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300 dozen 3x7 opaque Shades, on good spring rollers, all desirable colors, 35c and 40c values; sale price, each.......... 25c

200 dozen 3x7 best hand-made oil opaque Shades, on best spring rollers, 65c kind; sale price.......... 48c

The time is at hand when you will want your Lace Curtains cleaned. We make a specialty of this work, and make your curtains look like new. We call for and deliver work in four days; price, a pair.......... 75c

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$2.50, $2.00, $1.50 qualities.

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Shirt Maker
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OUR SALES

The Best Advertisement.

We keep a general line of first-class Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, also repairing and Optical work.

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Adolf Schleicher Co.
SUCCESSORS TO SCHLEICHER & MARTENS CO. 18-22 N. MERIDIAN ST.

LARGEST BUSINESS
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WE MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON

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Department of Dentistry

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for all kinds of dental work.
The fees are to cover the costs only.
Receives patients from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
S. W. Cor. Delaware and Ohio Streets.

WORKING OUT ROAD TAX.

Mr. Koontz Says the Rate of Pay Is $2.50 Instead of $3 Per Day.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I have just been shown a letter from Attorney General Taylor to Isham Humphries, Township Trustee at this place, in which he says: "A man with a team and driver, working out road tax assessed on real and personal property, is entitled to $3 per day."

This is a mistake. I have been familiar with the road laws for more than forty years, having the oversight, as trustee, of roads for eighteen years, and chairman of the committee on roads in the lower house in 1877. I have watched closely the legislation as to roads, including amendments, etc. The only statute that ever fixed the price for a team and driver will be found in the acts of 1885, Page 234, Section 4, amendment to Section 20, act of 1883. This statute fixes the price for a man for each day at $1.25, and for team and driver at $2.50, and as to team has never been changed. The act of 1899, Page 403, changes the price for a man from $1.25 to $1.50, but says nothing as to price of team per day, so the law now is $1.50 for a man and $2.50 for a man with a team. By reference it will be seen that Section 4, acts of 1899, by implication, changes or amends Section 7, acts of 1883, and has reference only to per capita tax, and has nothing to do with personal or real-estate tax.

At $3 per day for man and team instead of $2.50 per day the loss in road work to the State would not be less than $60,000 annually; a loss to our county (Delaware) of at least $6,000, and this at a time when the roads must be kept in good repair or the right to free delivery of mail will be forfeited.

This is a very important matter, and I write to call the attention of the attorney general to it; also, all road officers and all persons who are in favor of good roads and free delivery of mail.

J. HARVE KOONTZ.

Yorktown, Ind., Sept. 2.

County Council To-Day.

The County Council will meet this morning to consider estimates and make appropriations for the expenses of running the county for the year 1902 and to fix the tax levy. It is believed there will be no change in the tax levy, but that some of the estimates may be cut. The Township Advisory Board also meets to-day to fix the township levy.

THE TAGGART MESSAGE

HE RECOMMENDS A TOTAL TAX LEVY OF SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

In Addition It Will Also Require a Tax of Fifty Cents on Each Poll to Cover Estimates.

TEMPORARY LOAN EXPLANATION

THE MAYOR, AS USUAL, MAKES ATTEMPT TO BE FOXY.

A Recommendation for a Tax on Natural Gas Mains—The Departmental Estimates.

Mayor Taggart last night sent the following message to the City Council:

"I submit herewith the estimates for appropriations for the several city departments for the year 1902, as revised by the city controller. By these estimates the expenditures are increased $12,815.42. This is principally due to the increased fire force and appropriations for printing, payment of benefits and payment of appraisers in the Department of Public Works, made necessary by the assessment law passed by the last Legislature. There is also an appropriation of $2,000 for cisterns, which are necessary for fire protection. These increases are partially covered by decreases in the Departments of Parks and Public Health. The total assessment of taxable property, as shown by the report of the assessor, is $129,559,925, on which a 1-cent levy may be counted to raise only $12,955.99 if no allowance were made for delinquency. It will require a levy of 71 cents and 50 cents on each poll to cover these estimates. To this, then, must be added, as required by law, 1 cent each for the police and firemen's pension funds. I would also call your attention to the law of 1901 (Acts, Page 192) providing for a levy of 2 cents for a sinking fund for the ultimate payment of the city's bonded debt, which I recommend to be made. I therefore recommend that the tax levy be fixed at 73 cents and 50 cents for each poll for the payment of current expenses and for the police and firemen's pension funds for the year 1902, and that a levy of 2 cents on each $100 be made in accordance with the provisions of the act above referred to.

