

A CENTURY SINCE

The Corner-Stone of the Marble Capitol was Laid.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES

In Front of the Grandest Governmental Building in the World.

CLEVELAND TAKES THE ROUTE

That Washington Passed Over One Hundred Years Ago—The Crowds Nearly as Large as on Inauguration Day—A Magnificent Spectacle—Eloquent Orations by the President, William Wirt Henry, a Descendant of Patrick Henry, and Speaker Crisp—Evening Exercises.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—The centennial anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the capitol was celebrated solemnly and impressively on the broad plaza that stretches out from the east front of the capitol this afternoon. One hundred years ago to the day and hour, Washington, the first President of the republic, as grand master of the Free and Accepted Order of Masons, wearing an apron and sash woven by the wife of Lafayette, laid the foundation stone of the great marble pile that is now the admiration of the world. Washington, accompanied by his cabinet and many of the illustrious men of his day rode to the forest crowned hill on which the capitol now stands to lay the corner-stone of the great structure. Over the same route to-day President Cleveland was escorted by dashing cavalry, marching infantry, blaring bands and a vast multitude of people to add his presence and words to the celebration of the anniversary of the day.

Not since the second inauguration of President Cleveland have the thoroughfares of the city been so thronged with people as they were to-day. And not since then has there been such a display of civic and military organizations.

THE PARADE

The parade started from the white house and here it was the multitude of sight-seers was the densest. It was from the white house along Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol grounds, Gen. Ordway, the chief marshal and his staff with a squadron of U. S. cavalry acting as an escort for President Cleveland in a carriage led the way, and as the Chief Executive's carriage passed through the streets, the crowds of watchers honored him with loud hurrahs.

Then in carriages followed the orator of the day, William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, the governors of the various states, Chairman Lawrence Gardner, and the specially invited guests, troop A, of the district national guard bringing up the rear.

Then came a number of military and civic organizations. Arriving at the capitol the parade was disbanded, and the ceremonies of the day were begun on the stand erected at the east front of the capitol.

First there was an overture by the United States Marine Band. The Rt. Rev. William Parel, bishop of Maryland, invoked the blessing of God, after which Te Deum was sung by a chorus of fifteen hundred voices.

When the chorus had finished Lawrence Gardner, the chairman, arose and after a short address introduced President Cleveland as the next speaker. The President was given a most enthusiastic greeting.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President said: While I accept with much satisfaction the part assigned to me on this occasion, I cannot escape the sober reflections which these ceremonies suggest.

Those who suppose that we are simply engaged in commemorating the beginning of a magnificent structure devoted to important public uses have overlooked the most useful and important lesson of the hour. We do indeed celebrate the laying of a corner-stone from which has sprung the splendid edifice whose grand proportions arouse the pride of every American citizen; but our celebration is chiefly valuable and significant because this edifice was designed and planned by great and good men, as a place where the principles of a free representative government should be developed in patriotic legislation for the benefit of a free people. If representatives who here assemble to make laws for their fellow countrymen forget the duty of disinterested patriotism, and legislate in prejudice and passion or in behalf of sectional and selfish interests, the time when the corner-stone of our capitol was laid and the circumstances surrounding it, will not be worth commemorating.

The sentiment and the traditions connected with this structure and its use, belong to all the people of the land. They are most valuable as reminders of patriotism in the discharge of public good. They also furnish a standard by which our people may measure the conduct of those chosen to serve them. The inexorable application of this standard will always supply proof that our countrymen realize the value of the free institutions which were designed and built by those who laid the corner-stone of their capitol, and that they appreciate the necessity of constant and jealous watchfulness as a condition indispensable to the preservation of these institutions in their purity and integrity.

CLEVELAND'S APPEARANCE.

The President's speech was delivered as all his speeches are, without notes. He stood with his glasses carelessly held behind him in his right hand, his left resting easily on the stand in front. As he faced the vast audience, with his bare head to the breeze, the look of hair which curls up on his forehead was lifted like a feather and blown to the rear. The rugged, healthy glowing in his cheeks and the firm strong upright pose of his bearing did much to allay any anxiety on the part of those who have been troubled about the recent rumors concerning the President's health. His voice was strong and penetrating and his gestures vigorous. This

was especially the case when he turned full and fair on the assembled house and senate and told them "if the law makers ever forgot the duty of broad and disinterested patriotism and legislated in prejudice and passion or in behalf of sectional and selfish interests, the time when the corner stone of our capitol was laid and the circumstances surrounding it, &c," the added tone of defiance and warning with which Mr. Cleveland said this and the ringing applause that greeted it gave a peculiar significance to his words.

