The New York Store

(ESTABLISHED 1853.)

THIS BUILDING

Is five years old to-morrow. To celebrate its birthday we are going to have the greatest

ANNIVERSARY SALE

In our history. Beginning this morning, splendid bargains for everybody.

Pettis Dry Goods Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

Magician Kellar to-night opens a week's engagement at the Grand. The complete mystery of his performances, in which Mrs. Kellar ably assists, has made Kellar a popular entertainer here. With the new features which he is advertised to introduce he should become still more popular.

Sixty people are required for the production of "A Bowery Girl," that opens the week at English's to-night. This is one of Harry Williams's best attractions. Clara Thropp, a clever soubrette, takes the title role.

The ever-welcome Sadie Hasson comes to the Park this afternoon for all week in "A Kentucky Girl."

"Two Old Cronies" opens at the Empire this afternoon for a half week's engagement.

All the local theaters have arranged for special city election bulletins to be read from the stage Tuesday night.

A Chicago critic calls attention to the fact that it is not always the most artistic work of the actor that makes the deepest impression on the popular mind. Theater goers invariably single out some especial feature of an artist's efforts and demand and redemand it, forgetting, perhaps, what to him is the more deserving. Edwin Booth, for instance, is credited with having played Hamlet as well if not better than any other actor who ever essayed the part, yet it has been said that Mr. Booth himself thought more highly of his Bertuccio in "The Fool's Revenge." Lawrence Barrett's Cassius in "Julius Caesar" was popularly believed to be his best performance, although Mr. Barrett once told some of his personal friends that in his judgment his Richelieu was the best thing he did. John McCullough's Virginius will probably live longer in the minds of his admirers than his Richard III, while McCullough was of the opinion that his performance of the hunchback monarch was deserving of the greater praise.

The rule applies without exception to performers in all branches of the dramatic art, particularly to those who sing or once may have sung. Maggie Cline has been on the vaudeville stage for many years, but it is unlikely if she will ever sing anything so popular as her first great success, "Mary Ann Kehoe." In despair she looked for equally popular material and seemed to find it in "Throw Him Down, McCloskey." But to-day "Mary Ann Kehoe" is the most popular song in her repertoire, and Miss Cline is personally of the opinion that at least ten songs she has learned and rendered since are better than her first big hit.

"Billy" Emerson, the veteran minstrel, is identified with the song beginning:

I feel just as happy as a big sunflower
That nods and bends in the breezes,
But my heart's as light as the wind
That blows the leaves from off the treeses.

Mr. Emerson thinks the popular taste at fault, for wherever he appears, no matter how excellent he may think his "turn" is, the auditors clamor for the sunflower song.

William Hoey will probably never be so pleasing to the public as when he sings "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." In all likelihood Mr. Hoey thinks his portrayal of the tramp better work than the singing of his well-known song, but the audience is distinctly disappointed when he fails to vocally describe the gentleman with the phenomenal luck at gaming.

Then there is Hughey Dougherty, who has been a black-face comedian for twenty years. He has entertained audiences with a hundred songs, but his "Sweet Evelina" is by all odds the best liked, and the announcement of his intention to sing that venerable ditty would draw ten auditors to one if he were billed to do his latter day work.

The case is the same with Thomas Q. Seabrooke. Mr. Seabrooke has played in the "legitimate" and standard dramas, and with success. He created Deacon Tidd, in "A Midnight Bell," and his performance was a surprise to farce-comedy audiences. He played "The Cadi," written by Bill Nye, and his methods were generally commended, but the song "The Prodigal Son" was the feature of the performance that made the great impression. Then Mr. Seabrooke took up comic opera. In "The Isle of Champagne" his best work, in his judgment, was the drunken scene and the tomb scene, wherein he recites the Joe Miller jokes, and, while they were well liked, it was the "Song of All Nations" that the auditors recall. In "Tobasco" he prided himself on producing some excellent effects as a comedian, but the song "Swim Out O'Grady" is what the theater-goers remember with the keenest delight. Apropos of Mr. Seabrooke and how "Swim Out O'Grady" pursues him, it may be said that wherever he goes he hears about that vocal effort, and is now inclined to regret he ever sang it. When introduced to some stranger the latter will make the customary remark incidental to an introduction, and then harry Mr. Seabrooke's sensibilities by laughing delightedly and declaring: "I've heard you sing 'Swim Out O'Grady.' That's a great song," and Mr. Seabrooke is forced to smile pleasantly while he mentally consigns O'Grady to the bottom of the sea.

Theodore Thomas, the great musical director, returned to New York last night on the City of Paris, after two months abroad. He met Saint-Saens, the French composer, in Paris. Mr. Thomas will open the Chicago Auditorium on Oct. 25. He remains there until spring. Signor Perugini was also on board.

Wants the Recipe.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Hello, Central!"

"What number, please?"

"Connect me with the City of Mexico! I wish to speak to President Diaz."

"Hello! Who wants the President of the Mexican republic?"

"Is that President Diaz?"

"Yes."

"This is President Cleveland."

"Ah! Good morning, Mr. Cleveland. Glad to see you at long range. Anything I can do for you?"

"Mr. Diaz, I want to ask you how many terms you have been acting as ruler of Mexico?"

"Well, I began in 1884, and have been at it ever since."

"Then you are in your fourth term now?"

"Yes!"

"Great Scott! When you have time, Mr. President, I wish you would write and tell me how you worked it. That is all. Good-bye!"

"Good-bye!"

A Wide-Open Town.

Terre Haute Tribune.

The Gazette wants to know if it can be possible that a prize fight is to take place on Thursday evening before the Terre Haute Athletic Club without interference from the city police. The Gazette does not ask for information. It knows that the prize fight will go on without interference. It knows that gambling of every sort is being openly carried on at a dozen places in Terre Haute this week without the slightest official objection. It knows, moreover, that so long as Governor Matthews's city administration remains in power things are likely to go on in the same way, and those sworn to perform their duty will go on violating their oaths of office.

Full.

Detroit Tribune.

"Yes," repeated his Satanic Majesty, "every room is full and the halls are full of cots. Will you inform that man Parkhurst once and for all that we positively cannot receive any further consignments for the present?"

CHURCH OF NO CREED

LINCOLN PARK CHAPEL DEDICATED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

About $800 Subscribed to Help Lift the Debt—Sermons by Rev. Messrs. Goodwin and Ellison.

