shell crashing through the bodies of men! Think of the widows and orphans! Think of the maimed, the mutilated, the mangled!

HOMES FOR ALL.

On the subject of homes the Colonel said:

The home is the unit of the Nation. The more homes the broader the foundation of the Nation and more secure. Everything that is possible should be done to keep this from being a nation of tenants. The men who cultivate the earth should own it. Something has already been done in our country in that direction, and probably in every State there is a homestead exemption. This exemption has thus far done no harm to the creditor class. When we imprisoned people for debt, debts were as insecure, to say the least, as now. By the homestead laws a home of a certain value or of a certain extent is exempt from forced levy or sale, and these laws have done great good. Undoubtedly they have trebled the homes of the Nation.

I wish to go a step further. I want, if possible, to get the people out of the tenements, out of the gutters of degradation, to homes where there can be privacy, where these people can feel that they are in partnership with nature; that they have an interest in good government. With the means we now have for poor people being huddled in festering masses in the vile, filthy and loathsome parts of cities, where poverty breeds rags and the rags breed diseases. I would exempt a homestead of a reasonable value, say of the value of $2,000 or $3,000, not only from sale under execution, but from sale for taxes of every description. These homes should be absolutely exempt. They should belong to the family, so that every mother should feel that the roof above her head was hers; that her house was her castle, and that in its possession she could not be disturbed, even by the Nation. Under certain conditions I would allow the sale of this homestead and exempt the proceeds of the sale for a cetrain time, during which they might be invested in another home, and all this could be done to make a nation of householders, a nation of landowners, a nation of home builders. I would invoke the same power to preserve these homes, and to acquire these homes, that I would invoke for acquiring lands for building railways. Every State should fix the amount of land that could be owned by an individual, not liable to be taken from him for the purpose of giving a home to another, and when any man owned more acres than the law allowed, and another should ask to purchase them, and he should refuse, I would have the law so that the person wishing to purchase could file his petition in court. The court would appoint commissioners, or a jury would be called, to determine the value of the land the petitioner wished for a home, and, upon the amount being paid, found by such commissioner or jury, the land should vest absolutely in the petitioner. This right of eminent domain should be used not only for the benefit of the person wishing a home, but for the benefit of all the people. Nothing is more important to America than that the babes of America should be born around the firesides of homes.

THE MARRIAGE TIE.

There is another question in which I take great interest, and it ought, in my judgment, be answered by the intelligence and kindness of our century. We all know that for many, many ages men have been slaves, and we all know that during all these years women have, to some extent, been the slaves of slaves. It is of the utmost importance to the human race that women, that mothers, should be free. Without doubt the contract of marriage is the most important and the most sacred that human beings can make. Marriage is the most important of all institutions. Of course, the ceremony of marriage is not the real marriage. It is only evidence of the mutual flames that burn within. There can be no real marriage without mutual love. So I believe in the ceremony of marriage; that it should be public; that records should be kept. Besides, the ceremony says to all the world that those who marry are in love with each other.

Then arises the question of divorce. Millions of people imagine that the married are joined together by some supernatural power, and that they should remain together, or at least married, during life. If all who have been married were joined together by the supernatural we must admit that the supernatural is not infinitely wise. After all, marriage is a contract, and the parties to the contract are bound to keep its provisions, and neither should be released from such a contract unless in some way the interests of society are involved. I would have the law so that any husband could obtain a divorce when the wife had persistently and flagrantly violated the contract, such divorce to be granted on equitable terms. I would give the wife a divorce if she requested it, if she wanted it.

And I would do this not only for her sake, but for the sake of the community, of the Nation. All children should be children of love. All that are born should be sincerely welcomed. The children of mothers who dislike or hate or loathe the fathers will fill the world with insanity and crime. No woman should by law or by public opinion be forced to live with a man whom she abhors. There is no danger of demoralizing the world through divorce. Neither is there any danger of destroying in the human heart that divine thing called love. As long as the human race exists men and women will love each other, and just so long there will be true and perfect marriage. Slavery is not the soil or rain of virtue.

I make a difference between granting divorce to a man and to a woman, and for this reason: A woman dowers her husband with her youth and beauty. He should not be allowed to desert her because she has grown wrinkled and old. Her capital is gone, her prospects in life lessened, while, on the contrary, he may be far better able to succeed than when he married her. As a rule, the man can take care of himself, and, as a rule, the woman needs help. So I would not allow him to cast her off unless she had flagrantly violated the contract. But for the sake of the community, and especially for the sake of the babes, I would give her a divorce for the asking. There will never be a generation of great men until there has been a generation of free women—of free mothers. The tenderest word in our language is maternity. In that word is the divine mingling with ecstasy and agony, of love and self-sacrifice. This word is holy.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

There has been for many years ceaseless discussion upon what is called the labor question—the conflict between the workingman and the capitalist. Many ways have been devised, some experiments have been tried for the purpose of solving this question. Profit sharing would not work, because it is impossible to share profits with those who are incapable of sharing losses. Communities have been formed, the object being to pay the expenses and share the profits among all the persons belonging to the society. For the most part these have failed. Others have advocated arbitration, and while it may be that the employers could be bound by the decision of the arbitrators there has been no way discovered by which the employes could be held by such decision. In other words, the question has not been solved.