"This does not include any provision for paying the temporary loan, which will be no larger than last year. In this connection I desire to quote from my annual message, dated March 18, 1901, the following:

"On account of the low tax levy the city has been required, during the year 1900, to make temporary loans, which have been secured at exceedingly low rates of interest, averaging about 3 per cent. Had the tax levy been made high enough to have at all times sufficient money on hand to meet demands the levy would have been largely in excess of the actual needs of the city, for the reason that taxes, constituting two-thirds of the city's annual revenue, are payable semi-annually, so that with a tax levy commensurate with the city's needs at all times there would necessarily have remained in the treasury large sums of money for which there would have been no immediate use, resulting in the well-known and invariable tendency to increase expenditures and exhaust the surplus, which would require a higher tax levy and temporary loans in addition.

"I therefore believe that a low tax levy, even though a temporary loan is occasionalyl necessary, is proper and just to the taxpayers and is the businesslike way in which to manage the financial affairs of the city. With a low tax levy more economy is practiced in the administration of government than when the levy is high and a surplus of money is in the treasury.

"By the controller's estimate three-fourths of the revenue for next year will have to come from direct taxation. I renew my recommendation that a tax of 3 cents per foot be levied on the natural gas mains, as was long since agreed to by the companies, and that a license of $1,000 be put on breweries, which they always paid until 1899. If this is done and these special taxes be made payable in advance, as they should be, the January temporary loan needed to close the year's business will be less than $100,000, and within two years the entire amount would be paid without any increase of direct taxation."

Accompanying the mayor's message were the departmental estimates for the present fiscal year, showing the following totals:

Department of finance	$180,058.00
Department of law	7,140.00
Department of Public Health	52,405.55
Department of Public Works	492,140.00
Department of Public Parks....	78,475.00
Department of Public Safety	392,292.25
Grand total	$1,202,510.80

The mayor's message was referred to the finance committee of the Council.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Miss Anna Louise Beck is visiting friends in Logansport.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Randall left yesterday for Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Frenzel have returned from Asheville, N. C.

Mrs. S. E. Morss and daughter have returned from Jamestown, R. I.

Miss Emma Shindle and Miss Katharine Shinkle have gone to Buffalo.

Mr. J. H. Hopping and daughter left yesterday for Niagara and Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Kleinschmidt have returned from Lake Maxinkuckee.

Miss Ella Aubrey has gone to Chicago to visit friends for a couple of weeks.

Miss Mariette Ferguson is visiting her aunt, Mrs. S. E. L. Thompson, at Muncie.

Miss Edna A. Frank will leave soon to attend Lasalle Seminary, at Auburndale, Mass.

Mrs. L. C. Butler and daughter returned from their summer's outing yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Shover and daughters have returned from their Western trip.

Mrs. Harry Heller, of Chicago, is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. S. O. Ludwig, at 7 Kensington court.

Mrs. Henry Jameson and daughters, the Misses Augusta and Eunice Jameson, have gone to Colorado.

Mrs. John C. Wright and granddaughter, Miss Mabel Talbott, have returned from Harbor Point, Mich.

The Meridian W. C. T. U. will meet tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. C. W. Oakes, 1507 College avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Porter and daughter have returned from Providence and Watch Hill, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Wood have returned from a visit to Mackinac island and Northport point, Mich.

Mrs. V. T. Malott and Miss Malott have returned from the seashore, where they spent part of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Coughlin, who have been on a Western trip for the past two months, are home again.

Miss Elsie Myers, of Covington, Ky., and Miss Edith Lane, of Anderson, Ind., are the guests of Edith Beazell, of Hall place.

Mr. and Mrs. James Q. Barcus and family will return to-day from the Green mountains, Vermont, where they have been several weeks.

Mrs. Frederic Whitney Alexander will observe her first reception day since her marriage this afternoon at her apartments in the Meridian.

Mrs. George E. Townley and Mrs. Evalyn Seguin will return in a few days from Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va., where they have spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Woodward and son, of St. Louis, who have been visiting Mrs. Woodward's mother, Mrs. J. J. Bingham, and family, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kettenbach, of Lewiston, Idaho, have returned from their European tour and are spending a few days with relatives at 743 Massachusetts avenue before resuming their journey home.

Mrs. Leah P. Ramsey announces the engagement of her granddaughter, Miss Mary Malott Fletcher, daughter of the late Mr. S. K. Fletcher, and Mr. Horace Thorpe Manlove, of Chicago, the wedding to take place Sept. 25.

Mr. W. B. Miller, of Evansville, Mr. S. L. Miller, of Cincinnati, Miss Mattie B. Shepperd and Miss Mary Trichler, of Brookville, Ind., spent Sunday with Mr. T. C. Shepperd and family, at No. 425 Walcott street.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Heaton are entertaining a house party of sixteen at their cabin on White river, near Martinsville. Mr. and Mrs. O. Webb and children, of Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Schroyer and son, Miss Grace Campbell, of Lebanon, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Brown and daughter, of Martinsville, are in the party. They will remain during September.

ELLIS—HOOVER.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Sept. 2.—Miss Marie Hoover and Prof. William W. Ellis were married at noon to-day at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hoover, in this city, the Rev. Will Wylie, of the Locust-street Church, officiating. Only the members of the Hoover family were present. The bride is a graduate of the De Pauw School of Music and has been teaching music in Evansville. The bridegroom is at the head of the commercial department in the Evansville High School. They left this afternoon for their new home.