The Lincoln Park Chapel was dedicated yesterday afternoon in the presence of a congregation that filled the little auditorium. The chapel being undenominational, or rather interdenominational, contained representatives from many of the North Side churches. Rev. E. M. C. Botterill, through whose evangelistic efforts the chapel was constructed, presided. The structure is a one-story frame, on Sixteenth street, between Talbott avenue and Delaware street. It has a main auditorium which will seat perhaps 200 people, and to the right is a small wing for the primary classes of the Sunday school. The chapel, which cost $1,300 is heated by furnace, and the seating is with chairs. It is nicely carpeted and has a piano. The exterior is very modest, but being the pioneer in the field north of Fourteenth street the people of that addition are evidently proud of it. At any rate they came out yesterday afternoon with sufficient good will in their hearts to subscribe about $800 to lift the debt of about $1,500. The entire property is worth about $3,500, and thus becomes established there the nucleus of a greater church as the population thickens. The lots were sold to the trustees by E. B. Martindale at $1,000 each, and he himself contributed one-half the amount to pay for them.

After an announcement by F. W. Douglas and a hymn "Praise Him, Praise Him," prayer was offered by Rev. Joseph Littell. A quartet of Mrs. Arthur Larsh, Mrs. E. E. Pray, Mr. C. Thomas and Mr. G. M. Spiegel sang "Consider the Lilies" and a portion of the Scripture was read. Mrs. Larsh and Mr. Spiegel sang a duet, "Rejoice in the Lord."

Mayor Denny made the address of the programme. He found great cause for optimism, he said, in the signs of the times, and one of them is the fact that denominational lines have about disappeared and that the people of the civilized world are coming to an appreciation of the Christian truth. This fact, he said, is one of the most distinguishing factors of the development of this part of the century, and served to mark the period in the world's history as one of its greatest.

Dr. Sims was next called to make a "statement" about the chapel, which was preliminary to the appeal to the people to lift the debt. He gave the facts as already given above. His first appeal was for $100 subscriptions and two were secured, one being from the Sunday school and the other form its superintendent, Mr. King. The ladies of the Lincoln Park Home Missionary Society gave $50, but here ended the larger subscriptions. Those who gave $25 were Cora May King, Estella King, D. M. Elliott, Mrs. D. M. Elliott, J. H. Crall, M. A. Potter, C. R. Watson, Mr. Jordan, C. F. Mount, J. P. Hornaday, Edwin C. Weir, Seth Lamore, Mr. Gannon and Jessie Ingersoll. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society gave $16.20 and the Senior Endeavor Society gave $10. The $10 subscribers included Mrs. S. B. Ray, W. Woodbridge, Missionary Society of the Third Christian Church, Harry B. King, Mrs. M. E. Bogardus, Mrs. A. J. Lybarger. Subscriptions of $5 were made by W. S. Thomas, Sherman Fiske, Mrs. John O'Day, Mrs. Aughenbaugh, Andrew Smith, T. C. Akers, Mrs. T. C. Akers, E. E. Stacey, J. W. Harvey, "An Old Fashioned Quaker," H. M. McCauley, Anna L. Meigs in memory of Maggie Allen Stimson, F. B. Catherwood, Mrs. Catherwood, F. I. Willis, Willis A. Bogardus, Mrs. Wier, Mrs. Newcomb and E. K. Marquis. There were many other sums subscribed in lesser amounts, making the total nearly $800. Dr. Sims was well pleased with the liberality shown and contributed $5 in token of his appreciation.

In the conclusion of the service Rev. G. R. Van Buskirk, Rev. G. A. Carstensen, John Q. Shearman and Rev. E. M. C. Botterill participated.

REV. DR. ELLISON'S RETURN.

His Sermon at First Baptist Church Yesterday—Repairs Uncompleted.

Rev. Dr. Ellison preached in the chapel of the First Baptist Church yesterday morning. It was the intention to hold the services in the main room, but owing to the failure to get the repairs in that part of the building completed last week it was necessary to use the chapel. Dr. Ellison has just returned from his vacation, which was considerably prolonged. Early in the summer he contracted a severe cold, which developed into the grip. Dr. Ellison prefaced his remarks with a few words touching upon the reasons for his long absence. He also stated that he came home expecting to find the congregation in the church-room proper, with improvements all completed, and had prepared his sermon to conform with such surroundings, and that, under the circumstances, he was not prepared to preach, but would simply make a few remarks. He read for his text these words: "And the manna ceased on the morrow, after they had eaten of the old corn of the land," Joshua v, 12, spoken of the children of Israel after their forty years' of wandering in the wilderness were ended, and they had entered Canaan. Dr. Ellison said, in part:

"It was a saying of Dean Stanley that he read a great book of fiction three times—first for the story, then to get the thought, and once again for the sake of observing the author's style. When you come to think it over, you will see the benefits of that method of reading a great book of fiction. It is wise when you have a masterpiece of fiction to give up one reading wholly to the movement of the characters, and when you have gotten that thoroughly go back for the philosophy the author would teach, and when you have gotten that go back again for a study of the words used, the style of the author and his figures. If this is true of any great book outside of God's revelation, it seems to me it is pre-eminently true of the Bible. It is made up of a collection of books. It is not one book, although there is a definite purpose running through it all. When put together the books lead up to one thought—the thought of God's love for the world. When you read it, read it as you would any other book. Get the story first and then go back for the hidden truths. If one will do that with Exodus, the second book of Moses, he will be surprised to see how new that book becomes to him. Exodus seems to most men very harsh and rugged. When you read the book the first thing you think of is the wanderings of the children of Israel. They came out from a condition of servitude into a more chaotic condition; it was not as an organized body, but as a mob that Moses led these children out. Our text is taken at the close of their wandering. What we think of as commonplace is often miraculous. The first miraculous element is in human necessity. When the children of Israel saw Moses as a conqueror and Praraoh and his armies conquered, their hearts sprang forth in a song of victory. Yet within thirty days with rebellious hearts they began to murmur; the water was bitter, and they did not like the food. Men of science tell us if we raise our hands we send in motion a wave to the sun. Draw a few drops of water from the Atlantic and you affect the whole. When I complain against God, it is not complaining simply, but it is sinning. When God is responsible for anything, you can trust Him to make it right. He was responsible for leading them into the wilderness, and He would have been responsible if this people died because they had not water and no bread. You remember the story of how he sweetened the water; you remember how they went to sleep—tired and hungry and saying God was not a true God—and you remember when they awakened in the morning how they found a gentle rain had come in the night and covered the ground with manna about their camp. Eating it and finding it sweet and wholesome, they called it manna—that is, angel's food. It seems to me He did the miraculous because there was no other way to do it. There was nothing but sand about them—to the north, the south, the east and the west. Sand cannot produce food. There was but one line from which help could come, and that line was from above. Because the occasion demanded the miraculous, He gave them the miraculous; otherwise, there would have been no miracle. If a miracle is needed, He supplies it. He did it then and He does it now. You and I move amidst miracles. Around us are miracles, thick and inscrutable. When the sun rises in the morning and every time the stars shine out at night more miracles are done. I have seen Niagara, and when I was told recently that they had converted its mighty power into a great electric machine of 100,000-horse power, I was not surprised and did not doubt it. I had seen Niagara. If they had told me there was a million-horse power I would have said they had used vast resources, up to the binding point, perhaps, but not binding it. I had seen it. Have you seen God—not a God of the heathen, but a God about whom was written that master stroke—'In the beginning God?' Have you seen Him in His infinite power, in His infinite majesty, in His spotless purity? Do not begin at the miraculous. Begin at God. After the massacre of St. Bartholomew's a refugee hid himself under a pile of straw for seven days. When asked how he could survive so long without food, he replied that he had prayed to God for help and that then a hen came and laid her egg so near him that he could stretch forth his hand and take it and that she came there every day during the seven and provided him with sufficient nourishment to sustain life. After that same massacre another fleeing for his life hid away in a barn and prayed God to preserve his life. After he had concealed himself a spider wove her web across the entrance, and when his pursuers came they said, 'He is not here or he would have brushed down the spider's web.'

