sire of Maud S. (2:08¾), and of Lord Russell, the sire of Kremlin (2:07¾.) Patron, the grandsire of Alix, was by Pancoast, he by Woodford Mambrino, a son of Mambrino Chief. She is bred in the purple trotting lineage, carrying in her veins the blood that produced Maud S., Kremlin, Pactolus, So Long (2:13¼), and Patron, who was himself a race horse, trotting to a record of 2:14½. Alix has raced since she was two years old. At that age her owner, Morris J. Jones, was proud of her record of 2:30. As a three-year-old she won twenty-one heats at an average of 2:28 3-5, and took a record of 2:16½. That was better than Nancy Hanks at the same age. As a four-year-old she was driven by Jack Curry at Nashville in 2:10, which was four and one-half seconds faster than Nancy Hanks trotted at the same age. Last year as a five-year-old she began her career badly, being distanced in her first race at Buffalo. This was not her fault, but that of her driver. Jack Curry then took her agan, and after defeating Lord Clinton at Columbus, O., where she reduced her record, she won the free-for-all Columbian stake of $15,000 at Chicago in the greatest race ever trotted. She trotted the first heat in 2:07¾, the fastest ever trotted in a race. An unsuccessful combination was formed to beat her, but she won after a desperate battle of nine heats, occupying three days, and winning the fastest ninth heat, which she trotted in 2:09¾. This year she met defeat in her first race at Detroit, where the erratic Pixley beat her. The next week at Cleveland, where there was a good track, she defeated Pixley easily, trotting a third heat in 2:08. This year she has not been beaten, and is not likely to be.

The class races on Wednesday will be the 2:40 trot, the 2:35 pace, the 2:18 trot and the 2:22 pace, for all of which there are many nominations.

THE GREAT MATCH.

On Thursday comes the great match race between Robert J., considered the fastest horse in the world, and holding the world's record (2:03¾), made at Fort Wayne, Friday, and Joe Patchen, for a purse of $5,000. If there is a pacer that can beat Robert J. it is Patchen, and his owner is naturally very anxious to have him do it, as it would increase his value as a stallion many thousands of dollars. He is likewise confident that his horse can beat Robert J., and will make the effort with him here this week. It would not be surprising if in this race the record went away down to near the two-minute mark. On Thursday the regular races will be the 2:35 pace, the 2:21 trot and the 2:12 trot.

Four attractive races are provided for the last day of the meeting, next Friday, in addition to the second attempt of Albatross to lower his record. The most interesting, perhaps, of these is the free-for-all trot, for which the entries are Magnolia (2:10), Pixley (2:08¼), Walter E. (2:10), Ryland T. (2:11¼), Nightingale (2:10½) and Trevillian (2:11¼). The other races are the 2:22 trot, the 2:17 pace and the 2:27 race, and other extra attractions may yet be provided. The races each day will begin promptly at 1:30 p. m., and special trains of electric cars will run to the grounds every few minutes.

BUD DOBLE ON RECORDS.

He Thinks Nancy Hanks's Record Will Soon Be Lowered.

Bud Doble and Ed Geers, the most famous drivers of the age, are here for the race meeting this week. The latter is staying at the track, but Mr. Doble is at the Grand Hotel, where he was surrounded last night by a number of his friends, who were anxious to know his opinion of Robert J.'s wonderful performance at Fort Wayne Friday. "I am like everyone else," said he, laughingly. "I think it remarkable time, and that Robert J. outclasses everything in the pacing line I have yet seen."

"How about Joe Patchen?" was asked.