The United States Marine band now played a selection, after which the orator of the day, William Wirt Henry, a descendant of Patrick Henry, the revolutionary statesman and patriot, was introduced. He spoke in part as follows:

ORATOR HENRY'S SPEECH.

"FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:—The exercises of to-day are a fitting close of the series of centennial celebrations of the most important events of our revolutionary history—celebrations which have presented vividly to the present generation the courage of our ancestors in winning our liberties and their wisdom in forming a system of government which has proved a safeguard of the invaluable possession. For more than a century we have demonstrated as no other people have ever done before our capacity for self-government. Our federal system has been tested in peace and in war and by viewing the forces from without and within, yet every fiber has stood the strain and its perfect adaptation to our needs under all circumstances have been demonstrated.

It takes but a cursory view of the present condition of the people of Christendom to recognize the liberalizing effect of our government upon their civil institutions. It has been well said by a late writer that at the close of the American revolution there was in the old world only one free nation and no democracy. In Europe there now remains but two strong monarchies those of Russia and Prussia—while America, scarcely excepting Brazil and Canada, is entirely (at least in name) republican. Since he wrote, Brazil has dethroned her king and adopted a republican form of government, and there is a strong movement in Canada toward union with the United States. But while other nations have followed more or less closely in our footsteps striving to enjoy our freedom, how wonderful has been our progress in all that makes a nation great.

AN HISTORICAL PLEA.

With the history of this progress this capitol has been intimately connected. Here the chief executives of the nation have taken the oath of office and made their communications with congress. Here the wise men of the nation have discussed and formulated the great measures of internal and external policy which have placed us in the front rank of the nations of the earth. Here treaties with foreign nations have been confirmed. Here territory has been annexed out of which new states have been constituted. Here our supreme court has been seated, and great jurists have decided grave questions between the states and have construed our system of government. Here representatives of foreign nations have watched the working of our free institutions and have realized the capacity of man for self-government.

Continuing, he reviewed the history of the city of Washington from the time it was laid out until the present day. He also spoke of the building of the capitol and the various additions made to it, and then went on with a general review of the nation's history, concluding as follows:

"When we entered the family of nations as a republic it was predicted that our government would be short-lived, but now the ablest writers point out evidences of permanency in our institutions, chief among which is the devotion of our people to their form of government. Yes, the day freed from the fears felt by Mr. Webster in 1831, we can repeat his noble words with increased emphasis, 'Be it known that on this day the union of the United States of America stands firm, that their constitution still exists unimpaired and with all its original usefulness and glory, growing every day stronger and stronger in the affections of the great body of the American people and attracting more and more the admiration of the world.'"

FOUNDATION OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

"Our forefathers trusted the permanency of the government they founded to the virtue and intelligence of the people. Virtue and intelligence, divine attributes given to man when he was made in the image of man. As the two cherubs, with outstretched wings, covered and guarded the holy oracle in which was deposited the ark of the covenant; so may these guard and protect our constitution, in which has been deposited the priceless jewel of liberty, as it is translated from generation to generation till time shall end. And, filled with the patriotic spirit of our founders, may those who administer the government come year by year to this capitol, and by wisdom and counsel do continued honor to their memory in contributing to the happiness of this great people. Illustrious founders, 'Ages on ages shall your fame admire. No future day shall your name expire. While stands the capitol, immortal dome.'"

When the applause following Mr. Henry's speech had ceased the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the grand chorus.

The next speaker was Vice President Stevenson, who spoke in behalf of the United States senate. The audience honored Mr. Stevenson with a greeting equal in volume and enthusiasm to that accorded the President.

The Marine band played a selection when the Vice President had finished speaking and then Hon. Charles F. Crisp, speaker of the house of representatives, delivered an address in behalf of that body. He said:

SPEAKER CRISP'S ELOQUENCE.

"MR. CHAIRMAN:—When the corner-stone of this great capitol was laid our constitution was not six years old. Government by the people had barely reached the experimental stage. There were fifteen states in the union. Our population was less than four millions, and the house of representatives, for which I now speak, was composed of only 105 members. To-day, one hundred years thereafter, our constitution still exists unimpaired; government by the people has been firmly established; our population exceeds sixty-seven millions; and the house of representatives is composed of 285 members. During the century which has passed since Washington stood where we now

stand, the world has watched with wonder and amazement the marvelous growth and development of our country. When that century began we were "weak in resources, burdened with debt, just struggling into political existence, and agitated by the heaving waves which were overturning European thrones."

