*The*
*New York Store*
*Established 1853.*

# *Linens*

*Center Aisle.*

*50 dozen Cream Terry Bath Towels, 25x50, at 19c.*
*A splendid Huck Towel, large size, with fringe, 12½c, worth 18c.*
*58-inch Turkey Red Damask, at 21c, worth 35c.*

*PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.*

## ARRESTED ON WARRANTS.

### Saloon Keepers Arrested on Monday for Violating the Law on Sunday.

Last Sunday patrolmen Ward and Temple observed several persons, with buckets in their hands, depart from Harvey Wilson's saloon, at the corner of Third street and the Big Four railroad. They attempted to get into the saloon, but were unsuccessful. Yesterday they served a warrant for Wilson's arrest, charging him with selling liquor on Sunday. The officers will get the evidence of the persons seen coming from the saloon, who are willing to state that Wilson was selling intoxicating liquors.

Peter Wagner, a saloon keeper at No. 858 South Meridian street, was arrested yesterday afternoon for selling liquor on Sunday, and also for interfering with an officer. Sunday patrolman Hunter saw several persons enter the saloon and afterwards heard the clink of glasses. He attempted to enter, but Wagner appeared and withheld the officer from entering. Yesterday Hunter swore out a warrant for Wagner's arrest, charging him with the two offenses, which was served by patrolman Mitchell.

## IT THAWED THE OFFICIAL.

### Mr. Christian Gave Adj. Gen. Robbins a Genuine Surprise.

W. F. Christian took Adjutant-general Robbins out to his farm near Irvington Sunday to examine its advantages for the encampment of the Indiana Legion. The trip was made in an open buggy, and the head of the militia was nearly frozen when landed at the Denison later in the day. He thawed out very suddenly, however, when Mr. Christian asked him what price he would be willing to pay as rent for the farm for the encampment. "Why," replied the astonished and frost-bitten Adjutant-general, "we don't propose to pay anything. Don't you know that other people are offering us bonuses to locate the encampment on their property? I wish you had asked me that question before we took that drive."

## PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Russell B. Harrison, of Helena, Mont., is in the city.

Mrs. O. G. Pfaff is visiting Mrs. Henry Atterbury in St. Louis for a week.

There will be a social at the rooms of the Noon Rest the evening of April 2.

The members of the Woodruff Place Baptist Church will give an entertainment in the church Wednesday evening.

The next meeting of the Amateurs will be held with Miss Nettie Dietrichs, No. 335 North Pennsylvania street, April 7.

General and Mrs. Lew Wallace are visiting their son, Mr. Henry L. Wallace, and family, on North Pennsylvania street.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Leathers have returned from a visit to Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace in Chicago. Mrs. Leathers's reception days are Fridays during the season.

Mr. M. J. Osgood and niece, Miss May Haywood, Mrs. Deloss Root and Mrs. Emma Holloway have returned from California, where they have been for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Court Webb have taken possession of their new home, No. 1021 North New Jersey street, Morton Place. Mrs. Webb will be at home to her friends Thursdays after the 1st of April.

The entertainment, "In the Old Garden," by Walter Crane, will be repeated this evening at Plymouth Church. The tableaux given when "The Old Garden" was presented before will be given, with the addition of enough more to make an attractive spectacle.

Mrs. Julius Wocher was the hostess yesterday for a euchre party which she gave to about forty-five of her friends. The rooms were decorated with plants and flowers. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Wocher observed the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage by entertaining the Edelweis Card Club. The favors were flowers for the ladies and little Japanese chicks for the gentlemen. Hansome prizes, out of the ordinary selection of articles, were presented to the winners. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, of Louisville, who have recently come to this city to reside.

AN EASTER MONDAY LUNCHEON.

Miss Josephine Hyde gave a luncheon yesterday to a number of her young friends, at her home, on North Delaware street. All the guests were at one long table and the decoration of the center was of Bridesmaid roses laid on the cloth from end to end. At each cover was a card, a bunch of violets and a pink covered egg surmounted by a tiny chicken. The egg held the salted almonds. The butter was in the form of calla lilies, and flowers and eggs entered into the appointments of the table. Blanc mange was served in egg shape and the forms were laid in a nest of spun sugar, the hostess serving this course from the table. The entertainment provided was with the cards at the covers. Attached to each card was a pencil and a cent. At the top of the card was the guest's name and below it was printed: "Things to be seen on a cent." As an example one was "A student" (the pupil of the eye); "A flower" (two lips); "Fruit" (dates.) There were twenty-one articles named. At the conclusion of the naming of the things a prize was offered for the one who should originate the best appropriate question, and for the one who should answer the greatest number of the questions. Miss Louise Fletcher took the latter prize, and Miss Burchenal, of Richmond, the former. The question was "Why is this glorious savage of Quaker origin?" and the answer "Because his features are Philadelphia made." The company included Miss Annie Butler, Miss Julia Ritzinger, Miss Louise Fletcher, the Misses Burchenal of Richmond, Miss Augusta Lyon, Miss Rowena New, Miss Bertha Fahnley, Miss Mary Share, Miss Bessie Taylor, Miss Alice Failey, Miss Mary Noble, Miss Annie G. Dye and Miss Julia Fletcher.

ELKHART WEDDINGS.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, Ind., March 26.—C. L. Mathias, a business man of Puyallup, Wash., and Miss Eva Heaton were married this afternoon by Rev. M. D. Smith.