"God never uses the miraculous when the ordinary will suffice. There is nothing more beautiful to me than a full-grown, ripe stalk of corn. How the children of Israel must have been filled with joy when they saw spread out before them the corn of Canaan. 'And the manna ceased on the morrow after they had eaten of the old corn of the land.' No more miracles when the ordinary would do. I never heard of God digging up coal. I never heard of God digging the gold. I don't believe he ever will. I do not believe God ever does for a man what he can do for himself. Many depend not upon themselves, but upon God, and they say if God does not answer their prayers in this way or that way, then he is not true to his promises. God never shoulders a man's burden when he can shoulder it himself; but, my brother, if you can roll away the stone, you must move it. As to the raising of the dead, that is God's place. Many a man must depend upon the Infinite Giver. You are rich and your brother is poor and when you see him you stand a little higher than he and think you are better—and perhaps you are better and smarter. Are you? It may be that God gave you better surroundings.

"I would like to apply this to our church. We have been separated, but God has been with us and has helped us. Some of us sometimes have thought we could never get back to the work again and yet God has come and done such things for us we can praise him in our hearts. Now it seems in a sense that the manna is gone: it is corn now. The miraculous has passed; it is the ordinary now. While, as a church, we look towards the coming months for success, it shall not be upon the miraculous, but upon the ordinary lines. Do not pray for manna; pray for corn. What we need to pray for is a great harvest of corn—and not manna. If we do that, each member sharing the responsibility, when God comes we shall gather oceans upon oceans of corn."

CHRISTIANITY AGGRESSIVE.

Rev. T. A. Goodwin's Sermon at Madison-Avenue M. E. Church.

Rev. T. A. Goodwin delivered a sermon at the Madison-avenue M. E. Church yesterday morning on "Christianity Aggressive." The text: "I came not to send peace, but a sword," Matthew xii, 24, and "He that hath not a sword, let him sell his cloak and buy one," Luke xxii, 36. Said Mr. Goodwin in part:

"One of the most damaging heresies ever promulgated is that the religion of the Christ is designed to prepare its votaries for the life to come. Not so. Its first and principal aim is to induce correct living in the life that now is. This secured, the welfare of the beyond follows as a necessary sequence; but if not, nothing can atone for the neglect or loss. Akin to this and little less damaging is the thought that Christianity is timid and that its followers must everywhere and always be men of peace, submitting meekly to any and all wrongs. The Christ taught the very reverse of this, both by precept and example. He was all tenderness when ministering to the sorrowing or the afflicted, but when the necessities of the case demanded He could and did vigorously apply the whip, chastising by physical force the lawbreakers of His time. He always adapted His methods to the necessities of the occasion and to the end to be accomplished. That His disciples did not misunderstand Him when He told them to sell their cloaks and buy swords is plain, for He supplemented their vigorous use of that weapon by the use of divine force to fell the mob to the ground, thus giving us an object lesson as to the Christian method of treating mobs—fire into them, not over them. Hence, Henry Ward Beecher was Christlike, as well as wordly-wise, when, in his Cooper Institute speech in the days of the Nebraska troubles, he recommended a cargo of Sharp's rifles for the settlers, saying there was more gospel in a Sharp's rifle in the hands of a brave man, when dealing with such ruffians, than in a carload of Testaments.

"But while carnal weapons are to be used vigorously on all proper occasions, the distinctive weapons of the Christian are not carnal, though they are powerful. Little, however, did the disciples at that time comprehend the significance of the annunciation that the Divine One came to send a sword upon earth, but they understood it later on when called to assail all forms of vice and all false religions as they went preaching the pure morals of the gospel and the sublime truths of their holy religion. In licentious Corinth they preached social purity and in idolatrous Athens the supreme and only God, with as much boldness as they assailed the traditions and false notions of the Jews in their own Palestine, and everywhere with such success that in reviewing the field they could say: 'Thanks be unto God who always causeth us to triumph in Christ.' But all this was achieved only through suffering. Stripes and imprisonment and violent death awaited them everywhere, but none of those things moved them, for they had fully adopted that sublime Christian aphorism: 'Nothing is worth living for that is not worth dying for.' They well understood that the end of all this was to be peace on earth, but it was to be a peace that had been conquered, the only type of peace that is abiding except the peace which reigns at Crown Hill, the peace of death.