New Effects in Shirtwaists.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Shirtwaists, or shirt blouses, as some of the fashion makers call them, present few novel features, though the bishop sleeves, slightly bloused front and long waisted effect continue to be popular features. A waist with a pompadour neck opens a little at the side, and is bloused slightly at the belt. But it fits smoothly over the bust, and the square neck is filled in with tucking. A band of black velvet outlines the square neck and passes down the side. The sleeves are bishop in fashion, and have deep pointed cuffs of black velvet. Another pretty waist has its fronts separated to reveal a chemisette vest. The chemisette is visible above the bust, and below that are the vest sections, arranged in double-breasted style. Graduated revers of embroidery sloping toward the neck outline the edges of the chemisette. The sleeves are gathered at the elbow into deep cuffs, which are trimmed in embroidery like that of which the revers are made. A turned-over collar of the embroidery over a soft collar of the same material as the chemisette completes the waist. A waist having tucks placed in a novel fashion is another variety of blouse. The waist opens over a square neck, which is bordered by a narrow bertha of lace, which is carried down to the waist line on either side of the front, revealing a narrow line of vest. The tucks are placed just below the yoke, and confine the fullness which is allowed to blouse at the belt. Elbow sleeves with turned-back cuffs may complete the waist, or there may be the addition of plain sleeves pointed over the hand. The yoke is carried around the back, which is slightly gathered into the belt. The surpliced waist and the Norfolk waist will be popular with women who have grown tired of blouse effects. The former is carried smoothly over the bust, and there is but little fullness allowed to appear at the waist line. The Norfolk waist is still plainer, and is a little straw which shows which way the wind of popular favor is likely to blow. The flat pleats which, in the Norfolk waist of a decade ago, used to reach to the shoulder are now hidden above the bust by a pointed yoke, which separates in front to reveal a plain single-breasted vest buttoned to the throat with small buttons. In the back the yoke extends smoothly across the shoulders, and has a point between the two-side box plaits. There is a military collar and close-fitting coat sleeves.

Where Mothers Fail.

New York Evening Post.

"It is a curious fact," commented a man recently, "that almost no mother realizes the importance of bringing her son up to orderly habits. She impresses upon her daughters from the time they are old enough to recognize any responsibility the necessity to keep their rooms tidy, put away articles after use, and care for their belongings at all times. The boy, however, is exempt from any similar requirement, not only in his own room, but throughout the house. He reads newspapers and throws them on the floor, gets up from a divan leaving the cushions packed and shapeless, without the slightest reproof, the only notice taken of the occurrence, indeed, being to ask a sister, if he has one, to pick up the one and straighten the other. The women of the family follow in his footsteps all day long, removing whatever disorder he creates. Yet there is no business occupation upon which that boy will presently enter, in which order is not a fundamental necessity. Girls, on the other hand, do not, as a rule, suffer so seriously from a lack of order, or at least consequences are not so continually disagreeable and costly as is the case with boys."

The Queen Is Exclusive.

Boston Transcript.

Those folly-stricken American women who feel that life is nothing but a hollow mockery unless they can be "presented" at the English court, will doubtless go into deep mourning when they hear that Queen Alexandra is drawing even more exclusive lines about her royal person than were the rule with her predecessor. Hitherto it has never been very difficult for an American woman to be "received" at court. The chief requisite was a "pull," and "pulls" are the chief stock in trade of the vast majority of the American society women residing in or visiting London. But the value of the "pull" appears to be threatened by the new Queen, for it is said that henceforth people are to be "presented" only by special invitation, not merely to the lady who does the "presenting," but to the debutante as well. In consequence the "drawing rooms" will be the exclusive of the exclusive, and "presentations" therefore will be in greater demand than ever.

Various Suggestions.

Pieces of unslacked lime in earthen bowls placed in different rooms will, it is said, improve the atmosphere on a humid day. The lime will absorb the water from the air.

In a paper read before the London Society of Arts, the use of tea was recommended in the following cases: After a full meal, when the system is oppressed; for the corpulent and the old; for hot climate, and especially for those who, living there, eat freely, or drink milk or alcohol; in cases of suspended animation.

A Florida fruit grower states that the natives of the pineapple district never think of cutting a pineapple across. They pare it, cut it lengthwise, slice it or not, and, with the trimmed crown as a handle, eat it much as a New-Englander does his green corn, rejecting the core. This, the writer states, not only improves the flavor, but lessens the strings of fibre that get in the teeth.

Some German chemists claim that the apple contains a greater percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit, and that on this account it is admirably adapted for renovating the essential nervous matter of the brain and spinal cord. Its acids, they also say, have a great effect upon the liver. They, therefore, recommend its plentiful use to brain workers and people of sedentary habits.