For my own part, I see no final and satisfactory solution except through the civilization of employers and employed. The question is so complicated, the ramifications are so countless, that a solution by law or by force seems at least improbable. Employers are supposed to pay according to their profits. They may or may not. Profits may be destroyed by competition. The employer is at the mercy of other employers and as much so as his employes are at his mercy. The employers cannot govern prices, they cannot fix demand, they cannot control supply, and at present, in the world of trade, the laws of supply and demand, except when interfered with by conspiracy, are in absolute control.

Will the time arrive, and can it arrive, except by developing the brain, except by the aid of intellectual light, when the purchaser will wish to give what a thing is worth, when the employer will be satisfied with a reasonable profit, when the employer will be anxious to give the real value for raw material, when he will be really anxious to pay the laborer the full value of his labor? Will the employer ever become civilized enough to know that the law of supply and demand should not absolutely apply in the labor market of the world? Will he ever become civilized enough not to take advantage of the necessities of the poor, of the hunger and rags and want of poverty? Will he ever become civilized enough to say, "I will pay the man who labors for me enough to give him reasonable support, enough for him to assist in taking care of wife and children, enough for him to do this and enable him to lay aside something to feed and clothe him when old age comes, to lay aside something enough to give him house and hearth during the December of his life, so that he can warm his worn and shriveled hands at the fire of home?"

LABOR PAYS ALL EXPENSES.

Of course, capital can do nothing without the assistance of labor. All there is of value in the world is the product of labor. The laboring man pays all the expenses. No matter whether taxes are paid on luxuries or on the necessaries of life, labor pays every cent. So we must remember that, day by day, labor is becoming intelligent. So I believe the employer is gradually becoming civilized, gradually becoming kinder, and many men who have made large fortunes from the labor of their fellows have given of their millions to what they regarded as objects of charity or for the interests of education. This is a kind of penance, because the men that have made this money from the brain and muscle of their fellowmen have ever felt that it was not quite their own. Many of these employers have sought to balance their accounts by leaving something for universities or the establishment of libraries, drinking fountains or to build monuments to departed greatness. It would have been, I think, far better had they used this money to better the condition of the men who really earned it.

So I think that when we become civilized great corporations will make provisions for men who have given their lives to their service. I think the great railroads should pay pensions to their wornout employes. They should take care of them in old age. They should not maim and wear out their servants and then discharge them and allow them to be supported in poorhouses. These great companies should take care of the men they maim; they should look out for the ones whose lives they have used and whose labor has been the foundation of their prosperity. Upon this question public sentiment should be aroused to such a degree that these corporations would be ashamed to use a human life and then throw away the broken old man as they would cast aside a rotten tie.

It may be that the mechanics, the workingmen, will finally become intelligent enough to really unite to act in absolute concert. Could this be accomplished then a reasonable rate of compensation could be fixed and enforced. Now such efforts are local, and the result up to this time has been a failure. But if all could unite they could obtain what is reasonable, what is just, and they would have the sympathy of a very large majority of their fellowmen, provided they were reasonable. But before they can act in this way they must become really intelligent, intelligent enough to know what is reasonable and honest enough to ask for no more.

So much has already been accomplished for the workingman that I have hope, and great hope, of the future. The hours of labor have been shortened, and materially shortened, in many countries. There was a time when men worked fifteen and sixteen hours a day. Now generally a day's work is no longer than ten hours, and the tendency is to still further reduce the hours. By comparing long periods of time we more clearly perceive the advance that has been made. In 1860 the average amount earned by the laboring men, workmen, mechanics, per year was about $285. It is now about $500, and $1 to-day will purchase more of the necessaries of life, more food, clothing and fuel than it would in 1860. These facts are full of hope for the future. All our sympathies should be with the men who work, who toil, for the women who labor for themselves and children, because we know that labor is the foundation of all and that those who labor are the caryatides that support the structure and glittering dome of civilization and progress.

EDUCATE THE CHILDREN.

Every child should be taught to be self-supporting, and every one should be taught to avoid being a burden on others as it would shun death. Every child should be taught that the useful are the honorable, and that they who live on the labor of others are the enemies of society. Every child should be taught that useful work is worship, and that intelligent labor is the highest form of prayer.