Lucius Metcalf and Miss Daisy Adams were united in marriage at Willow Dale M. E. Church last evening by Rev. M. D. Smith.

PETTY—MOCK.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., March 26.—Alonzo Petty and Miss Anna S. Mock were married yesterday at the bride's home. Rev. J. F. Carney officiated in the presence of a hundred invited guests.

### Ovid D. Butler Badly Bruised.

While attempting to board a rapidly-moving south-bound car near his home on North Pennsylvania street, yesterday, Ovid D. Butler was thrown violently to the ground and so badly bruised and shaken up that he is confined to his bed.

**Peculiar to Itself.**

So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit "peculiar to itself."

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

## MANY NEW DOCTORS

### Medical College of Indiana's Interesting Commencement.

### Hon. Byron K. Elliott Delivers an Able Address—Music a Feature—Award of Prizes.

Fifty-two newly-made doctors emerged from the Grand Opera House last night. It was the occasion of the twenty-fourth annual commencement of the Medical College of Indiana, and the house was packed to its fullest capacity by students and their friends, the city's best occupying seats in the house. The stage setting was a drawing-room scene and the front of the stage was banked with palms and potted plants, overhead hung the stars and stripes plainly draped and in the center the college banner. The college colors, blue and yellow, were displayed all over the house, even the palms and plants being in pots of these colors.

When the curtain arose, a few minutes after 8 o'clock, Dr. Franklin W. Hays, secretary of the faculty, and Dr. Kitchen appeared in the door at the rear of the stage, followed by Judge Elliott and Dr. Elder, heading the line of members of the faculty and graduates. They marched on to the stage in double file, down the aisle through to seats arranged for them. The seating of the graduates upon the stage in such perfect order was due to the experience of Dr. Franklin W. Hays, who acted as master of ceremonies for the commencements of the college for twelve years past. In the arrangements of last night there was not a hitch, the experience of Dr. Hays proving triumphant over the many vexing and perplexing details to be cared for. While the faculty, speakers and graduates were being seated the orchestra was playing a march, "The Medical College of Indiana," by Miller. The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Henry A. Buchtel. The first number on the programme was a violin solo by Will C. Sterne, "Canzonetta," by Dudley Buck.

Dr. E. S. Elder, dean of the faculty, then introduced Judge Byron K. Elliott, who delivered the address on behalf of the faculty. In introducing the speaker Dr. Elder said the college had always gone out of the faculty for the speaker to deliver the address on behalf of the faculty, and named some of the speakers who had delivered the address on former occasions. He concluded by saying that this year they had selected the worthy peer of any of them, Judge Elliott, who needed no introduction.

After comparing three classes of professional men—doctors, lawyers and clergymen—in a general way, with a quotation from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes as a text, Mr. Elliott said:

"The influence of the physician is powerful and widespread. There is not in all this land a houshold or a home in which the physician is not the most important visitor that crosses its threshold. He stands 'upon the confines of existence welcoming the newcomer and bidding farewell to the goer away.' Under God the issues of life and death are in his hands, disease and misery, or health and strength often depend upon his knowledge, skill and judgment. An error on his part may cost life, or, if not productive of such serious consequences, may wreck the health of the patient or send him out into the world infirm, lame or deformed.

"It needs no argument to prove that there is an imperious necessity for medical education. Strong measures are required to protect the community from pretenders and charlatans. Humanity has suffered too much from ignorant pretenders, and it is high time to end their existence. There is but one safe course and that is for the law to sternly and imperatively exclude from the practice of medicine all except those who have studied in well-organized colleges, conducted by competent instructors. A guarantee of fitness and qualification the public weal requires, and this guarantee can only come from an institution governed and conducted by men of integrity and learning. The time for allowing men who have not given years of study to the science of medicine to tamper with such a delicate and complex organization as that of man has gone by. It is true that no man who is worthy to be a physician will enter the practice of the profession unless he feels that he has qualified himself by years of study, but, unfortunately, it is also true that there are men who would enter it for the greed of gain, though they were conscious that they could not tell a case of colic from a case of typhoid fever. It is for such dishonorable men that strict laws unrelentingly enforced are required.

"Education in the science of medicine, if rightly conducted, gives skill and power. The object of all practical education is to create power, not simply to cram the memory with rules and precepts. In no practical profession is there power unless skill and learning are combined. A man may know how to bend the bow of Ulysses, but if he lacks the skill to do it, his knowledge is fruitless. A man may know how 'Hector of the glancing helm' wielded his spear, but the knowledge without the skill would be a barren thing. A man may be taught the theory upon which a Sydenham or a Hunter diagnosed diseases, but if he never gets beyond the mere theory he will do but sorry work when called to the bedside of the sick and suffering. It is the man of power who is of service at the bedside. The mere theorist is little else than a 'John-a-Dreams,' who is ever 'a muddy mettled rascal.' If the power that comes from true education is lacking, the man who assumes to enter upon the active practice, 'will go sounding on a dim and perilous way,' more perilous to his patients than himself. The basis of power in medicine is scientific knowledge of principles, and skill is the application of that knowledge with judgment and sagacity. The knowledge that avails is scientific knowledge and that kind of knowledge is deep rooted and yields a golden fruitage. It is the kind of knowledge, and the only kind, that makes a man strong when strength is needed and gives him power to successfully grapple with disease. The man who possesses such knowledge is seldom at fault in diagnosing a case and his skill is not often baffled.