It is the suggestion of a trained nurse, whose beef tea was most acceptable to a patient to whom in any previous illness it had been repellent, that the beef should be broiled before the juice is extracted. A thick, lean, juicy steak from the round is broiled over a clear fire perhaps two minutes on each side, after which it is cut up into small squares, put into a saucepan, covered with cold water, and set on the back of the stove where it should steep, not boil, for fully two hours. Remember not to add the salt until the dish is taken from the fire, and serve it hot, unless, of course, it is to be offered as cold or iced beef tea.

CITY NEWS ITEMS.

Allen Harcourt has succeeded John H. Smith as superintendent at the county poor asylum.

Ernest Talbert, who has been attending the University of Chicago, returned home yesterday.

Dr. Charles O. Lowry has gone South on a short vacation. He will spend some time at Lookout mountain and also at Atlanta, Ga. He will visit Herman Hodson, of this city, who is now stationed at the United States arsenal at Augusta, Ga. He will return about Sept. 15.

A "holiness revival," having the co-operation of one Congregational and three Methodist churches, is in progress at Prospect and Linden street. Considerable interest is being taken in the meetings and large crowds attend. The meetings are held in a large tent. David G. Gibson and Charles F. Weigele, evangelists of Newport, Ky., are in charge.

Postmaster Boner's Pennies.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In Saturday's issue of the Sentinel mention is made of my sending $31 in pennies to Washington, D. C., and knowing that paper is noted for making misstatements, I wish you would just say for me that I have authority from the first assistant postmaster general to send my pennies direct to Washington. The pennies were not sent by express, as stated, but forwarded by registered mail. I am not a new appointee, but have been postmaster here since April 1, 1897, and I think I know the workings of this office. The Sentinel correspondent should post himself on postal laws and regulations.

JOHN W. BONER, Postmaster.

Elizabethtown, Ind., Sept. 2.

Don't do a thing until you see Mrs. Austin.

LABOR DAY OBSERVED

THE PARADE THE BIGGEST DEMONSTRATION EVER SEEN HERE.

March of the Sons of Toil Witnessed by Thousands of People Massed in Down-Town Streets.

AFTERNOON AT FAIR GROUNDS

THE ATTENDANCE ESTIMATED AT FROM 8,000 TO 10,000 PEOPLE.

Various Kinds of Amusements Provided for the Entertainment of the Crowds—Athletic Events.

Labor day was more generally celebrated yesterday than it ever has been in Indianapolis. All of the factories where work could be suspended shut down in order to give the employes their holiday. The business houses also closed, and there was nothing in the way of a general observance of the day. The bright, cool day was also in favor of the laboring men, and all the inducements taken together brought out the biggest crowd that this city has seen in a labor celebration. The parade in the morning, which was the feature of the day's programme, was witnessed by thousands, and no sooner was it over than the crowd started for the fair grounds.

The programme at the fair grounds did not begin until after 2 o'clock, but many went early to avoid the rush. As late as 3:30 in the afternoon seats were not available in cars going to the fair grounds. The crowd there was estimated from 8,000 to 10,000 by those in charge of the celebration. It was composed principally of organized laboring men, their wives and families and their friends. After the programme at the fair grounds the crowd made a rush for the street-car station, but the street-car company had a long line of cars backed up on the switch, and the people were removed without any crush. Everything went off smoothly, and as a whole the Labor day committee considers that its work was well done and was a success. The committee will also realize a neat financial profit.

LABOR DAY PARADE.

The Largest Demonstration of the Kind Ever Given in This City.

The Labor day parade yesterday morning was the biggest street demonstration organized labor ever made in Indianapolis. There were more than fifty unions represented out of the seventy or more labor organizations in the city, and the parade was just one hour in passing. As nearly as could be counted, in all there were 3,250 uionists in line.

The down-town streets were crowded an hour before the parade, the majority of the spectators being the wives and families of the marching men. Both sides of the streets were lined when the parade came along, and there was also a crowd in the middle of the street. The parade started at 10 o'clock, and it was an hour and one-half later when the last union reached the place of disbandment. The line of march was from West street east on Washington street to East street, countermarch to Pennsylvania street, north to Market street, west to Capitol avenue and north to Ohio street. The first division was through marching before those in the rear started.

The first division was headed by the Machinists' Union, the largest in the city. It has a membership of 1,000, and 600 of its members were in line. All carried striped canes. Then followed the Allied Metal Mechanics and the Journeymen Plumbers Union, with forty-two members, all wearing white roses. The two steam and Hot Water Fitters' Unions had sixty-two men in line, and the Theatrical Stage Employes forty. The Retail Clerks' Union was represented by seventy-five members, the Amalgamated Wood Workers' two unions and the Hardwood Fnishers' Union with one hundred, the Tinners' Union with fifty, the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers forty-six. The Garment Makers' Union, the Women's Label League and the Laundry Workers brought up the rear in carriages. The Garment Makers had 140 members out of a membership of nearly 400, and the Laundry Workers had forty-four. The division was commanded by Frank Columbia, of the Leather Workers' Union.