Its end finds us strong in resources, strong in wealth and credit, strong in numbers and strong in the affections of an intelligent and united people. In all that constitutes real greatness, the United States is to-day the foremost nation of the earth.

In behalf of all present I am sure I will be permitted to say we devoutly thank Almighty God for the wisdom and patriotism of the founders of our government. We thank Him for the peace, the prosperity, the freedom and the happiness of our people; and we do all most sincerely and fervently pray that our constitutional union may endure forever.

The grand chorus of fifteen hundred voices sang "The Heavens are Telling," after Mr. Crisp had spoken. In behalf of the judiciary Henry Billings Brown, of the supreme court of the United States, spoke in an eloquent manner.

The concluding address was made by Myron W. Parker, of the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia. He told of the progress of improvements in the district during the last 100 years.

At the conclusion of the programme the assemblage was dismissed with a benediction pronounced by Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore.

EVENING EXERCISES.

Thousands of people thronged to the capitol grounds to-night to hear the ringing of the chime of bells on the new library building, to attend the open air concert by the marine band and the grand chorus of 1,500 voices. The concert took place on the platform where the exercises of this afternoon were conducted. The east front of the capitol was beautifully lighted, and the scene was of the most picturesque character. The programme began with the ringing of "America" on the chime of bells. Then the marine band played an overture, after which the grand chorus sang. The programme was a lengthy one, and concluded with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the grand chorus, the audience joining in the singing.

YELLOW FEVER

Increasing at Brunswick, Ga.—Twenty-one Cases Reported.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—The alarming news is received from Brunswick, Ga., that yellow fever is dangerously epidemic there. Passed Assistant Surgeon Geddings, who is in charge at Brunswick, has established a plague camp consisting of six buildings and twenty tents on the outskirts of the city, and a steam disinfecting car has been put up by Surgeon Carter. Surgeon General Wyman has taken prompt measures to have competent medical aid from his marine hospital services at the scene of the epidemic. Four prominent surgeons and several hospital stewards have been ordered to Brunswick.

This morning Surgeon General Wyman received information that nine new cases had been reported this morning. These in addition to the twelve cases reported yesterday makes the situation one of extreme gravity, although Surgeon General Wyman believes that when these members of his corps whom he has ordered to Brunswick arrive they will soon be able to check and stamp out the epidemic.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

Philip H. Boynton, the oldest and best known railroad engineer in the west with a record never equalled in railroading, died at Indianapolis yesterday morning aged 65 years. He began railroading in 1850 and helped to build the Wabash and other roads. He has run an engine continuously for 40 years, and never had a serious accident not killed a person. His mileage equals seventy times around the earth. He was active in service up to three weeks ago.

Some twenty Italians employed on the Cambria & Clearfield railroad, after being paid, entered Beck's saloon at Patton, Cambria county, Pa., late Saturday night and drank freely for some time. The carousal terminated in a fracas, the Italians having become involved in a fight with some Swedes and Frenchmen. The Italians resorted to the stiletto, and in a short time five men were bleeding profusely, two of them being mortally hurt.

Near Whittier, N. O., yesterday the boiler of Keely's saw mill exploded. The mill was wrecked and six persons were killed. The names of those who lost their lives were: Richard Nichols, James Kelley, Ben McMahon, Gales McMahon, Jesse Gunter, Henry Smith. The bodies were blown to pieces.

The cable attached to the cage in Wight's coal shaft near Morrisdale, Pa., broke yesterday when the cage was near the top, and seven miners who were in it fell 135 feet to the bottom. They were all terribly mangled, but so far but one death has resulted.

As a consequence of some trouble between the Catholic organizations and the Masonic lodges over the part to be taken in the centennial celebration at Washington yesterday by Cardinal Gibbons, both parties to the dispute withdrew entirely from participating.

The boomers who started for the Cherokee strip, are returning by the hundreds dusty and disgusted, glad to be home again. Dead horses are found every few miles on the prairie. Several murders are reported on the strip.

Roberts, the English billiard champion, and Ives commenced a six nights' contest of 6,000 points at Chicago last night for \$2,000. The score last night stood: Ives, 1,000; Roberts, 893.