"The only knowledge that avails in the hour of disease and danger is a philosophic one, for, as Bacon justly says, 'Medicine not founded on philosophy is a weak thing.' The sagacity and judgment of the physician must apply the knowledge that he acquires, but if knowledge be absent there is nothing to apply, and absent such knowledge always is if there is not a philosophical mastery of principles. In the absence of scientific knowledge there can be nothing but crude guesses and wild conjectures, and if judgment and sagacity be absent the power to make practical application of acquired knowledge cannot exist. A medical education is neither complete nor valuable unless it gives the power to know what to do and how to do it.

AS A SCIENCE.

"Medicine is a science as well as an art, and before there can be proficiency in the art there must be a mastery of the science. If medicine is a science its principles are laws of universal sway in all of its domain. Throughout all the universe law reigns and over all the sciences it holds dominion. Every science has its fundamental laws which in the field of the particular science are universal. Medicine is no exception to this all-pervading rule. The laws of health are universal, and where laws are universal there can be no distinct systems or schools, although there may be diversity of views as to the efficacy of remedies and modes of treatment. Fundamentally, however, there can be only one school, since every science is, in its primary elements, a unified and indivisible system of philosophical laws. In these laws and principles the man who deserves a place in the great profession of medicine must be deeply learned. More than mental training and discipline is required to fit a man for the great work of a physician. It is not enough that the physican be educated in the principles of medical science or become proficient in the art of medicine. It is hardly too much to say that there is a higher and nobler education than this, and that is education in medical ethics. A man who knows nothing of the ethics of the profession, or, knowing them, gives them no heed, ought to be driven from the world of practical medicine, for he is unworthy of a place in it. The physician, of all the learned men in the professions of secular life, needs something to give strength and vigor to the better part of man's nature, for his studies and his experience incline him to gross materialism, and his opportunities and duties subject him to peculiar temptations. It was said of old: 'Where there are three physicians there are two atheists.' If this is not the substance of truth, it is, at least, the shadow of truth. Some potent and ever present influence is, therefore, needed to overcome this tendency to materialism and to arm the physician with strength to resist temptation. This influence is in no small measure supplied by the system of ethics constructed by the physicians of this country, for that system declares principles of the soundest morality and purest honor. It do not say that adherence to that system is all that is required—not that, by any means—but I do say that it is a powerful and beneficent factor in the foundation of a physician's character.

"The physician comes into the closest and most sacred relations of life, he sees men and women in their hours of weakness, sees them when judgment and will are overthrown by disease, sees them when the intellect is so shattered and enfeebled by disease that its mastery is lost and ignoble passions rule unchecked and unrestrained, and there is, therefore, an imperious necessity that he should be a man of stern integrity and stainless purity. The most delicate honor, the chastity of which is such that it feels 'a stain like a wound' is as necessary to the true physician as sunshine to the flowers of the field. The physician's confessional is not always one where secrets are wittingly revealed, but is often one where the dethroned intellect or the disordered mind makes men and women reveal that which else no mortal ear had ever heard. Things are heard by him which the speaker would not have voluntarily given utterance to though death were the penalty of silence. But not only does the physician hear what in health would have remained unspoken, for from many lips he hears voluntarily revealed secrets that the world should never know. He hears of infirmities that if known would bring his patient to infamy and shame, he hears that which if revealed would destroy the peace of families and wreck many lives. He holds often and often a greater power than that of death itself, for in his hands is the power to consign his patient to a fate a thousand fold worse than physical death. Only the man who is strong in the strength of a lofty integrity and exalted honor is fitted for a profession demanding such high qualities and imposing such grave responsibilities as does that of medicine. The physician in whose mind dwell coarse thoughts not only dishonors a noble profession and shames the traditions and history of a glorious past, but he also puts snares about his own feet which sooner or later will be the means of casting him headlong 'into the pit of destruction.' The life of a physician who is true to the ethical laws of his profession and to its tradition is a benediction, and he who lives it crowns himself and those to whom he ministers with unfading blessings.

THE ETHICAL PRINCIPLES.

"The ethical principles woven into the mental and moral organization of men are like threads of gold woven into gross fabrics, they remain bright and untarnished throughout all the years, while the baser parts grow dark and moldy in decay. Men whose thoughts and actions are influenced by sound ethical principles are men whose virtues everyone may see. For my part, I have little patience with those who talk slightingly of medical ethics. I believe in them. I believe them sound in theory and beneficent in results. The more the young physician knows of medical ethics and the more closely he adheres to them, the better he will be fitted for the higher duties of his profession. Results are proofs. No body of men have a more complete system of what I venture to call practical ethics than the physicians of this land, and I am sure I am safe in saying no body of men of equal numbers is more highly respected or more generally beloved. I know that the term beloved is a strong one, and knowing this choose it purposely and with the intent to use it in all its strength. The physician who for long years has come to you and to me through storm and sunshine, who has stood at the bedside when the cry of the new born broke the silence of the darkened chamber, who has cheered us by his presence in the dark hour of sickness and gloom, who has been with those we love when human skill availed not and death came, is the man of all men to whom our hearts go out in friendship close akin to love. He has had our confidences, he has known our weaknesses and our follies, our faults and our infimities, and through all has been the soul of honor. No trust betrayed, no confidence wronged, nor duty violated. It is no wonder that men and women, and children, best judges of us all, do him homage and in their hearts regard him with an abiding and loving tenderness that years cannot deaden nor age destroy. There is now as there was in the days when the Great Healer climbed the mountains of Judea and walked in sorrowing silence on the shores of the silvery Galilee, 'the Beloved Physician.'"