Children should be taught to think, to investigate, to rely upon the right of reason, of observation and experience; should be taught to use all their senses, and they should be taught only that which in some sense is really useful. They should be taught the use of tools, to use their hands, to embody their thoughts in the construction of things. Their lives should not be wasted in the acquisition of the useless or of the almost useless. Years should not be devoted to the acquisition of dead languages or to the study of history, which, for the most part, is a detailed account of things that never occurred. It is useless to fill the mind with dates of great battles, with the births and deaths of kings. They should be taught the philosophy of history, the growth of nations, of philosophies, theories, and, above all, of the sciences. So they should be taught the importance not only of financial but of mental honesty; to be absolutely sincere; to utter their real thoughts, and to give their actual opinions, and, if parents want honest children, they should be honest themselves. It may be that hypocrisies transmit their failing to their offspring. Men and women who pretend to agree with the majority, who think one way and talk another, can hardly expect their children to be absolutley sincere.

Nothing should be taught in any school that the teacher does not know. Beliefs, superstitions, theories, should not be treated like demonstrated facts. The child should be taught to investigate, not to believe. Too much doubt is better than too much credulity. So children should be taught that it is their duty to think for themselves, to understand, and, if possible, to know.

Real education is the hope of the future. The development of the brain, the civilization of the heart, will drive want and crime from the world. The schoolhouse is the real cathedral and science the only possible savior of the human race. Education, real education is the friend of honesty, of morality, of temperance.

We cannot rely on legislative enactments to make people wise and good; neither can we expect to make human beings manly and womanly by keeping them out of temptation. Temptations are as thick as the leaves of the forest, and no one can be out of the reach of temptation unless he is dead. The great thing is to make people intelligent enough and strong enough not to keep away from temptation, but to resist it. All the forces of civilization are in favor of morality and temperance. Little can be accomplished by law, because law, for the most part, about such things is a destruction of personal liberty. Liberty cannot be sacrificed for the sake of temperance, for the sake of morality, or for the sake of anything. It is of more value than everything else. Yet some people would destroy the sun to prevent the growth of weeds. Liberty sustains the same relation to all the virtues that the sun does to life. The world had better go back to barbarisms, to the dens, the caves and lairs of savagery; better lose all art, all inventions, than to lose liberty. Liberty is the breath of progress; it is the seed and soil, the heat and rain of love and joy.

THE HIGHEST AMBITION.

So all should be taught that the highest ambition is to be happy and to add to the well being of others; that place and power are not necessary to success; that the desire to acquire great wealth is a kind of insanity. They should be taught that it is a waste of energy, a waste of thought, a waste of life, to acquire what you do not need and what you do not really use for the benefit of yourself or others.

Neither mendicants nor millionaires are the happiest of mankind. The man at the bottom of the ladder hopes to rise; the man at the top fears to fall. The one asks; the other refuses, and by frequent refusal the heart becomes hard enough and the hand greedy enough to clutch and hold.

Few men have intelligence enough, real greatness enough, to own a great fortune. As a rule, the fortune owns them. Their fortune is their master, for whom they work and toil like slaves. The man who can make a reasonable living and lay aside something for the future, who can educate his children and can leave enough to keep the wolf of want from the door of those he loves, ought to be the happiest of men.

Now society bows and kneels at the feet of wealth. Wealth gives power, wealth commands flattery and adulation, and so millions of men give all their energies, as well as their very souls, for the acquisition of gold, and this will continue as long as society is ignorant enough and hypocritical enough to hold in high esteem the man of wealth without the slightest regard to the character of the man.

In judging of the rich two things should be considered: How did they get it, and what are they doing with it? Was it honestly acquired? Is it being used for the benefit of mankind? When people become really intelligent, when the brain is really developed, no human being will give his life to the acquisition of what he does not need or what he cannot intelligently use.

The time will come when the truly intelligent man cannot be happy, cannot be satisfied, when millions of his fellow-men are hungry and naked; the time will come when in every heart will be the perfume of pity's sacred flower; the time will come when the world will be anxious to ascertain the truth, to find out the conditions of happiness and to live in accordance with such conditions, and the time will come when, in the brain of every human being, will be the climate of intellectual hospitality.

Man will be civilized when the passions are dominated by the intellectual, when reason occupies the throne, and when the hot blood of passion no longer rises in successful revolt. To civilize the world, to hasten the coming of the dawn of the perfect day, we must educate the children; we must commence at the cradle, at the lap of the loving mother.

WE MUST WORK AND WAIT.

The reforms that I have mentioned cannot be accomplished in a day, possibly not for many centuries, and in the meantime there is much crime, much poverty, much want, and, consequently, something must be done now.