"Joe Patchen is a great pacer," replied the veteran driver, "but Robert J. outclasses him as well as the rest. He is a young horse—only six years old—and has a splendid future. I confidently expect him to chip off that fraction from his record before many days and make it 2:03 flat. He is capable of even better time than that, being young and strong. As a four-year-old he attracted the attention of the racing world, and now he has eclipsed all the records ever known. It wouldn't surprise me at all if he did a mile on your track here in as good or better time than the remarkable performance at Fort Wayne. The latter track I do not regard as especially fast, though Geers thinks it is, while the Indianapolis track is certainly very fast. It is my opinion that it is faster than Terre Haute, which is looked upon as a good one. So far as I was able to judge this evening, it is in good shape. Your association takes excellent care of it, and the coming meeting should see some records broken."

Mr. Doble was asked if he thought Nancy Hanks's mark of 2:04 would be beaten soon.

"I am confident it will," he answered. "There are four candidates I have in mind, one of whom I believe will lower the trotting record before the present season comes to an end. I will not name the four I mean, but they are all going close to the mark, and one of them will get under it one of these days. It is a question of a comparatively short time, I think, until a two-minute record will be put up for the crack horses to go against. You see we are constantly improving in the care of tracks, the styles of harness and sulkies, and above all in the breeding of horses. A two-minute mark, therefore, is not far distant."

"Will Nancy Hanks ever trot again?" was asked.

"I think not," replied Mr. Doble. "She was retired on her laurels some time ago to the breeding farm, and her progeny will, perhaps, electrify the world with their speed. She was bred to Arion (2:07¾.) Nancy is a wonder, but in this age of fast horses it takes even more than a wonder to hold the record very long."

The four horses referred to by Mr. Doble as candidates for the world's trotting record are, probably, Alix (2:05¼), Directum (2:05¼), Arion (2:07¾), and Pixley (2:08¼.)

He would not say what four horses he had in mind, but these are probably the ones. Fantasy, with a mark of 2:07, made at Fort Wayne the past week, is decidedly a "comer" and may make quite a strong bid for Nancy Hanks's laurels.

Mr. Doble has ten horses at the Indianapolis track, eight trotters and two pacers. The trotters are: Arion (2:07¾), Pixley (2:08¼), Ellard (2:11½), Ballona (2:11½), Prince Herschel (2:13), Judge Fisher (2:15½), and Axonite (2:17¼.) The latter is a three-year-old. The pacers are T. N. B. (2:11¾) and Direction (2:14½.)

Judges and Officials.

Robert Aull, of St. Louis, George C. Morrison, of Connersville, and H. M. Gilchrist, of Noblesville, will be the judges at the meeting this week. Harry G. Sells will be clerk of the course and Ed Dickerson patrol judge. The distance judge will be chosen to-morrow. The association will enforce its published condition in reference to the withdrawal of horses. If owners or drivers do not withdraw their horses by 7 o'clock the day before the race they will be fined 2 per cent. of the purse. As the first races are on Monday, horses not starting must be drawn to-night.

The pool selling will be in charge of Gatton & Larkin, who had the privileges at the July meeting. Three-heat books, an auction pool, and perhaps a pari-mutual machine will be operated. No gambling other than the betting on the races occurring at the track will be permitted. Nobody will be allowed on the track except on business, and the judges' stand will be protected from social callers.

As to Catchings.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Catchings, whose name will go rumbling down to history as the cuckoo whom Cleveland wrote "at," is a typical Southern free-trader. He fought bravely to establish the Confederacy of Calhoun while Cleveland was under the Buffalo bed, and he would uproot, if he had the power, every particle of "Republic legislation" from our statutes. He would fill Southern school books with stories of the patriotism of Southern fathers and cover the land of cotton with the monuments of men who died in the effort to destroy the Union. He is a Mississippi free-trader who regards a cotton hoe as the highest type of industrial and mechanical genius. Mr. Cleveland chose his man well, though it would have looked more heroic if he had turned his "hey-willy-wally" wail against Congress into the lap of "Fighting Bob" Evans.

Cause for Alarm.

Detroit Tribune.

"I will love you till death," he said in tones so vibrant that the very ground shook.

She viewed him with alarm.

"Is it possible," she asked, "that you are expecting to die so soon?"