SECOND DIVISION.

The second division, commanded by George Gordon, was headed by Iron Molders' Unions Nos. 17 and 56, with a total of 234 members. All wore sunflowers. The members of No. 17 wore blue flannel shirts. The other unions of a similar craft—the Stove Mounters' Union, Boiler Makers and the Pattern Makers—had 110 men. The Brewery Workers lined up sixty strong, and following these were fifty members of the Beer Drivers' Union, mounted and wearing their every-day "jumpers."

The third division, commanded by Len H. Lyster, was composed of the building crafts. It was headed by 132 members of the Painters' Unions dressed in their white suits and caps, which presented a neat appearance. Then followed Carpenters' Unions Nos. 281 and 60, with a total of 300 in line, half of them attired in shirtwaists and white hats. The Stone Masons were next with but sixteen members, the Bricklayers with fifty-four and the Plasterers with thirty-six. The Electrical Workers' Union brought up the rear of the division with 108 members, all carrying white umbrellas and wearing white caps.

The fourth division, composed of all the trade unions in the printing craft and commanded by Edgar A. Perkins, had over 300 men in line. The Typographical Union was represented by 150 members out of a membership of 375. The Bookbinders had 150 uniformed members, the Printing Pressmen thirty-four and the Printing Pressmen Assistants fifty. The Electrotypers' and the Stereotypers' Unions were represented by but twelve members of each union, and rode in carriages. Charles A. Bookwalter marched with Typographical Union.

THE FIFTH DIVISION.

The fifth division, commanded by George Mueller, was headed by the Cigar Makers' Union. There were 140 cigar makers carrying striped umbrellas. The Cerealine Workers' Union, scarcely three months' old, turned out with seventy-five members, and were all dressed in white. The Brick Icecream Makers were next, and also wore white uniforms. The Broom Makers' Union was represented by twenty of its members, each carrying a newly-made broom. The Freight Handlers' Union, another new organization, had sixty-four members in the parade. The Horse Shoers' Union, with twenty-six members, presented perhaps the most striking appearance of any of the unions in the parade. They all wore new leather aprons, and were in their shirt sleeves. The Leather Workers' Union was represented by thirty members, the Upholsterers' Union by fifty-two, and the Journeymen Tailors' Union by forty members.

The sixth division, and the last in the parade, was composed entirely of men employed in making saws. The first union was the Saw Makers, with 100 members in line, and the Saw Grinders and Toothers, with twenty.

There were a number of unions assigned places in the parade that did not turn out, and many of the unions were represented by less than half of their membership. It is estimated that about one-half of the total membership of organized labor in Indianapolis was represented in the parade, many of the men being employed at places where work could not be suspended, and others not choosing to march in the parade.

Besides the many banners carried by the unions, there were flags and emblems at intervals along the line. Charles Koster was the grand marshal of the parade and John McGregor the assistant grand marshal.

AFTERNOON AT FAIR GROUNDS.

Plenty of Entertainment for the Assembled Thousands.

The programme at the fair grounds began at 2 o'clock with a drill by the English Zouaves. The Zouaves were met at the street-car station by the bugle corps of the Carpenters' Union and escorted to the race course in front of the grand stand. The drill began with fancy and military maneuvering, including all the foot movements and manual of arms in the Zouave tactics. Following the drill was the much-looked for exhibition of wall climbing. A temporary wall, fourteen feet high, was erected in front of the grand stand, that was supposed to represent a Chinese fortification. A Chinaman marched back and forth across the top of this wall while the drill was going on. After the drill the Zouaves turned their attention to this fortification, and after a few fights, dropped their rifles and made a rush for what the Chinese thought to be a barrier. The men in bright colored uniforms seemed to spread all over the wall as soon as they struck it. Some of the heavier ones braced their backs against the wall, others mounted to their shoulders, then others clambered over these until the top of the wall was reached. In a jiffy there were several over the wall and they were reaching down to assist the others. One Zouave, who had been "shot," was handed up over the wall feet foremost, by several live ones kneeling down and allowing a pyramid to be built on their backs to safely elevate their lost comrade. Then more began to climb over the wall and when two were left, people in the grand stand began to wonder how they would get over. One of the two stepped back a few paces, took a run, mounted the shoulders of the one man standing against the wall, and was jerked over the top by several pairs of hands. The one man left looked rather small as he stood against the wall alone. Most of the spectators had fostered a conclusion that it was in the play to leave this man on the near side of the wall. The opinion gained favor and some had begun to ask: "What are you going to do with that man?" While they were thus speculating the last member of the company stepped to the middle of the race track, picked up his gun and holding it horizontally and high above his head, ran toward the wall. Just as he reached it he made a tremendous jump and the barrel of his gun was grasped by the soldiers leaning half their length over the wall, but held fast by sturdy fellows behind them. One lift was made and he was over. The Chinaman, who had been the object of attack was then hustled out into the race track and, guarded by the entire company, was led away into captivity.