The families of Antonio Antilla, Giovanni Plastina and Andro Corpessa, of New Castle, Pa., Italian miners, were poisoned yesterday by eating toadstools for mushrooms.

At the tariff hearing before the ways and means committee yesterday all the pleaders but one were in favor of the present rate of duties.

The attendance at the World's Fair Sunday was 100,000. It is thought the admission on this day will be reduced to 25 cents.

By the explosion of fire damp in mines near Homestead, Pa., yesterday, Enoch Smith was fatally burned.

Crippen, Lawrence & Co., of Denver, assigned yesterday. Liabilities over \$1,000,000, with assets much less.

THE TRAIN ROBBERS

Who Held up the Train on the Mineral Range Road

ARE DETECTED AND IN CUSTODY

Of the Officers—They Turn out to be a Discharged Engineer, and the Fireman of the Train and the Express Messenger are Said to be Implicated. Part of the Money Recovered and the Rest Said to be in Sight.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—A special from Hancock, Mich., says: The whole of the \$70,000 taken by the Boston train robbers has been recovered and in a singular manner. Meanwhile the plot deepens, for it is becoming evident that the bandits had confederates among the railroad men themselves. Two of these firemen have been arrested.

When the robbers had secured their booty they were smart enough to know that it was impossible successfully to secret the gold anywhere on the Keweenaw peninsula, for every rod almost was being patrolled by the officers. It was equally dangerous to keep it on their persons. So one of the gang went to Houghton. He was dressed as a miner and he carried a modest trunk with him. He saw the baggageman of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway, and for a consideration of fifty cents, it is said, indicated that man to check the trunk through for him.

It is not known that the baggageman was aware of the contents of the trunk, but at any rate the transaction excites surprise.

A special train was soon arranged and the officers sped after the booty. It was found on the road quite a distance from Houghton.

La Liberty, a fireman on the Duluth road, was arrested at Marquette on suspicion of being a party to the conspiracy. He made every effort to get away but without avail.

Another fireman on the same road is also in limbo.

CALUMET, Mich., Sept. 18.—George LaLiberty, a locomotive fireman, recently discharged from the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad, who has been arrested, is supposed to be the man who handled the trolley of Engineer Schuyler's engine at the time of the train robbery Friday. He is claimed to have made a confession implicating King and his companions, and also Express Messenger Hogan. LaLiberty told the officers that the money was contained in a trunk, which he shipped from Houghton to Marquette Saturday morning. The trunk was found by the officers, but the money was not there. The officers now feel that they have the right men and made no mistake in holding King, D. W. Hogan, the express messenger, was arrested at 1 o'clock last night at his boarding house in this city.

A special dispatch from Marquette, Mich., says: Officers remain very reticent regarding the arrests, but have admitted that they now have all the men they want and are directing their energy to finding the remainder of the stolen funds. They refuse to state how much money has been recovered or where found, but the report is current that the amount is \$14,000 and that it was found in the possession of the Shea brothers, who run a saloon in this city.

TRAIN ROBBERIES

Occupy the Time of the Senate—Peffer's Resolution of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—In the senate to-day, during the brief time the senate was in session, the subject of discussion was Senator Peffer's resolution instructing the inter-state commerce committee to look into the matter of train robberies and to formulate, if necessary, legislation to prevent these occurrences.

Mr. Peffer spoke in favor of its adoption. He said he was sorry that in early times rewards had not been offered by state legislatures for the scalps of train robbers as they had been for those of wolves.

Mr. Cullom appreciated the gravity of the question but as the facts were all down, the matter to be considered was the character of the legislation necessary to reach the evil and it was moved that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to consider the matter with a view to reporting a bill to remedy the evil.

Mr. Hoar (Rep. Mass.) was amazed at the statement of Mr. Peffer as to offering a reward for the scalps of train robbers. A question rose between Mr. Hoar and Mr. Peffer as to what the latter had said on the point and the official reporters notes were referred to.

Mr. Vest (Dem. Mo.) said it was an attempt on the part of the wealthy express companies to secure the money and if necessary the military power of the government to protect their property. If any such legislation were reported from the committee he would be heard from in opposition to it as in his opinion the states were fully competent to deal with the matter. The subject was not disposed of at 1:50 p. m., when the senate left the chamber to participate in the ceremonies of commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the capitol. The senate returned to its hall at 5:15 and adjourned until to-morrow.

ITALY AND THE VATICAN.

It is Said Arrangements are Being Made for the Pope's Exile.