"An essential and inherent element of Christianity is aggression. Its mission is not to stand and defend, but to go and conquer. In doing this much more is required than keeping the eye upon the prize which lies at the end of the race. This is not to be lightly valued, but the paramount duty of all who would have that prize in its completeness is to fight the good fight; hence it is unwise to dwell so much upon heaven and say so little about earth and its obligations when we would instruct the people. It is not what one enjoys but what he does that measures his character as a Christian, hence a true follower of the Lord inquires daily what his Master would have him do, and in his thoughts and in his life he repudiates the popular notion of the prayer, 'Thy will be done.' Instead of wanting grace to submit tamely to the inevitable, he asks for grace and wisdom that he may do God's will in earth as angels do it in heaven. There is no place in the church for drones, nor for those who simply contract to be happy and do the singing and shouting. He was not a model Christian, though a typical Methodist of that period, and too much of to-day, who about sixty years ago left the Presbyterian Church in this city and joined the Methodists, and who, when asked by old Father Blake how he was getting along in his new church home, answered: 'First rate! Happy in the Lord and it only costs 25 cents a quarter, and sometimes not that.' His tribe is not extinct yet. Happily the era of dogma in the church is past. This is the era of applied Christianity. The church rightly assumes that the gospel is to permeate everything that belongs to man. Not only is it to establish rescue missions and orphans' homes, but it is to regulate social and economic questions also. The unnatural conflict between capital and labor as it is miscalled—the conflict between employer and employe will never be settled until the spirit of the gospel compels the employer to 'render to his employe that which is just and equal' on the one hand, and equally on the other compels the employe 'with good will to do service,' and this Christian ideal will be triumph, to applied Christianity. Parkhurst ity than to anarchy—indeed, it will never be reached in any other way. Just now, as never before, Christianity is asserting its divine right to be heard in affairs of state. The phenomenal condition of political affairs in the city of New York owes its origin and strength, as it will owe its ultimate triumph, to applied Christianity. Parkhurst and Roosevelt are typical Americans, bold in their conceptions and heroic in their methods, but they would be powerless if they were not supported by the Christian sentiment behind them. But we are in danger of losing sight of the fact that among the bravest and best of that host are thousands who had to sell their cloaks that they might have the sword that does the execution. They had long worn their party cloaks and were proud of it, but when they realized that Tammany means financial, and social, and moral ruin they heroically exchanged them for the sword of Parkhurst and Roosevelt, and as a consequence the saloons are on the run, and gamblers of every degree are trembling, and the most corrupt political organization in the world seems to be approaching its end. Might I not better say that they exchanged their cloaks for the sword which the Christ came to send forth to conquer the world to Him? It is this gospel sword which to-day makes prize fighting unlawful even in Texas, as well as at Roby, and which prohibits lotteries even in Louisiana.

"But we need not go from home to find examples of applied Christianity. Here we have rescue missions and the whole catalogue of Christian appliances for the betterment of the world in a state of perfection rarely equaled in any other city, and with them we have law against the saloon and the gambling hell enforced as in few other cities in the Nation. Too much praise cannot be given to our heroic chief of police and his noble army of subordinates, as well as to his official superiors, but, after all, the highest praise is due to those heroic Christians who dare to obey the Master and sell their party cloaks and take the sword of good citizenship and wield it against the saloon and all its associate evils. It is the divine spirit of the Christ which is calling for this personal sacrifice for so grand a purpose; and it is genuine Christian heroism which responds so readily to the call. What Christian in Indianapolis would consent to-day to go back to the open saloons and defiant gambling hells of two years ago, not to mention the financial status and the social plague spots which then existed? Possibly there may be here and there a very good Christian who will not sell his cloak for the only sword now in reach because that sword is not exactly what he individually thinks the best, but the indications are that these are very few, as well as that the saloon, through its devices, will not stampede the sacramental host of God's elect. The vantage ground gained will be held, and the bugle call to all good citizens is the call to the front, not a call to retreat. Christianity is forever aggressive."

A FREE-TRADE FRAUD EXPOSED.

Democratic Misrepresentations Concerning Wages the Past Year.

New York Tribune.

Elsewhere in the Tribune will be found an astonishing exposure of frauds perpetrated by free trade clubs, and copied all over the country by Democratic journals, in pretended lists of manufacturing establishments which advanced wages during the first year under the new tariff. These lists will have to be retired for repairs, for, in view of the exposure made, no journal pretending to care for truth will either copy or quote them. For instance, it is shown that the list includes the Carnegie company with 15,000 hands May 14, and on the same day each of nine distinct establishments owned by the Carnegie company with 15,000 hands in all. It includes all wire nail works in Ohio with 6,000 hands, and also two of them with 6,000 hands each twice repeated, another with 1,000 three times, and two others with 500 each, making 22,500 hands out of 6,000. It includes all furnaces of the Mahoning and Shenango valleys as having 2,000 hands, and then the Mahoning furnaces alone as having 10,000, and the Mahoning furnaces again, and one of these with 1,000 hands, and another of them with 800 hands and again with 475, and the Shenango furnaces separately twice, and one of them with 500 hands, and again part of them, the Newcastle furnaces, twice. It includes the Illinois Steel Company with 7,000 hands, and parts of its works twice more, and its works at Joliet three times. It includes all the Providence woolen mills, and then most of them separately once, and one of them three times. Twenty-seven iron concerns are so repeated, some twice and some three times. The cotton mills of Fall River are all included once, and then at least three of them separately; the Lowell factories all, and then at least two separately; the New Bedford factories all, and two of them separately; the great Lewiston mills with 4,000 to 5,000 hands each are each repeated twice, not ten days apart, besides about a dozen cotton and silk mills inserted twice each.

These duplications alone swell the list by about 80,000 hands, 43,200 in iron manufacture alone, but the fraud goes further. Many establishments are included which are entirely unknown to the best trade directories and some of them are repeated twice or thrice. The exaggerations in stating the number of hands employed are simply amazing. Thus the Mesaba range, with its output of about 2,000,000 tons this year, is reckoned as having 14,000 miners, which by recent duplication is swelled to 21,700 and this would make the ore cost about $5 per ton at the mines, though it has sold at about $2.50 per ton at Cleveland. In fact, 500 tons per miner is the average there and 6,000 men would do the work. The cloakmakers of Cincinnati are reckoned at 24,000, though the whole number employed in all clothing manufacture there is but 15,000, according to the census. No less than 45,000 hands hired by the sweating system are credited, in four cities, where there are half as many. The sheet iron works of Pittsburg, mostly included already in separate establishments, are added in a body as 32,000 men, and the tin-plate workers there as 12,000, either statement being absurdly untrue. The anxiety to inflate the list fraudulently is so great that hands on two steam railroads and several street railroads are included with dock laborers at Erie and city laborers at Joliet, and brickmakers on the Hudson river reckoned at 10,000.

Eliminating fraudulent duplications and exaggerations, it is found that the number of establishments of which facts are given is reduced from over 400 to 180, of which only 166 are found in the trade directories, and the number of hands employed is reduced from over 420,000 to 258,915, including coal and iron miners, garment makers, railroad and street car hands, brickmakers and the like. Of manufacturing establishments proper, the number of hands remaining is about 212,000, but, in order to make the investigation complete, facts about as many as possible of the 250 concerns enumerated, of which data were not given, have been ascertained, thus adding 77,925 to the number of hands whose wages have been advanced. These added, the actual increase appears to cover 334,840 hands, divided as to industries and as to time of advance as follows:

	Iron	Wool	Cotton	Other	Total
September	....	2,600	....	....	2,600
October	500	1,370	5,000	30	6,900
November	700	650	....	1,300	2,650
December	300	....	....	....	300
January	....	....	4,000	....	4,000
February	....	700	....	....	700
March	....	....	....	15,700	15,700
April	19,000	12,030	31,160	15,300	77,490
May	49,625	2,625	3,300	16,600	72,150
June	46,055	6,610	15,690	8,700	77,055
July	20,540	5,805	3,260	9,500	39,105
August	8,230	8,850	20,760	350	38,190
Total	144,950	41,250	83,170	67,480	336,840