WATCHED BY OFFICERS.

The zouaves are a part of the state militia, although they are not strictly a state troop. The drill yesterday was witnessed by Col. Harry Sheets, of the First Regiment of the Indiana National Guard; Major Wysong, commander of the first battalion of the First Regiment, and Capt. Frank Shellhouse, Colonel Sheets's adjutant. Captain Fox, who is said to be one of the oldest zouave commanders, commanded the company in the drill, and Captain Jaeger, assistant surgeon of the First Regiment, was also present to render medical assistance to any that might be hurt in the drill. It was the most enjoyable feature of the afternoon.

Following the zouave drill Lew Wallace, jr., delivered the address of the day. On account of the programme starting later than was scheduled the horses for the races had been brought out on the track and Mr. Wallace had to talk to a noisy audience that almost rendered his words inaudible at times. Mr. Wallace dealt at length in his speech with the right of laboring men to organize. He said it is their only protection, and that organization is essential to the needs of the human race. He said artisans have learned that they must co-operate and organize, and unless they do they will perish. He said the principle of unionism was more than the right to organize; that it is a necessity and duty. "Wage earners must become dissatisfied at times," he said, "otherwise their progress would stop and they would degenerate. Consequently, commendations are not for any supposed content, but for the lawful manner of showing discontent and the lawful means adopted for betterment. By such means unionism has procured the enactment of better laws for labor in many States and by Congress and the enforcement of some of them; has gained the consideration of courts strongly inclined against it a short time ago and has won for itself the favorable regard of those whose judgment has value. These and many other things have been possible only through recognition of the fundamental rule of human justice, exemplified by the experience of all mankind, that the concerns of all the laws made by all must stand for justice."

SPOKE OF TRUSTS.

Mr. Wallace spoke of trusts and called them "criminal conspiracies by the supreme law of the land." He said while it may be asserted that there is no difference between a union and trust, that the two bore slight resemblance. "In the labor union," he said, "combination among men helps to preserve an art and to make it useful, while in the trust it may afford the power to break down the union and destroy the art.

"Of course, unionism is imperfectly good and trustism is imperfectly bad. But, consciously and unconsciously the former preserves useful arts through natural justice, while, consciously or unconsciously, the latter exerts control over the whole community for private and selfish ends utterly at variance with natural justice. And for those who fail to see the difference the answer is at hand: The law of the land is not blind, for it approves unions and condemns trusts.

"Trusts, the latest instrumentalities of lawless injustice, antagonize unionism. Let no one delude you with the notion that justice will come to you as a voluntary gift from them. They have, in fact, armed and equipped themselves and prepared for strife, and by every rule of war, the first move made by them to put union men at a disadvantage begins active hostilities. Let no one lead you into passive submission. Such justice as you now enjoy you gained by yourselves, paying for much of it by the sufferings and loses incident to strikes; yea, also, by the humiliation of defeats; and you can neither hold what you have nor gain more without active measures against these, the greatest foes organized labor has yet encountered. The trusts attack, you must defend, and your resistance should be aggressive and strenuous.

"In the long war before you in which the steel strike is but a single battle, you cannot afford to accept such unjust pretenses as beguiled the men at South Chicago. I have no warrant to speak of any strike now pending, and no wish to intermeddle; but, upon this point which will come up again, some study of law and ethics may justify my volunteering advice. These contracts do no more than fix scales. They do not bind the men to work or the company to give them employment. They do not in law, conscience or honor stand in the way of any strike or lockout except one over wages; and both sides of this steel strike agree, the papers and magazines all assert, no one denies, and it is the truth that this strike is not in reality about wages but for what the trust calls a sentiment and the association a principle. You cannot allow the trusts to construe your contracts, for they cannot even tell the meaning of the plain, unambiguous language of the 'Sherman anti-trust law.'"

RACES FOLLOWED.

After Mr. Wallace's address came two races. Hal Foster won the 2:15 pace in three straight heats, and Charley B. the 2:22 pace in four heats. The purses for the races put up by the Labor day committee amounted to $500, $250 for each race. There was considerable betting before the race, particularly in the 2:15 pace. Bookmakers had runners out soliciting trade. One approached a Journal reporter and said: "Do you want to make some easy money?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Then just come over here away from the old man," he said, "and I'll put you onto something." Taking the reporter off to one side and under the shadow of the grand stand he said: "Now I'll tell you, Hal Foster belongs to our stables and we have it all fixed for him to win the race. If you will bet on Hal Foster against the field you can make nice money. It's a sure thing, we have it fixed and I have all of my money up."

Several men on the grounds said they had been approached in a similar manner and asked to bet. Hal Foster won the first heat, and then betting livened up. The second heat was also won by the same horse, and when his nose came under the wire first in the third heat there was a look of chagrin on the faces of the same runners who had been soliciting bets on "Hal Foster against the field." The former advocates of this horse uttered imprecations, and Wes Stout, who drove Hal Foster under the wire first in all three of the heats, was a center of interest among several who had advised others to bet on his horse. Those who did yield to the persuasion of the runners smilingly carried off their multiplied talents and left the professional bettors, who gave the advice, looking glum.