Following the address of Judge Elliott the Ahrens quartet, composed of Mrs. Geo. L. Raschig, Miss Josephine Robinson and Messrs. William Daggett and Louis Dochez, sang the "Arion Waltz," by Vogel. In response to a hearty encore they sang "Dreams," by Strelezki.

DR. KITCHEN'S ADDRESS.

The address of Dr. John M. Kitchen, on behalf of the board of trustees, was then delivered. He spoke as follows:

"By authority vested in me by the trustees and faculty of the Medical College of Indiana, it becomes my duty to confer on each of you the degree of doctor of medicine. It is certainly a great pleasure to congratulate you, one and all, on the attainment of such honor, for the knowledge you possess is invaluable whether you decide to practice medicine as a profession or not. A physician or surgeon gains self-reliance—meets success—chiefly because of his familiarity with anatomy, his ability to press his fingers on any portion of the human body and know what tissues or organs lie beneath, and can it be denied that such learning is valuable to any person, be he lawyer, priest or layman? For instance, what would be thought of the intelligence of any young man who would offer his heart—mark you, his heart—to the object of his choice, and at the same time with impressive getsure place his hand over his liver?

"Scientific investigation has shown medicine its true function, namely, the prevention of disease, and this has led to the establishment of national, State and local boards of health.

"Experience has also demonstrated that many diseases are self-limited, have a definite course to run, and usually terminate in health without medicine of any kind whatever. Experiment and observation have also proven that there are remedies of priceless value to conquer pain, control fever, and subdue disease; therefore, the conclusion is irresistible that such results embrace two factors, namely nature, 'the ordinance of God,' and art, the creation of man.

"It is the intelligent reliance on one, and rational practice of the other that distinguishes the physician from the charlatan, for medicine is not a certain science; there is not now and never can be a system that will furnish a specific for every malady, an unfailing remedy for every injury, an anodyne for every pain, an antidote for every sorrow. God alone is omnipotent. The life of a general practitioner is one full of care and responsibility—one that involves self-sacrifice beyond all other pursuits. Still many of his dearest associations are connected with families whose confidence and respect he has long enjoyed. The present graduating class is an unusually intelligent one, each individual reaching a high standard of excellence in all branches, especially in anatomy, which, as heretofore intimated, is the foundation of the whole structure of medicine. A diploma is simply a certificate of qualification, which each of you has fairly earned, but it cannot be too strongly impressed on your memory that your education, instead of being finished, has only fairly begun. In conclusion we extend to you all a fraternal greeting and cordially welcome you to the honors of the doctorate."

The degrees were then conferred, and each graduate given his sheepskin neatly rolled and tied with blue and yellow ribbon. Following the conferring of the degrees came the award of prizes.

THE COLLEGE RECORD.

The Medical College of Indiana has grown to be a State pride, and the personnel of the graduates last night was not such as to bring any abatement of the pride of the citizens in the school. Nearly three-fourths of them were graduates from universities. It was a pioneer in the West and its graduates now number more than one thousand, many of whom have attained national fame in their profession, notably Harvey Wiley, United States chemist, and David Starr Jordan, president of the Leland Stanford University of California. Some of its graduates have attained eminence in foreign countries and many attained distinction in special lines of practice. Almost every newly incorporated medical college in the West has in its faculty a representative of the Medical College of Indiana and its graduates are more in number than from any other educational institution in the State. Its graduates compose a large percentage of the practitioners of the State and nearly three-fourths of the successful practitioners of the city of Indianapolis. Its graduates have for years performed almost the entire charitable medical work of the city in the hospitals and dispensary. In speaking of the graduating class last night Dr. Hays said:

"The faculty and board of trustees felicitate themselves in an unusual degree upon the superior education of the class presented to-night. In order to graduate from the Medical College of Indiana students must present evidence of a good moral character, pass a preliminary examination in English, mathematics, physics and Latin or present a diploma from a high school or other institution of learning. He must file a certificate from some reputable practitioner that he has studied medicine for one year and then he must pursue a course of three yars' study in the college. The number of graduates this year is much larger than for years, notwithstanding the exacting requirements the class was compelled to pass through. The members of it are those whom one would not hesitate to address, 'How are you, doctor?' The financial success of the college has enabled the faculty to equip the departments equal to the modern necessities and so conduct the teaching as to give the highest order of practical teaching and demonstrations."

GRADUATES AND PRIZES.

The following is the list of graduates for the year 1894:

Orvid L. Adams, Noah, Ind.; Curtis L. Baker, Wyandot, O.; Harry W. Bates, Indianapolis, Ind.; Harry J. Bell, Knightstown, Ind.; Myron Allen Boor, Stanton, Ind.; Emerson M. Brewer, Covington, Ind.; McCurdy Bricker, Sarversville, Pa.; Edward L. Buckner, Trafalgar, Ind.; Frederick R. Charlton, Plainfield, Ind.; William E. Clevenger, Columbus, Mo.; Charles J. Cook, Indianapolis, Ind.; William E. Cooper, Packard's Mill, Ind.; Albert Maynard Cole, Charlestown, Ind.; James Albert Craig, Acton, Ind.; Franklin W. Cregor, Morristown, Ind.; Ira S. J. Crumrine, Landess, Ind.; Alonzo W. Daum, Tipton, Ind.; Oliver Morton Davis, Glenwood, Ind.; Pierre G. Fermier, jr., Weisburg, Ind.; Sumner Alexander Furniss, Indianapolis, Ind.; Alois B. Graham, Madison, Ind.; Henry Wireman Griest, Indianapolis, Ind.; Joseph Hall, Westfield, Ill.; Frank C. Hershey, Westfield, Ind.; George W. Horrom, Newburg, Ind.; Josie C. Horton, Benham, Ind.; Walter D. Hoskins, West Newton, Ind.; Lillian R. Keller, Indianapolis, Ind.; La Marr Knepple, Wakarusa, Ind.; Will Lowder, Humboldt, Ia.; Rosa E. Lowder, Humboldt, Ia.; —— Lummis, Eden, Ind.; John A. Martin, Fostoria, O.; Charles B. Mulvey, Albany, N. Y.; Donn Piatt Murray, Selma, Ind.; John H. Peters, Xenia, O.; U. Grant Powers, Albany, Ind.; Claude E. Ragsdale, Trafalgar, Ind.; George L. Servoss, Indianapolis, Ind.; Jacob S. Shields, Plano, Ind.; Harry H. Stanford, Clarksville, Ind.; Fred C. Taylor, Magnolia, Ill.; Benjamin J. Terrell, Lynchburg, Ind.; Charles F. Thrasher, Mason, Ill.; Vine H. Tuttle, Indianapolis, Ind.; William A. Wenz, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. Alfred Westervet, Ohio; Dalton Wilson, Yankeetown, Ind.; Mary Rodifer Wilson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Joseph T. Woodward, Lincoln, Ill.; ad eundem, T. B. Noble, Greenwood, Ind.; honorary, Jacob Green, Lafayette, Ind.

The following are the prizes and the winners:

First faculty prize, $50, A. M. Cole, for making the highest grades in monthly examinations; second faculty prize, $25, John Martin, for second highest grades in monthly examinations; Mears gold medal, A. M. Cole, for the best thesis on an obstetrical theme; Elder prize, S. A. Furniss, for the best examination in theory and practice; Taylor prize, Frederick Charlton, for the best examination on a disease of childhood; honorable mention of S. A. Furniss and H. W. Griest; Olliver (junior prize), Milo B. Dunning, for the best examination in junior anatomy; Olliver freshman prize, J. G. Bergener, for the best examination in freshman anatomy; Dunning prize, $25, A. M. Cole, for the best report on the clinical lectures on surgical diseases of women; Armstrong prize (aseptic operating set), C. F. Thrasher, for general meritorious work; Cline's prize, "Bosworth's Work on Nose and Throat," Fred Charlton, for the highest grade on examination on diseases of the nose and throat; McCoy-Howe Company prize, A. M. Cole, for the highest grade in materia medica; Zimmer prize, C. E. Cottingham, for highest grade in junior chemistry.

## EXAMINATIONS FOR INTERNES.

### Board of Health Announces a Set of Rules for Competition.

The Board of Health has announced the following rules to govern the competitive examinations for appointments to the City Hospital and City Dispensary:

"All candidates must be graduates in regular medicine and of this year from colleges in this city—must be past twenty-one years of age, male, unmarried and of good moral character. Applicants for these positions must present themselves to the board of examiners on Wednesday, March 28, at 9 a. m., at the Council chamber, and pass the examination required by the board They must pledge themselves to conform strictly to the requirements of the Board of Health, in the positions which they seek, and perform their duties to the satisfaction and under the direction of this board and the superintendents of the respective institutions. They shall further pledge themselves to devote their entire time to the duties of the office, to engage in no private practice, and receive no pay, more than that which the city allows for services rendered, either inside or outside of the institution.

"It shall be the privilege of any applicant who is dissatisfied with the results of his examination to appeal to the Board of Health, whose decision shall be final.

"The examinations shall be conducted as follows: The Board of Health will supply each applicant with paper upon which to write his answers; all questions must be answered in writing and in ink; the papers containing the answers of each applicant must be signed with a nom de plume and in no case, shall there be any sign, mark or name, or distinguishing characteristic upon or about the papers, whereby the writer might be known; the papers shall be sealed in an envelope, furnished by the clerk, to the Board of Health, who will take possession of them; each student shall write his name and nom de plume on a card and inclose and seal it in an envelope, upon which he shall write his nom de plume and deliver it to the clerk of the Board of Health. No applicant shall be permitted to leave the Council chamber during the examination hours, under any pretense whatever. All applicants must be within the Council chamber at their places at 9 a. m. promptly. Any applicant found with any papers, books or other means of gaining information relating to the examination will forfeit his rights to examination. Supervision and conduct of the examination will be made by the board, assisted by two graduates each, from the Medical College of Indiana and the Central College of Physicians and surgeons, the clerk of the board and one health officer

"Examiners are to be unknown to the applicants until the time of the examination, when the examiners are to simply post the questions.

"Each examiner is directed to ask ten questions, which shall be fair and comprehensive in his department. He shall then grade the answers upon a percentage of one hundred and designate the total percentage of each applicant upon his envelope.

"The successful candidates are to receive their choice of appointments according to their grades, the highest receiving first choice. The positions are to be held for one year."

## WARREN TOWNSHIP TOLL ROADS.

### Farmers Want to Vote for Converting Them to Free Roads.

Warren township farmers want to purchase the three toll roads left in the township, and yesterday petitioned the County Commissioners to order an election. Three years ago an election was held to the same purpose, but the proposition to purchase the pikes was defeated.