It appears that during the first six months under the new tariff there were practically no advances, and in March the only considerable advance was by the Frick Coke Company, credited with 15,000 hands. After Congress had adjourned, and not before, the rise began, with 77,490 hands in April, reached 77,000 again in July, and has since been less than 40,000 per month. Of the manufacturing hands, about 291,000 in number, almost half are of the iron industry alone, about 28 per cent. of the cotton industry, only about 14 per cent. of the woolen industry, and about 8 per cent. of all other manufacturing concerns. The iron industry has been able to advance prices 53 per cent. since March without meeting new foreign competition until this month, and has raised wages of about a quarter of the iron working hands in this country. The cotton industry has realized a profit of $11,000,000 on cotton bought when it was cheap, and has raised wages of about a third of the cotton workers in the country. Not a fifth of the woolen workers have gained, not a tenth of the miners, and not a twentieth of the hands employed in all other manufactures. The advance averages for all the 336,840 hands 10.2 per cent., about half the reduction in 1893 and 1894. Such is the record of the year, when stripped of the frauds and falsehoods with which free-traders have tried to cover it.

An October Song.

There's a flush on the cheek of the pippin
and peach,
And the first glint of gold on the bough of
the beech;
The bloom from the stem of the buckwheat
is cut,
And there'll soon be a gap in the burr of
the nut.

The grape has a gleam like the breast of
a dove,
And the haw is as red as the lips of my
love;
While the hue of her eyes the blue gentian
doth wear,
And the goldenrod glows like the gloss of
her hair.

Like bubbles of amber the hours float
away
As I search in my heart for regrets for the
May;
Alas, for the spring and the glamour there-
of,
The autumn has won me, the autumn and
love.

—Clinton Scollard.

After a Day's Hard Work

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It makes a delicious drink, and relieves fatigue and depression. A grateful tonic.

BURKETT'S BIG STICK

THE CLEVELAND SLUGGER AT THE HEAD OF LEAGUE BATTERS.

Philadelphia Has Highest General Batting Average and Baltimore Outranks the Others in Fielding.

The complete battery and fielding record of the National League clubs and players are here given in detail, an average being given every player who has played in at least twenty games. Burkett, of Cleveland, will go down to history as the champion batsman of 1895, with Delehanty, of Philadelphia, a close second. Only four players have averages over .400—Burkett, Cleveland; Delehanty and Thompson, Philadelphia, and Lange, Chicago. Philadelphia has five out of the first seven batters with averages over .380. Baltimore leads in club fielding and Philadelphia in club batting. The leading batsman of each club is Burkett, Cleveland; Delehanty, Philadelphia; Lange, Chicago; Stenzel, Pittsburg; Jennings, Baltimore; Tiernan, New York; Clarke, Louisville; Duffy, Boston; Cooley, St. Louis; Miller, Cincinnati, and McGuire, Washington. The following is the order of the clubs as they rank in batting.

	Runs Scored.	One-Base Hits.	Runs Earned.	Per cent.
Philadelphia	1,021	1,604	528	.326
Baltimore	973	1,473	478	.317
Cleveland	925	1,396	394	.298
New York	872	1,330	443	.295
Chicago	835	1,358	365	.295
Cincinnati	834	1,375	548	.294
Boston	881	1,330	386	.284
Brooklyn	873	1,331	394	.284
Pittsburg	801	1,323	371	.289
Washington	797	1,240	409	.278
Louisville	683	1,286	343	.275
St. Louis	750	1,324	368	.275

The fielding averages by clubs are as follows:

	Put-Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	P. C.
Baltimore	3,348	1,476	288	.944
Brooklyn	3,457	1,675	314	.942
Cleveland	3,493	1,664	349	.937
Philadelphia	3,631	1,642	361	.936
Boston	3,514	1,643	371	.933
Cincinnati	3,373	1,606	355	.933
Pittsburg	3,537	1,694	396	.930
St. Louis	3,432	1,541	401	.925
Chicago	3,278	1,620	407	.923
New York	3,384	1,699	439	.921
Louisville	3,298	1,590	485	.910
Washington	3,273	1,611	485	.910

Batting Averages.