The baby contest was scheduled for 4:30 o'clock, but there were no entries. Determined to have a contest, Miss Ida Haney and Miss Nellie Landers, two of the judges, began to canvass the crowd in the grand stand, finally securing eight babies for the contest. The only other feature of the programme was the balloon ascension, immediately after the races. The air was still, and the balloon went up and the man came down in his parachute as smoothly as all the rest of the day's programme had gone.

The general committee voted to not allow gambling, and the grounds and privilege committee refused handsome contributions for "privileges." Some, however, decided to run their games anyway, but with the exception of a shell game nothing worse than cigar "spindles" were started. The police put the shell game out of business before the "boys got a chance to try their luck," and the man who was managing the shells fled into the crowd, leaving the equipment. The committee next descended upon the "spindles," and when the cyclone had passed all that was left was a group of boxes.

The Race Summaries.

The summaries of the races at the fair grounds yesterday follow:

2:15 Pace; purse, $250:

Hal Foster..........	1	1	1
Rex S..........	2	2	6
Myra..........	5	3	2
Jack Pointer..........	3	4	4
Lena F..........	4	5	5
Ruth C..........	6	6	3

Time—2:16¼, 2:17½, 2:16.

2:22 Pace; purse, $250:

Charley B..........	1	2	1	1
Delina B..........	3	1	2	4
Ross Mason..........	2	3	3	2
Mason Girl..........	4	4	4	3
Black Line..........	5	5	5	—

Time—2:19¼, 2:19¾, 2:19¼, 2:24¼.

TWO VALUES.

THERE are two values to every purchase—what it costs and what it pays you. Cork costs 8 cents a pound, but if you are drowning half a mile from shore, its value would be "not what you pay for cork, but what cork saves you." When a woman buys soaps she often confuses the two values. She sees only what she pays. She overlooks what she receives. Now a single cake of Ivory Soap pays back from ten to twenty times its cost in the saving it effects. Test it yourself! Vegetable Oil Soap. Ivory white. It floats!

NEWS OF THE THEATERS

EMPIRE THEATER DID A GREAT BUSINESS AT ITS OPENING.

Stage Pictures and Pathos in the New Play at the Park Smack of the Dramas of Palmy Days.

When the doors of the Empire Theater were opened yesterday afternoon a throng rushed in that filled the place within half an hour. The reserved seats all had been sold before noon and when the curtain rose the open spaces in gallery, balcony and lower floor were occupied by standing men. It was the beginning of the season at the Empire and Labor day, besides. Ed F. Rush's Bon Ton Burlesquers is a veteran organization and it always has been a clever one. The audiences at both performances yesterday laughed and applauded it almost continuously.

The bland and versatile Frank Byron is responsible for most of the fun in the burlesques that precede and follow the olio of specialties. He is an old favorite at the Empire. In the first part he and several other comedians of the company have a burlesque on a battle that made the audiences yesterday roar. The afterpiece is not new—Zeb Rollins and Si Peevy and their troubles in promoting a variety show have been seen at the Empire many seasons—but Byron's foolery keeps it fresh. He and his colaborer, John Murray, still use the electric machine trick. In both of the skits the chorus women wear rich costumes and change dress often. The women are good looking and sing and dance skillfully.

The olio is uniformly good. Marie Rogers and Frank Byron make the personal hits. Miss Rogers begins her work with a sentimental ballad, returns to the stage with a sort of coster song and finishes with a ragtime song and dance. She does not overwork her voice and really sings until the rag time song, when she cannot resist the temptation to shout that has spoiled many a promising musical turn. Her cleverness so pleased yesterday afternoon that the audience cheered her. No other woman has been so successful with ragtime songs here since Bessie Lamb charmed the audiences at the Empire with her recitative style. Miss Lamb was seen in vaudeville at the Grand last season, but she, too, had taken to shouting and so diminished the favor in which she had been held. Byron and his partner, Miss Langdon, have changed their sketch, but they retain the old drama burlesque, which should be retired on account of advanced age. Byron's new lines, however, were a delight to the audiences yesterday. Weiland, the clown juggler, won applause with his old tricks; the Misses Monroe and Marshall, in a "sister act," were but fairly received, and McFarland and Murray in a conventinal Irish singing and dancing sketch begot applause because it was the first day of the new season at the Empire.

It is too bad that a comedian as bright as Byron should offend with smutty songs, but he does, and, of course, a part of the audiences shrieked with laughter. Byron's offense in this line and a touch or two of the same sort in other parts of the show should be cut out, and then the entertainment would be as clean as it is tuneful and colorful. The company will give performances every afternoon and evening this week.

LIKE AN OLD-TIME MELODRAMA.

Stage Pictures in Lincoln J. Carter's Play at the Park.