Yesterday the commissioners ordered a sewer built from the Board of Childrens' Guardians' Home, on Prospect street, to Pleasant run. The improvement will cost $125.

### The Episcopal Clericus.

The March meeting of the Episcopal Clericus was held yesterday afternoon at the diocesan library, at the bishop's residence. In the absence of G. A. Carstensen, who went to Greencastle, Rev. John Brann, of St. George's Church, read a paper on "The Need of a Financial Agent in the Diocese and How to go to Work to Procure One." Mr. Brann thought that the agent should be a clergyman of good business capacity and habits, one who would go to the different churches in the diocese and work in them long enough to find out their needs, to see their financial standing and secure the necessary relief. The clergy discussed the paper and the methods, and Rev. Hunter, of Holy Innocents, thought there should be an archdeacon in each convocation.

The standing committee gave its consent to the consecration of Rev. Dr. Newton, as assistant bishop for the diocese of Virginia. The members of the clericus took 4-o'clock tea with Mrs. Knickerbacker and then adjourned.

### "Wils" McGinnis Rewarded.

James Wilson McGinnis, secretary of the Democratic city committee, has no longer a grievance against an ungrateful party. His reward came yesterday in the shape of a commission from Washington. Mr. McGinnis will receive a round salary, somewhere between $1,800 and $3,000, for looking after internal revenue affairs at St. Louis. He expects to enter upon his duties about April 1. On Saturday he received a letter from Congressman Bynum, who conveyed the joyful intelligence, but the secretary was a bit dubious and deferred congratulating himself until yesterday, when the official envelope arrived.

### Dr. Fletcher's War Talk.

Dr. W. B. Fletcher will give a war talk to-night at the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Fletcher was a Union spy during the rebellion, and has a fund of thrilling personal reminiscences at his command that will make his talk interesting to all. This lecture concludes the series of popular talks given by the Y. M. C. A. this winter. There will be no charge for admission.

**Sufferers from Piles**

**Should know that the Pyramid Pile Cure will promptly and effectually remove every trace of them. Any druggist will get it for you.**

## IRON HALL HEARINGS

### Substance of Judge Klein's Opinion in the Missouri Case.

### A Parallel Case Being Argued in Philadelphia—James Nesbitt Sues for False Imprisonment.

In his opinion rendered in the Iron Hall case last Saturday Judge Klein, of St. Louis, decided that the Missouri receiver is auxiliary to Indiana and ordered the receiver to pay over the money collected from the Missouri branches to receiver Failey. It is estimated by the local officials that Missouri will pay into the Indiana fund from $50,000 to $75,000.

In his opinion of Saturday Judge Klein held that the fund in the hands of the Missouri receiver is the property of the corporation itself; that it does not belong to the local branches and was not intended to be distributed by them. He also contended that the money did not belong to the members who contributed it except that they are entitled to share in the distribution within the jurisdiction of the court. The court said that there could be no doubt that a corporation such as the defendant was could be best wound up and its assets more fairly and equitably administered and distributed in one court than in a dozen. He thought that the place of its home and domicile is the place where administration should be had upon its estate, and its property in other jurisdictions should be drawn to the principal receiver to be by him distributed with exact equality. The court had found that the Missouri claimants would share ratably and according to their claims in the distribution of the whole estate and he thought that there would be sufficient time for every claim presented to the local receiver to be presented to receiver Failey in time to allow the claimants to participate in the dividend already ordered by the Superior Court of Marion county.

In Philadelphia Saturday a parallel case to the St. Louis suit was argued before Judge Biddle, in Common Pleas Court No. 1. The main point in the case was the claim of receiver Failey to have the Pennsylvania funds turned over to him for general distribution. The funds consist principally of reserve funds which arose under a provision of the laws of the Supreme Sitting requiring 20 per cent. of each assessment to be set aside by the branch organization and to be considered the property of the Supreme Sitting. The argument of R. O. Hawkins, of Indianapolis, was that the disputed funds belonged to all the members of the order, and that the only way in which justice could be administered would be to put all the money with the Indianapolis funds and then make a pro rata division. Mr. Hawkins explained that the fund in Indianapolis now amounts to about $800,000, and there being branches in twenty-four different States, if the fund was distributed in each State some creditors would receive more than others and a great injustice would be worked.

The attorneys representing the Pennsylvania receiver contended that funds in the State of an insolvent foreign corporation should be distributed among the creditors of the State who had created the fund before any part of it should be remitted to the receiver of the domicile of the corporation. It was urged that the law of Pennsylvania under a recent decision of the Supreme Court shows that a receiver of a foreign corporation appointed in a foreign jurisdiction and not recognized in the Pennsylvania jurisdiction because a receiver of the Supreme Sitting has been appointed has no more standing to institute a proceeding in Pennsylvania than a foreign executor or administrator has to institute legal proceedings, although there was no doubt that either a foreign executor, receiver or administrator might defend a proceeding in that jurisdiction. The court has reserved its decision.

## DISSOLVED THE INJUNCTION.

### Judge Baker Gives the Lake Erie & Western a Temporary Victory.

Late yesterday afternoon Judge Baker, of the federal court, rendered a decision dissolving the temporary restraining order issued some weeks ago by him enjoining the Lake Erie & Western Company from refusing to haul loaded cars of freight between the Indiana Iron Company's works at Muncie and the tracks of other railroads. There are two suits of this character pending, the Indiana Iron Company being the plaintiff in one and the Muncie Pulp Company in the other. The Lake Erie & Western is defendant in both cases, which were given considerable space in all the newspapers when they were filed. The Lake Erie & Western has the only tracks from Muncie to the plants of the plaintiff companies, and the charge was made that the road refused to haul any freight that came in or was to go out via any other line, the Big Four being the chief competitor.