Rank.	Player. Club.	No. of Games.	Times at Bat.	Runs Scored.	First-Base Hits.	P. C. 1st-Base Hits to Times at Bat.
1	Burkett, Cleveland	126	529	148	219	.414
2	Delehanty, Phila	115	478	138	195	.408
3	Thompson, Phila	120	538	129	217	.403
4	Lange, Chicago	120	457	114	183	.402
5	Hamilton, Phila	121	508	165	198	.390
6	Turner, Phila	59	219	52	85	.388
7	Clements, Phila	86	327	63	125	.382
8	Stenzel, Pittsburg	128	509	110	193	.379
9	Jennings, Baltimore	128	520	153	196	.377
10	Keeler, Baltimore	127	552	165	207	.375
11	McGraw, Baltimore	93	378	107	141	.373
12	Tiernan, New York	118	442	124	162	.367
13	Everett, Chicago	130	534	123	189	.354
14	M. Clarke, Louis	129	547	39	194	.353
	Duffy, Boston	127	519	110	183	.353
16	Holmes, Louisville	39	159	29	56	.352
17	Truby, Chicago	32	114	15	40	.351
18	Cooley, St. Louis	131	567	106	198	.349
19	Kelley, Baltimore	129	509	146	176	.346
20	Sullivan, Phila	94	371	72	127	.342
21	Brodie, Baltimore	128	523	82	178	.340
22	J. Bannon, Boston	119	479	97	160	.334
23	McCreery, Lo'sville	31	108	19	36	.333
	Anson, Chicago	119	469	83	156	.333
	J. Ryan, Boston	51	195	22	65	.333
26	O. Tebeau, Cleveland	62	271	50	90	.332
27	Van Haltren, N. Y	130	525	113	173	.330
28	Davis, New York	109	428	104	141	.329
29	Miller, Cincinnati	128	518	104	170	.328
	R. Connor, St. Louis	102	400	81	131	.328
	McKean, Cleveland	129	567	127	186	.328
	Beckley, Pittsburg	128	524	102	172	.328
33	Ewing, Cincinnati	102	407	90	133	.327
	McGuire, W'shingt'n	121	535	86	176	.327
35	C'rtw't, W'shingt'n	122	460	95	149	.324
36	Parrott, Cincinnati	62	198	34	64	.323
	Zimmer, Cleveland	83	303	55	98	.323
	Dowd, St. Louis	126	501	95	162	.323
	Br'n, St. L. & W'sh	116	477	96	111	.323
40	Sugden, Pittsburg	49	146	29	47	.322
	Grady, Philadelphia	46	121	22	39	.322
42	Griffin, Brooklyn	129	521	136	167	.321
43	Hallman, Phila	124	534	97	171	.320
	Meekin, New York	31	97	17	31	.320
45	Gumbert, Brooklyn	32	94	19	30	.319
46	Sheehan, St. Louis	51	179	25	57	.318
	Vaughn, Cincinnati	90	321	60	102	.318
48	Doyle, New York	81	310	43	98	.316
49	G. Tebeau, Cl'vel'nd	84	308	57	98	.315
	Taylor, Philadelphia	41	149	25	47	.315
	Shriver, New York	23	89	15	28	.315
52	LaChance, Brooklyn	126	525	97	165	.314
53	Hawley, Pittsburg	56	182	32	57	.313
54	Griffith, Chicago	41	141	17	44	.312
55	Long, Boston	122	519	108	161	.310
56	McPhee, Cincinnati	113	427	104	131	.307
	Carsey, Philadelphia	45	140	24	43	.307
	Selbach, W'shingt'n	129	521	112	160	.307
59	Kennedy, Brooklyn	40	131	20	40	.305
60	Quinn, St. Louis	132	545	83	165	.304
	Holliday, Cincinnati	31	125	26	38	.304
	Farrell, New York	89	296	38	90	.304
63	C'nn'gh'm, Louisville	32	99	14	30	.303
64	Foreman, Cincinnati	31	93	13	28	.301
65	Donovan, Pittsburg	123	526	119	152	.300
	Gleason, Baltimore	109	403	84	121	.300
67	Latham, Cincinnati	109	452	90	135	.299
68	Brouthers, Louis	28	114	15	34	.298
	T. Daly, Brooklyn	116	416	87	124	.298
70	E. Smith, Pittsburg	123	474	86	141	.297
71	Inks, Louisville	27	71	11	21	.296
	G. Smith, Cincinnati	123	497	75	147	.296
73	Joyce, Washington	116	474	108	140	.295
74	Gray, Cincinnati	51	180	25	53	.294
75	G. Miller, St. Louis	120	493	80	144	.292
	Lyons, St. Louis	34	130	24	38	.292
	Crooks, Washington	116	408	79	119	.292
78	Kissinger, St. Louis	32	93	7	27	.290
79	Lowe, Boston	97	401	95	116	.289
	McCarthy, Boston	113	459	79	127	.289
81	Stafford, New York	122	459	79	132	.288
	Nash, Boston	129	504	95	145	.288
83	Childs, Cleveland	118	460	95	132	.287
84	Reitz, Baltimore	69	238	45	68	.286
	Stockdale, Wash	24	75	11	21	.286
	Foutz, Brooklyn	30	112	14	32	.286
87	Peitz, St. Louis	87	333	140	95	.285
88	Hemming, Balt	33	109	19	31	.284
	Grim, Brooklyn	92	324	55	92	.284
90	Shindle, Brooklyn	114	465	93	131	.282
91	Hoy, Cincinnati	94	416	93	117	.281
	Merritt, Pittsburg	68	242	32	68	.281
93	Preston, Louisville	49	197	42	55	.279
	J. Ryan, Chicago	105	480	79	134	.279
95	W. Clarke, Balt	64	235	36	65	.277
	Cuppy, Cleveland	44	137	35	38	.277
97	Tenney, Boston	46	160	32	44	.275
	Kreminger, Cleve	20	80	10	22	.275
	Wilmot, Chicago	106	458	83	126	.275
100	Blake, Cleveland	83	314	49	86	.274
	Decker, Chicago	71	293	48	80	.273
101	Sweeney, Louisville	22	88	19	24	.273
	Corcoran, Brooklyn	127	524	78	143	.273
104	Lucid, Brook-Phil	31	81	22	22	.272
	Reilly, Philadel	48	173	29	47	.272
106	Boyd, Washington	49	155	28	42	.271
107	Donohue, Chicago	62	211	28	57	.270
	L. Cross, Philadel	125	537	95	145	.270
109	Gettinger, Louis	63	260	29	70	.269
	Warner, Louis	68	238	18	64	.269
	McAleer, Cleveland	125	521	81	140	.269
	Glasscock, Louis-W	42	171	28	46	.269
113	Stein, Brooklyn	31	97	11	26	.268
114	Hassamaer, Wash	84	349	41	92	.264
	Anderson, Wash	33	91	19	24	.264
116	McGarr, Cleveland	108	403	79	106	.263
	Dwyer, Cincinnati	37	114	20	30	.263
118	W. Clarke, N. Y	24	88	10	23	.261
	Robinson, Baltimore	75	280	36	73	.261
	Hogriever, Cincin	68	234	59	61	.261
121	Ely, St. Louis	115	452	66	117	.259
	Bannon, N. Y	39	162	33	42	.259
123	Burke, Cincinnati	54	225	50	58	.258
	O'Connor, Cleveland	88	365	52	94	.258
	Bierbauer, Pitts	118	469	54	121	.258
126	Treadway, Brook	84	335	55	86	.257
	Abbey, Wash	129	510	94	131	.257
128	Murphy, Cincinnati	25	86	14	22	.256
	Dahlen, Chicago	126	497	101	127	.256
	Carey, Baltimore	119	477	52	122	.256
	Burke, New York	38	156	35	40	.256
132	Collins, Louisville	106	412	72	105	.255
	German, New York	34	106	16	27	.255
134	Knell, Cleveland	28	71	14	18	.254
	Clingman, Pittsburg	104	378	64	96	.254
136	Wilson, New York	77	237	34	60	.253
137	Spies, Louisville	71	274	37	69	.252
	Buckley, Philadel	38	111	19	28	.252
	Shoch, Brooklyn	60	214	48	54	.252
140	Shugart, Louisville	110	462	63	116	.251
	M. Cross, Pittsburg	106	394	68	99	.251
	Mercer, Washingt'n	64	199	25	50	.251
143	Boyle, Philadelphia	132	559	89	140	.250
	Tucker, Boston	121	456	82	114	.250
145	Burns, Brook.-N. Y	53	189	28	47	.249
	Ganzell, Boston	78	273	38	68	.249
147	Wright, Louisville	60	220	28	56	.248
148	O'Brien, Louisville	125	543	80	133	.245
149	Stewart, Chicago	95	353	51	86	.244
150	E. Welch, Louisville	45	148	18	35	.241
151	D. Clarke, N. York	37	121	16	29	.240
	Rusie, New York	53	179	14	43	.240
153	Maul, Washington	22	71	9	17	.239
154	J. Anderson, Brook	99	506	76	49	.235
155	C. Dailey, Brooklyn	41	145	18	34	.234
	Nichols, Boston	49	158	24	37	.234
157	Hart, Pittsburg	35	103	8	24	.233
158	Otten, St. Louis	25	87	8	20	.230
159	Terry, Chicago	40	140	18	32	.229
160	McGill, Phila	20	66	7	15	.227
161	Dolan, Boston	26	84	12	20	.226
162	Rhines, Cin	37	116	20	26	.224
	Genins, Pittsburg	70	250	40	56	.224
	Fuller, New York	124	438	79	98	.224
165	Kittridge, Chicago	57	208	36	46	.221
	Coogan, Wash	24	77	9	17	.221
167	Weyhing, Louis	32	100	12	22	.220
168	Wallace, Cleve	29	96	16	21	.219
169	Samuels, St. Louis	24	78	6	17	.218
170	Young, Cleve	46	146	19	31	.212
171	Hutchison, Chicago	37	119	12	25	.210
172	Ehret, St. Louis	35	91	12	19	.209
173	Hoffer, Baltimore	41	131	22	27	.206
174	Stivetts, Baltimore	46	157	20	32	.204
175	Murphy, N. Y	51	188	37	38	.202
176	Breitenstein, St. L	71	213	20	41	.197
177	Scheibeck, Wash	47	159	16	31	.195
178	Hassamaer, Louis	24	104	6	20	.192
179	Merritt, Cincinnati	21	74	9	14	.189
180	Mularky, Wash	20	33	2	6	.182
181	Daub, Brooklyn	23	61	7	11	.180
182	Sullivan, Boston	23	68	19	12	.176
183	McDermott, Louis	30	80	12	13	.164
184	Esper, Baltimore	33	89	8	14	.157
185	Staley, St. Louis	23	65	3	8	.123
186	Cl'kson, St. L.-Balt	25	75	8	7	.093