Though few changes come about in melodrama, there are elements in Lincoln J. Carter's "Two Little Waifs," which was presented at the Park yesterday, that will take the old attendant at that theater back to other days. One of these elements is the scenery. Mr. Carter's plays always are elaborately staged. The first act of the piece occurs at a villa on the Hudson. A children's party is to be given in the evening. The daylight fades and the sky is reddened by the sunset. Twilight comes on and then darkness and the moon rises. Japanese lanterns on the lawn about the villa are lighted. Across the river blink the lights of the Jersey shore. The clouds move over the moon.

In former days no melodrama was complete without a street corner scene, and in Mr. Carter's new play he has reproduced this effect. At one side corner is a toy store with its show window brilliant with lights reflected from gaudy things for children's Christmas. The characters of the play meet at this corner, just as they used to in the old melodramas, and a policeman strolls about.

Another of the elements that used to be effective and that is used again in this play is the hyper-pathetic. The title of the piece, "The Two Little Waifs," is suggestive of this. Children's misery always appeals to an audience intensely, especially when, as in this instance, there is a white-faced, wronged mother with them.

Mr. Carter omitted his usual elaborate mechanical feature from this play and has used instead a double impersonation trick that is striking. Miss Carrall enacts twin sisters unknown to each other. In the third act one of the sisters is ill and in bed in an attic. She faints and while a child and a man are bending over her, Miss Carrall slips out of the bed, another woman in a night dress slips into her place, and Miss Carrall a moment afterward enters the room as the other sister, handsomely dressed in silks and a fur cape. Several such changes are made in the course of the play, and they mystified and amused yesterday's large audience greatly. This play will continue at the Park until Thursday, when "A Thoroughbred Tramp," another melodrama, will take the stage.

JOHN DREW'S NEW PLAY.

"The Second in Command" Produced Last Night in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—"The Second in Command" was presented at the Empire Theater to-night by John Drew and his company. The drama, a four-act comedy by Robert Marshall, has a decidedly military flavor, the two leading male characters being companions in arms, played by John Drew and Guy Standing. The object of the two heroes' affections, an earnest and loving young English woman, had a sympathetic representation by Ida Conquest. Other characters in the play were well handled by Ida Vernon, Caroline Keeler, Lionel Barrymore and H. Hassard Short. There were numerous curtain calls, and the reception of the comedy by the audience seemed to be a guarantee of a long run.

"The Second in Command" will be seen here late this season. Robert Marshall is an English playwright.

ESMOND'S PLAY IN LONDON.

Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott Play "When We Were Twenty-One."

LONDON, Sept. 2.—At the Comedy Theater to-night a large audience cordially indorsed the American verdict upon H. V. Esmond's comedy, "When We Were Twenty-one," presented by N. C. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott, with a British company supporting them. Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott met with enthusiastic receptions and both they and Mr. Esmond were called again and again before the curtain at the close of the performance.

Though Mr. Esmond, the author of "When We Were Twenty-one," is an Englishman, the play never had been acted in London until last night. Both last season and the season before it was presented at English's Opera House here by Mr. Goodwin, Miss Elliott and their company.

New Production of "Coriolanus."

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 2.—R. D. MacLean and Odette Tyler produced Shakspeare's "Coriolanus" at the Great Southern Theater to-night before a large audience. The venture is that of Columbus theatrical promoters. The stage pictures and the acting were commended by hearty applause.

Mr. MacLean and Miss Tyler and their company will play "Coriolanus" at English's Opera House, in this city, Friday night; "School for Scandal," Saturday afternoon, and "King John," Saturday night.

"Sherlock Holmes" at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—"Sherlock Holmes," at the Shakspeare Theater to-night, drew an enormous audience which gave every sign of approval. William Gillette's impersonation of the detective compelled admiration.

Married at Hamilton, O.

A telegram from Hamilton, O., last night stated that Harry Hurley and Carrie Wallingford, of this city, had been married there. Efforts to locate the couple in this city failed and no such names appear in the directory.

HEALTHY SCHOOLMA'AM

Found Out How to Feed Herself.

Many school teachers, at the end of their years' work, feel thoroughly exhausted and worn out, physically and mentally. The demand upon the nerves and brain of a teacher is unusual, and unless they are well fed and fed upon proper food, it is natural that they should be run down.

A little woman teacher at Gobleville, Mich., who has been teaching regularly for a number of years, has always found herself thoroughly exhausted at the end of the session, until within the last year she has made use of Grape-Nuts Food, with the result that she closed the year as a robust, healthy, strong, vigorous woman, having gained in weight from ninety pounds to 126; her nerves strong, face bright and cheery, and really a wonder to all her friends, who constantly comment on her color and strength. She knows exactly to what the change is attributed, for in years past, living on ordinary food, she has almost broken down before the school year closed, whereas, since using Grape-Nuts, this change has been brought about—evidence prima facie of the value of Grape-Nuts Food for rebuilding the brain and nerve centers.

The name of the teacher can be given by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.