ROME, Sept. 18.—Signor Santa Maria, minister of justice and ecclesiastical affairs, has resigned his office. The reason for his retirement is that he is not in accord with the government's plan for renewing the conflict with the vatican.

In view of the increasing symptoms of hostility displayed by the government, which are attributed to the pope's friendship toward France, the vatican is again considering arrangements in regard to the pope's exile from Rome.

It has already applied to Spain on the subject. It may be remembered that when the question of the pope's leaving Rome was agitated some time ago, efforts were made to secure his approval to a project looking to the establishment of a Holy See in Spain.

A FIGHT ON HAND.

The Amalgamated Association Will Stand or Fall by the Scale.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 18.—The Amalgamated Association has decided to make a fight if needs be rather than accept any further reductions. The decision of the sub-branches against holding another conference settled this question, and now the organization is prepared to stand or fall by the present scale. Upon the policy pursued by manufacturers whose mills are still idle depends the outcome of the iron and steel workers' union.

Should the firms announce a resumption on a non-union basis a fight on the part of the men is expected at some mills, but at others the employees would probably return to work. Already two firms have ignored the Amalgamated Association, but the men who work in these mills, and who in the past have been staunch supporters of the union, accepted the terms to work at prevailing rates, but that no scale would be signed. These mills were the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company's plant and the Brown & Wayne Iron Works. Both mills resumed to-day and officers were on hand to quell any outbreak, but there was no trouble.

ABERDEEN SWORN IN.

Lady Aberdeen's Irish Village at the World's Fair a Success.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.—Lord Aberdeen, the new governor general of Canada, was sworn in to-day at the legislative council chamber, which was crowded with the elite of Quebec and other cities. Lord Aberdeen was escorted to and from the citadel by the duke of Connaught's hussars. The Quebec field battery fired royal salutes as the vice regal party came to and went from the council chamber.

Both Lord and Lady Aberdeen have made themselves thoroughly popular. Lady Aberdeen's address, made on board the steamer last night, was greatly admired. In it she said her Irish village at the World's Fair was a success. As a proof of the fact she said that the average takings during the fair have been £2,000 pounds a week. Over £10,000 and £12,000 worth of goods from the Irish homes have been disposed of. The vice regal party leave for Ottawa on the 6th.

RIO BOMBARDED AGAIN

By the Rebel Fleet and Much Damage is Said to be the Result.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The Brazilian legation in this city announced that it had received a dispatch stating that the insurgent fleet started to bombard Rio de Janeiro at noon to-day, and did considerable damage. The dispatch further states that the situation at the Brazilian capital had not changed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The state department confidently expected to receive some word from Minister Thompson, of Brazil, to-day, but up to a late hour to-night nothing had been heard. Secretary Gresham is unable to account for the lack of information.

World's Fair Matters.

CHICAGO, September 18.—Directors of the World's Fair met in special session to consider a ten cent admission for children, a twenty-five cent admission on Sunday and the extension of the fair until January, or some other date to be determined. They voted down the motion to lower the entrance fee for children and tabled by a heavy majority the proposition to let people in on Sunday at half rate.

The matter of extending the fair was not considered but will be taken up at a later meeting. The total paid admissions to-day were 151,393.

A Female Highwayman.

KOKOMO, IND., Sept. 18.—Miss Viola Dietrich, aged twenty years, of this city, headed a band of highwaymen who robbed four people here Sunday night. Her plan was to induce reputable citizens to protect her on the plea that she feared to be on the street alone. She led her victims down a dark street, where her accomplices lay concealed. The female thief and her accomplices are under arrest.

The Mint Thief Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—United States Commissioner Bell this afternoon issued a warrant for the arrest of Henry S. Cochran, charging him upon the oath of Superintendent L. C. Bosbyshell with "fraudulently embezzling \$30 gold bars committed to his charge for the purpose of being coined from the mint of the United States, said gold bars being the property of the United States of America."

Teamer and Stephenson Matched.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—A rowing match has been arranged between ex-champion John Teamer and Charles Stephenson, champion of New Zealand. The match is for \$2,000, three miles, single scull, and will be rowed Saturday or Sunday at Creve Coeur Lake, near this city.

Accepted a Reduction.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. STEUBENVILLE, O., Sept. 18.—At a meeting to-day at Mingo Junction of the furnacemen with the company the men agreed to go to work at a 20 per cent reduction. Work will resume Monday.