Players' Fielding Averages.

The fielding averages of the first ten catchers and the first five players of the other field positions are given and followed by the other players in the order of their rank. They are as follows:

—Catchers.—

		Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.
1	Robinson, Baltimore	73	245	68	7	.978
2	Kittredge, Chicago	59	193	46	6	.976
3	Zimmer, Cleveland	79	296	68	10	.973
4	Clements, Phila	83	257	68	10	.970
5	Ganzel, Boston	74	387	56	21	.955
	C. Dailey, Brooklyn	38	125	23	7	.955
7	Vaughn, Cincinnati	72	259	74	16	.954
8	Ryan, Boston	43	159	41	10	.952
9	Otten, St. Louis	24	78	15	5	.949
10	Miller, St. Louis	41	140	42	10	.948
	Farrell, New York	60	209	62	18	.948

Clark, Baltimore; Warner, Louisville; Peitz, St. Louis; McGuire, Washington; Murphy, Cincinnati; O'Connor, Cleveland; Grim, Brooklyn; Merritt, Pittsburg; Wilson, Louisville; Sugden, Pittsburg; Buckley, Philadelphia; Donahue, Chicago; Grady, Philadelphia; Spies, Louisville; Welsh, Louisville.

—First Basemen.—

		Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.
1	O. Tebeau, Cleveland	59	677	25	4	.994
2	O'Connor, Cleveland	38	375	22	3	.993
3	LaChance, Brooklyn	132	1,361	77	15	.990
4	Carey, Baltimore	121	1,121	43	15	.987
	Anson, Chicago	127	1,202	61	17	.987

Spies, Louisville; Welsh, Louisville; Connor, St. Louis; Ewing, Cincinnati; Clark, New York; Boyle, Philadelphia; Beckley, Pittsburg; Hassamaer, Louisville; Tucker, Boston; Cartwright, Washington; G. Tebeau, Cleveland; Doyle, New York; Brouthers, Louisville.

—Second Basemen.—

		Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.
1	McPhee, Cin	114	350	365	35	.953
2	Lowe, Boston	98	264	328	32	.949
3	Crooks, Washington	118	334	358	38	.948
4	Hallman, Phila	122	314	385	42	.944
	Bierbauer, Pitts	119	265	415	40	.941

Quinn, St. Louis; Truby, Chicago; O'Brien, Louisville; Reitz, Baltimore; T. Daly, Brooklyn; Childs, Cleveland; Gleason, Baltimore; Stuart, Chicago; Stafford, New York.

—Third Basemen.—

		Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.
1	Cross, Philadelphia	124	183	285	38	.925
2	Collins, Louisville	73	133	171	30	.910
3	Gray, Cincinnati	25	44	55	10	.908
4	Shindle, Brooklyn	117	137	255	45	.897
5	G. Davis, New York	80	125	170	35	.894

Nash, Boston; Clingman, Pittsburg; McGarr, Cleveland; McGraw, Baltimore; Latham, Cincinnati; Farrell, New York; Lyons, St. Louis; Everett, Chicago; Miller, St. Louis; Joyce, Washington; Preston, Louisville; Samuels, St. Louis.

—Shortstops.—

		Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.
1	Jennings, Baltimore	130	419	456	53	.943
2	Corcoran, Brooklyn	126	285	424	66	.921
3	Fuller, New York	124	309	482	70	.918
4	G. Smith, Cincinnati	125	240	442	63	.915
5	Ely, St. Louis	116	240	288	53	.909

Scheibeck, Washington; Glasscock, Washington; McKean, Cleveland; Dahlen, Chicago; Long, Boston; Reilly, Philadelphia; Cross, Pittsburg; Sullivan, Philadelphia; Shugart, Louisville.

—Left Fielders.—

		Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.
1	Keeler, Baltimore	112	256	22	19	.936
	Cooley, St. Louis	113	281	19	24	.926
3	Burke, Cincinnati	50	125	8	11	.924
4	Burns, Br'k-N. York	51	87	6	8	.921
5	Murphy, New York	27	49	2	5	.911

Turner, Boston; Burke, New York; Selbach, Washington; Wilmot, Chicago; Delehanty, Philadelphia; E. Smith, Pittsburg; Clark, Louisville; Hoy, Cincinnati; McCarthy, Boston; Burkett, Cleveland; Anderson, Brooklyn; Turner, Philadelphia; Decker, Chicago.

—Center Fielders.—

		Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.
1	Holliday, Cin	22	48	2	1	.980
2	Wright, Louis	41	104	4	3	.973
3	Brodie, Balt	117	306	23	13	.962
4	Griffin, Brook	129	348	18	15	.961
5	McAleer, Cleve	128	337	11	17	.953

Hogriever, Cincinnati; Dowd, St. Louis; Duffy, Boston; Brown, St. Louis and Washington; Lange, Chicago; Zellinger, Louisville; Hamilton, Philadelphia; Stenzel, Philadelphia; Van Haltren, New York; Hoy, Cincinnati; Shugart, Louisville; Abbey, Washington.