As this happened at the seashore her fears were not altogether void of foundation.

Here Is Your Chance

If you want to get a Dress, Fall or Winter Wrap, Lace or Chenille Curtains, or anything in our line, take advantage of this great sale. Our buyers are in the East, and we must have room for the goods we are receiving. Everything goes at half price; nothing reserved. Come in and get your pick of the good things.

Dress Goods.

75c Columbia Suiting for	49c
75c Serge, all shades, for	49c
50c all-Wool Henrietta for	35c
25c Henrietta Cloth for	15c
45c Fancy Mixtures for	25c
$1.50 Broadcloth, all shades	98c
1½-yard-wide Broadcloth for	49c

Silks.

22-inch Satin Duchess for	59c
22-inch Satin Rhadame for	65c
$1.35 Black Armure Silk, 24 inch, for	85c
An elegant 24-inch Black Peau de Soie for	98c
$1 Fancy Striped Silk for	45c
45c Figured China Silks for	17½c
Yard-wide Black Silk, cheap at $1.25, for	85c
Yard-wide Cream Silk for	75c
75c Drapery Silk for	50c

Linens, Domestics, Etc

45c Towels for	25c
25c Towels for	17½c
35c quality Turkey Red, fast color, for	19c
15c Canton Flannel for	8½c
8c Canton Flannel for	5c
Syrian Cheese Cloth for	2¾c
Percale Shirtings for	3⅞c
Yard-wide Muslin, good quality, for	4⅞c
Unbleached Crash for	3½c
Blankets, regular $1 goods, per pair	55c
Sateen, 20c quality, for	12½c
Dress Gingham for	4⅞c

Notions.

Colored Mitts, worth 35c and 45c, for	23c
White Chamois Gloves, $1.50 quality, for	89c
A few sizes of our $1.25 Kid Glove for	69c
Ladies' 25c Silk Windsor Ties for	12½c
Ladies' 50c Tecks for	25c
Ladies' $1 Silk Vests for	45c
Feather Ruffs	25c
Men's $1 Laundered Shirts for	49c
Men's $1.25 and $1.50 Fancy Shirts, slightly soiled, for	98c
Men's $1.50 Night Shirts, to close out, for	59c
Men's 20c Tan Hose for	12½c
Men's Seamless Socks for	4½c
Men's 50c imported Hose for	25c
Ladies' 50c imported Hose, in Black and Tan, for	25c
Ladies' 60c imported Hose for	35c
Children's fast black 15c Hose for	10c
Odds and ends of 50c, 75c and $1 Corsets for	25c
75c Corset for	39c
3-inch Hair Crimpers for	3½c
Toilet Soap, per cake	1½c
15c Combs for	10c

Cloaks and Curtains.

All our Wrappers, Cloaks, Capes, Curtains to go at cost. If you need any of these articles come and price our goods. We can suit you. We have a full line of new fall Capes.

BROSNAN BROS

37 and 39 South Illinois Street.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

By Mail, to Any Address,

Two Dollars per Annum.

STRICTLY IN THE RACE!

Four Starters!

1st HEAT

Solid Oak Bedroom Suites,	$18.00
Ant. Cheval Bedroom Suites,	15.00
5-piece Oak Frame Parlor Suite,	12.95
Solid Oak Stands,	39c

2d HEAT

Solid Oak Rockers,	$1.49
5-piece Turkish Parlor Set,	25.00
Smyrna Door Rugs,	50c
Cocoa Door Matts,	25c

3d HEAT

All-wool Extra Super Ingrains,	45c
All-wool Extra Super Ingrains,	47½c
Best all-wool Extra Super Ingrains,	50c

COMPETITORS DISTANCED.

MESSENGER

LEADS ALL OTHER

HOUSE FURNISHERS

101 E. WASHINGTON ST.

13, 15 & 17 S. DELAWARE ST.

We close Monday, at 9:30 a. m., on account of LABOR DAY.