The defendant railroad claimed that it did not desire and could not be made to act as a switching medium unless paid sufficiently well to compensate it for furnishing what, in this litigation, were actually terminal facilities for another line. It was also claimed that if the plaintiffs' contention is sound there was no need at all of a railroad company's going to the expense of securing terminal facilities in a city.

The arguments before Judge Baker, in chambers, yesterday, occupied the entire afternoon, being made on a motion to make the temporary restraining order permanent. John B. Cockrum opened for the railroad company. Judge Byron K. Elliott followed for the complainants, and W. H. H. Miller closed for defendant. W. E. Hackedorn, general counsel for the road, also assisted in the defense. The authorities cited by counsel on both sides appeared to conflict somewhat, but the preponderance of rulings and decisions seemed to be in favor of the railroad company.

In dissolving the temporary injunction, Judge Baker said that it was clearly the duty of a court to decline to interfere with the strong arm of the law when it felt any doubt as to the necessity for an injunction in a case similar to the one now before him. When he issued the temporary restraining order he felt that there existed such a necessity but, after listening to the authorities cited and learning more of the case, he entertained grave doubts as to the right of such order. He did not think the contract so clear and specific as to furnish the right of mandatory injunction, the effect of which would be to compel the performance of that contract.

The decision is, of course, a victory for the Lake Erie & Western in the preliminary proceedings. The case will now come up in its regular order, and be argued on its merits. Meanwhile the railroad company does not have to make the objectionable hauls.

### Suit for False Imprisonment.

James Nesbitt, in Room 2 of the Superior Court, claims $2,000 damages from Charles Madeas. In a suit filed yesterday Nesbett avows that he was subjected to false imprisonment for a term of five weeks through the malicious action of the defendant. He alleges that on Oct. 28, 1893, he was employed in a restaurant in the capacity of a waiter, and that the defendant, who was engaged in the business of merchandising, caused his arrest on the charge of robbery, alleging that he had broken into the defendant's store. By reason of this false accusation the plaintiff shows that he was cast into jail and there confined to the detriment of his character and the loss of his situation. He avers that the defendant had no probable cause for accusing him of the crime of burglary.

### More Boone Wilson Litigation.

Another suit growing out of the sale of the pacing horse, Boone Wilson, was tried by Judge Winters yesterday. The case involves the question of suretyship on the note given by J. O. Riley, who purchased the horse from the Bruce Carr estate. Recently a judgment for $3,000 was secured by the administrator of the estate against the purchaser. Capt. J. W. Riley, father of the purchaser, and William H. Smyth were named as sureties on the note. Smyth now brings suit to establish the liability of Riley and son on the note. It is held that they should first be exhausted.

### She Sues for Support.

Edith Stuard, wife of William Stuard, a veterinary surgeon, filed a petition in the Superior Court, yesterday, asking the court to compel her husband to contribute to her support. She alleges that the latter abandoned her a month ago, and shows that she has no means of support.

### Suing for Loss of a Son.

Martha M. Curtis is suing the Vandalia Railroad Company for $10,000 in the Circuit Court. She alleges that the railway was responsible for the death of her son, Henry Williamson, on Nov. 26, 1889. The latter attempted to cross the track at Belmont avenue and was struck by the fast express. He was driving a pet goat, attached to a cart, and it is averred by the plaintiff that the flagman stationed at the crossing failed to warn the boy of the approach of the train.

**The ANIMAL EXTRACTS**

Prepared according to the formula of

**Dr. WM. A. HAMMOND,**

In his laboratory at Washington, D. C.

CEREBRINE, from the brain, for diseases of the brain and nervous system.

MEDULLINE, from the spinal cord, for diseases of the cord. (Locomotor-Ataxia, etc.)

CARDINE, from the heart, for diseases of the heart.

TESTINE, from the testes, for diseases of the testes. (Atrophy of the organs, sterility, etc.)

OVARINE, from the ovaries, for diseases of the ovaries.

MUSCULINE, thyrodine, etc.

**Dose, Five Drops. Price, 2 drachms, $2.50.**

The physiological effects produced by a single dose of CEREBRINE are acceleration of the pulse with feeling of fullness and distention in the head, exhilaration of spirits, increased urinary excretion, augmentation of the expulsive force of the bladder and peristaltic action of the intestines, increase in muscular strength and endurance, increased power of vision in elderly people and increased appetite and digestive power.

Where local druggists are not supplied with the Hammond Animal Extracts they will be mailed, together with all existing literature on the subject, on receipt of price by

THE COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO.
Washington, D. C.
HENRY J. HUDER, Agent for Indianapolis

### Fulford's Case Continued Indefinitely

The trial of E. D. Fulford, which should have been called in the Criminal Court yesterday, was postponed indefinitely. The delay was caused by the nonappearance of General Counsel Eggleston, of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, which is prosecuting Fulford for embezzlement. Attorney Eggleston wired that he would be unable to assist in the prosecution for some time.