—Right Fielders.—

		Games.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.
1	Shoch, Brooklyn	20	25	9	0	1.000
2	Collins, Louisville	20	25	3	1	.966
3	Donovan, Pittsburg	119	186	12	8	.961
4	Kelley, Baltimore	130	242	23	12	.957
5	Thompson, Phila	118	179	32	9	.955

Hassamaer, Washington; Tiernan, New York; Dowd, St. Louis; Miller, Cincinnati; Blake, Cleveland; Decker, Chicago; Ryan, Chicago; Abbey, Washington; Sheehan, St. Louis; Treadway, Brooklyn; Bannon, Boston; G. Tebeau, Cleveland; Gettinger, Louisville; Sweeney, Louisville; G. Miller, St. Louis.

—Pitchers' Averages.—

Rank.		No. of Games.	Runs by Opponents.	Hits by Opponents.	Runs Earned by Opp.	Pct. Base Hits to Times at Bat.	Earned Runs per Game by Opponents.
1	Hoffer, Baltim're	34	121	271	57	.242	1.68
2	Dolan, Boston	20	102	167	38	.252	1.90
3	Esper, Baltim're	22	81	182	44	.272	2.00
4	Cuppy, Cleveland	36	179	332	76	.267	2.11
5	Foreman, Cin	22	106	191	47	.260	2.14
6	Rusie, N. Y	43	228	371	95	.247	2.20
7	McD'rm'tt, Louis	21	139	172	47	.248	2.24
8	Hemming, Balti	28	120	249	63	.303	2.25
9	Young, Cleveland	36	141	290	83	.212	2.31
	Hart, Pittsburg	29	161	253	67	.269	2.31
11	Wallace, Cleve	25	136	218	58	.263	2.32
12	Hawley, Pitts	44	209	383	103	.252	2.34
13	Terry, Chicago	33	200	298	81	.248	2.45
14	Nichols, Boston	42	206	402	109	.270	2.60
15	Rhines, Cin	28	156	271	74	.284	2.64
16	C'nn'gh'm, Louis	25	150	256	65	.312	2.71
17	Lucid, Phila	24	133	212	67	.277	2.79
18	Parrott, Cincin	25	180	281	17	.323	2.81
19	Dwyer, Cincin	29	153	273	76	.284	2.88
20	Clark, N. Y	29	129	279	87	.282	3.00
21	Griffith, Chicago	39	227	410	118	.285	3.02
	Hutchison, Chi	32	193	332	97	.290	3.03
	Carsey, Philadel	39	252	426	118	.310	3.03
24	Breit'stein, St. L	49	251	437	150	.260	3.06
25	Kennedy, Brook	30	151	264	92	.292	3.07
26	Ehret, St. L	23	145	253	74	.339	3.22
27	Stein, Brook	25	140	242	81	.322	3.24
28	Mercer, Wash	35	248	363	114	.307	3.26
29	Taylor, Philadel	36	224	386	118	.295	3.28
30	Gumbert, Brook	24	161	245	79	.293	3.29
31	Stivetts, Boston	29	176	299	99	.290	3.41
32	Anderson, Wash	20	143	211	69	.294	3.45
33	Staley, St. L	33	113	194	69	.342	3.45
34	Weyhing, Louis	27	221	30	97	.265	3.59
35	Inks, Louis	21	161	242	78	.322	3.71
36	Meekin, N. Y	26	169	295	106	.310	4.08

Where Was The Garden of Eden?

BY EDWARD S. MARTIN

What really is known of the site of the Garden and where it was supposed to be. Interestingly told in the October issue of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

10 Cents on all News-stands

The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia

Waverley Bicycles

Mechanically perfect. All we ask is an examination.

Our Own Retail Store, corner Penn. and Ohio.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

Thousands of Housewives

Give testimony to the fact that our **DOMESTIC BREAD** is better than they can make, even "better than mother used to make," by buying it. Sales constantly increase, but we'll keep up with the demand. Ask your grocer for it.

PARROTT & TAGGART.

HARRY WRIGHT'S FUNERAL.

The Veteran Ball Player and Manager Laid to Rest.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The funeral of Harry Wright, the veteran baseball manager and chief of the National League staff of umpires, who died last Thursday, took place to-day. The services were conducted by Rev. W. W. Sylvester, of the Memorial Church, and consisted simply of the ritual of the Episcopal Church. Interment was in West Laurel Hill Cemetery. The honorary pall-bearers were N. E. Young, president of the National League; Charles H. Byrne, of the Brooklyn club; P. T. Powers, president of the Eastern League; John C. Chapman, of the Toronto club; William Barnie, of the Scranton club; William Sharsig, of the Hazelton club, and A. J. Reach and John I. Rogers, of the Philadelphia club. The acting pall-bearers were Manager Arthur Irwin and Secretary William Shebline, of the Philadelphia club, and S. H. Jones, H. H. Diddlebock, A. M. Giliano and W. H. Voltz, of the Philadelphia Scorers' Association. There were many beautiful floral offerings. Among the larger pieces were a bed of white roses, lilies of the valley and ferns, with a miniature baseball diamond in the center, bearing the inscription: "Safe at home," from the owners of the Philadelphia club; a pillar of roses, with the words "At Rest," from the Philadelphia players; a lyre of red and white roses from the Brooklyn club; a cross of white roses from the Washington club; a floral horseshoe with the words, "In Good Care," from the Baltimore club.

Elwood, 6; Indianapolis, 5

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., Oct. 6.—Elwood defeated the Indianapolis team at the park to-day in a hard-fought battle, which was interfered with by the rain. The score was:

		R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 1 0	5	4	4
Elwood	0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 0 1	6	8	3

Struck out—Indianapolis, 8; Elwood, 4. Batteries—Knapper and Bryan; Donovan and Dooly.

As Likely as Not.

Kansas City Journal.

No matter how thoroughly ex-President Harrison explains politics to women, it is probable that they will still continue to ignore principles and vote for the man—the one with a soft brown mustache.

All Tiles set by experts. Jno. M. Lilly.

the doctors

approve of **Scott's Emulsion.** For whom? For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat; for all who get no nourishment from their food. Poor blood is starved blood. Consumption and Scrofula never come without this starvation. And nothing is better for starved blood than cod-liver oil. **Scott's Emulsion** is cod-liver oil with the fish-fat taste taken out.

Two sizes, 50 cents and $1.00

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York