Cholera at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Sept. 18.—The health officials of this city admitted this evening that there have been twelve cases of cholera here since the 15th of the month. Five of these cases proved fatal to-day, and there have been in addition three further cases of death from cholera.

Steamship Movements.

QUEBEC TOWN, Sept. 18.—Arrived—Cephalonia, Boston.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Arrived—City of Alexandria, Havana; Buffalo, Hull.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, threatening, but probably without showers, except on the lake; southwesterly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHREYER, DRUGGIST, CORNER Market and Fourteenth streets.
7 A. M. 53 2 P. M. 62
3 P. M. 65 7 P. M. 67
12 M. 75 Weather—Fair.

THE WHEELMEN.

The Meet is now Thoroughly on in Great Shape.

THE INTELLIGENCER RELAY RACE

Was Run Yesterday and Excited Lots of Interest.

SOME FAST WORK ON THE TRACK

By Zimmerman and the Other Fast Men—Story of the Relay Race—The Messages Received by Mayor Caldwell—The Mayor's Proclamation Making To-morrow a Half Holiday. The Programme for To-day—Items of Interest Regarding the Meet.



HERE was more interest manifested in the INTELLIGENCER relay road race, which was completed yesterday afternoon, than anything else that has yet taken place in

connection with the meet of the West Virginia bicyclers now in progress in Wheeling. Numbers of people began to congregate about the destination as early as 4 o'clock, and the bulletins which were posted every few minutes were eagerly scanned, and many prognostications as to the time in which the long race would be done in were hazarded. It was thought that possibly it would be done in a little over five hours, but when the news was received that the Pittsburghers had taken three hours to reach Washington, the half way point, it was seen that it would take at least an equal period to do the last half.

The start was made at noon, in front of the store of the Pittsburgh Cycle Company, Wood street. The signal for the start was the striking of the noon hour in the big city clock. The story of the start at Pittsburgh is told in the following special dispatch to the INTELLIGENCER, received last night:

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 18.—A crowd of about five hundred gathered on Wood street, at noon to-day to see the start of the INTELLIGENCER relay road race from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, inaugurating the series of interesting wheeling events of the West Virginia state meet of the L. A. W. The majority were wheelmen, who were very much interested in the venture, and the others were from the surrounding business houses and offices. The wheelmen were busy discussing the probable time the race would be made in. All put it under six hours and some enthusiastically thought it would be done under five, and between these they talked of the pleasant time most of them anticipated having at the Wheeling meet. "You're off" shouted J. Wado McGowan, secretary of the Keystone Bicycle Club, who had charge of the Pittsburgh-Washington end of the race, as the big bell in the city hall tower sounded its single boom denoting meridian and he swung to H. M. Corwin, of the Keystone club, the packet containing the message. In a flash Corwin was mounted and twisting in and out among the teams thronging the street, while the crowd cheered. Turning into Fifth avenue he dodged the clanging cable cars, made his way to Penn and then straight away to the Point bridge. Reaching the South Side he whisked past the big iron mills of the West End and through Temperanceville up the long Temperanceville hill, one and one-sixth miles long, the worst on the route, to the top, four miles, in twenty-two minutes, over a very hard route. The result was telephoned back to



CHANGING RELAYS. Wood street and the crowd which had lingered cheered again. At the top of the hill the packet was transferred to Charles K. Gibson, of the Pittsburgh Athletic Club and turning into the Washington pike away he skinned to the Gravel hill, seven miles, which he did in thirty-seven minutes. Eleven miles had been reeled off in fifty-nine minutes, and the wheelmen who were still at McGowan's place again made calculations, grow enthusiastic once more and the six hour men revised their bets.

The riding of Corwin and Gibson in the first two relays was especially fine, as their route was probably the worst in the entire ride. Eleven miles in fifty-nine minutes on such a road was particularly good. At Bridgeville, where Gibson was relieved, W. H. Leahy took it and pushed on down the road to Old Gill, seven miles, and there Cochran took it and finished at Hoaston's, where the fifth relay started. This was the last handed by the Pittsburgh riders, and Sims reached Washington at 3:10 o'clock, just ten minutes over three hours out of Pittsburgh.

At Washington there was an unavoidable delay of ten minutes, and it was 3:20 when Oscar Smith, the first of the Wheeling relay riders, pushed out of the town. Smith's relay was six miles out of Washington, where Will Juergans, the second Wheeling man, was to take the packet. Smith made the run in less than half an hour, and Juergans relieved him of the packet at the designated place. Smith continued on with