### Stealing from the Big Four.

John Ray and Albert Scott, charged with wholesale stealing from the Big Four Railway Company, are on trial before a jury in the Criminal Court. Scott and Ray were arrested at Paris, Ill., by detectives Jeffries and Grady. The specific charge on which the prisoners were arraigned was the theft of a keg of brandy, which, it is alleged, was stolen from a car in the yards.

### He Made Life a Burden.

Lulla Bretz in a complaint for divorce filed yesterday says that her husband, Adolph Bretz, "has made life a burden to her." She shows that she has been compelled to leave him and that she is afraid he will kill her. In asking for the decree of divorce the plaintiff desires it stipulated that the husband be allowed to see their child when in fit condition to visit her.

### Suit on Notes.

Sarah A. Canine yesterday filed suit against Harry J. Milligan to recover $1,400, the amout of two notes alleged to be due the plaintiff. It is averred that the defendant executed the notes to H. Rice Canine, who afterward assigned the paper to the plaintiff.

### Wm. J. Van Sickle's Will.

The will of William J. Van Sickle, executed July 24, 1893, was probated yesterday. The wife and children of the deceased share his property equally. George B. Van Sickle was named as executor of the estate, and qualified yesterday in the sum of $500.

## THE COURT RECORD.

### Superior Court.

Room 1—James M. Winters, Judge.

Cleaveland Fence Company vs. George Smith et al.; mechanic's lien. Judgment on verdict for plaintiff for $32.

Room 2—J. W. Harper, Judge.

Thomas N. Bryan vs. Mary E. Fullenwider; suit on note. Trial by court. Finding and judgment for plaintiff for $242.

William P. Miers vs. Laura A. Shiply et al.; suit to set aside deed. Cause dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Philip Reichwein, Trustee, vs. Samuel Marron et al.; suit on note and to foreclose mortgage. Tried by court. Finding and judgment for plaintiff for $296.75 and decree of foreclosure.

Room 3—Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge.

Herman Lauter vs. Frederick W. Frank on account. Judgment for $359.25.

Frances Eppert vs. James W. Stevenson; on account. On trial by jury.

### Circuit Court.

Edgar A. Brown, Judge.

American Press Association vs. Licensed Saloon-keepers' League of America. Dismissed and costs paid.

Martha M. Curtis vs. T. H. & I. Railroad Company; damages. Demand, $4,000. On trial by jury.

### New Suits Filed.

James Nesbett vs. Charles Madeas; complaint in tort. Superior Court, Room 2.

John South vs. Columbus G. Irwin; sprinkling assessment. Superior Court, Room 2.

Albert South vs. Charles Eckert; sprinkling assessment. Superior Court, Room 3.

Lulla Bretz vs. Adolph Bretz; divorce. Superior Court, Room 1.

George Bridewell vs. Henry Walker; mechanic's lien. Superior Court, Room 3.

Henry Earp vs. Henry Walker; mechanic's lien. Superior Court, Room 2.

Henry Pence vs. Thomas Cummings; complaint on contract. Superior Court, Room 1.

Edith Stuard vs. William E. Stuard; complaint for support. Superior Court, Room 1.

Edmund J. Bowen et al. vs. William F. Crawford et al.; to contest will.

Melville W. Bruner vs. Albert E. Crow et al.; suit for services. Superior Court, Room 2.

Sarah A. Canine vs. Harry J. Milligan; on notes. Superior Court, Room 3.

### Elwood's New Hotel.

The Elwood Hotel Company, of Elwood, was incorporated yesterday, with a capital stock of $20,000 in $100 shares, by J. M. Overshiner, H. D. Seymour, Jacob Loomis, Cassius M. Greenlee and others. The Hammond Club, of Hammond, Lake county, was also incorporated, with a capital stock of $1,000 in $10 shares, by P. J. Lyons, W. G. Friedley, Jacob Cline, Charles L. Beedon and Thomas H. Jordan who each hold fifteen shares. The organization will maintain a reading room, give a lecture course or other literary entertainment and afford social enjoyment for its members.

### Another Robbery at Union Station.

Mrs. Cartiles, who stopped in the city yesterday a short time on her way home to Cincinnati from Chicago, reported to the police that while at the Union Station she was robbed of a jacket and gold watch. Leaving a valise and a jacket, in a pocket of which was the gold watch, on a seat in the ladies' waiting room, she went to buy a ticket for Cincinnati, and on returning she found her jacket missing, and also the watch. The station authorities were informed, but they could not locate the offender.

### The Hoke Company Won.

The Hoke Engraving Plate Company, of St. Louis, sued F. O. Climer, of Anderson, in the federal court yesterday, alleging infringement of a patented improvement in relief-type production in the process of making engraving plates. They asked for a permanent injunction, $1,000 damages and the costs of litigation. The suit was by agreement between the parties to it, and Judge Baker rendered a decision giving the plaintiff company what was asked for in the bill.

**PIERCE Guarantees a CURE.**

**In all Bronchial, Throat and Lung troubles Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery brings relief and a permanent cure. The way is open to the germs of Consumption if you suffer from Asthma, Bronchitis or Catarrh. Begin early with "Discovery" and a cure is *certain*.**

*English, Cocke Co., Tenn.*

MRS. S. M. KYKER.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—My wife was afflicted with asthma for twenty years; as she grew older she grew worse. Her case was treated by three eminent doctors, but all failed; they told me there was no cure for it. Discouraged as I was, I resolved to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; she used five bottles and two vials of your "Pleasant Pellets," which has made a permanent cure. She has gained twenty pounds in weight since the cure was effected.

D. R. KYKER.