Let each human being within the limits of the possible be self-supporting; let every one take intelligent thought for the morrow, and if a human being supports himself and acquires a surplus, let him use a part of that surplus for the unfortunate, and let each one to the extent of his ability help his fellowmen. Let him do what he can in the circle of his own acquaintance to rescue the fallen, to help those who are trying to help themselves, to give work to the idle. Let him distribute kind words, words of wisdom, of cheerfulness and hope. In other words, let every human being do all the good he can, and let him bind up the wounds of his fellow-creatures and at the same time put forth every effort to hasten the coming of a better day.

This, in my judgment, is real religion. To do all the good you can is to be a saint in the highest and in the noblest sense. To do all the good you can—this is to be really and truly spiritual. To relieve suffering, to put the star of hope in the midnight of despair—this is true holiness. This is the religion of science. The old creeds are too narrow; they are not for the world in which we live. The old dogmas lack breadth and tenderness; they are too cruel, too merciless, too savage. We are growing grander and nobler.

The firmament inlaid with suns is the dome of the real cathedral. The interpreters of nature are the true and only priests. In the great creed are all the truths that lips have uttered, and in the real litany will be found all the ecstasies and aspirations of the soul, all dreams of joy, all hopes for nobler, fuller life. The real church, the real edifice, is adorned and glorified with all that art has done. In the real choir is all the thrilling music of the world, and in the starlit aisles have been, and are, the grandest souls of every land and clime.

"There is no darkness but ignorance."

Let us flood the world with intellectual light.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

One is at a loss to understand why Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett should have christened her latest novel so awkwardly. "A Lady of Quality" would have been enough, especially as the opening chapter locates the period of the story, but to this title is added: "Being a most curious, hitherto unknown history, related by Mr. Isaac Bickerstaff, but not presented to the world of fashion through the pages of the Tatler, and now for the first time written down by Frances Hodgson Burnett." The story does not read as if related by any Mr. Isaac Bickerstaff or any other writer of the Tatler period. It is Mrs. Burnett's story through and through and the explanatory title does not add anything to its merits or the reader's enjoyment of it. Like most of the author's stories, especially her best ones, it is full of warm, throbbing human feeling. As a portrayer of strong and genuine sentiment Mrs. Burnett has few superiors, and "A Lady of Quality" shows her at her best in this regard. Clorinda Wildairs, the heroine of the story, is a woman of the period in which the scene of the story is laid, and her career illustrates its social customs and morals. Appearing first as a wild and willful child, later as a beautiful, reckless girl, and finally as a fascinating woman of mature charms, the reigning toast of the period and acknowledged queen of hearts, first a countess and then a duchess, courting and enjoying the admiration of all men and the love of more than one. She is the supreme coquette of a period when women practiced coquetry as a fine art. As the author paints her she is not what would be called a model woman or even a good one; but she is a magnificent creature and a distinct figure in literature. She is the central figure of the story, and the other characters seem to revolve around her as necessary satellites. Her somewhat stormy life has a quiet ending after she carries the secret of a tragedy into the grave with her. The story is strongly dramatic, and, whatever else may be said of it, all readers will admit that it is intensely interesting. Cloth, ornamented, $1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Jewish Scriptures," by Amos Kidder Fiske, treats of the books of the Old Testament in the light of their origin and history. The purpose of the work is to present the history and literature of the ancient Hebrews, as contained in the Old Testament, in a clear, concise and candid way, accepting the benefit of the light revealed by modern research and learning and applying the same judgment used in dealing with other ancient writings. In carrying out his plan the author has sought to extricate the story of the life of the people of Israel from the confusion with which it has been surrounded and, with such aid as may be got from other sources, make a plain delineation of it, as a background on which to exhibit the designs of the scriptural writers. The work does not deal with theological questions, but throws much light on the real origin and character of the books of the Old Testament. Cloth, $1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Capt. Charles King does not write boys' stories, or we might suppose "Trumpeter Fred" to be a "little boy blue" instead of a "soldier boy blue," in the rough service of the regular army. Nevertheless it could be called a capital "boy's story" without detracting from its interest as a stirring story for all who are interested in army life, especially the perilous and hard service of the frontier. The first edition of "Trumpeter Fred" was sold before the first copy had left the binder's, foreshadowing the popularity this little book is likely to achieve. Published in Neely's Prismatic Library. Gilt top, 75 cents, by F. Tennyson Neely. New York. Chicago.

"The second opportunity of Mr. Staplehurst," by W. Pett Ridge, is a clever and original story. Its keynote is the common aspiration: "If only I had my time to live over again!" Mr. Staplehurst, by a whimsical chance, has his opportunity, but he finds himself handicapped by the accumulated experience of his former years. Experience is supposed to be a valuable, because hard-earned, possession, but Mr. Staplehurst would have been much better off without it, and he who reads may learn why. The book is epigrammatic, humorous and well written. Cloth, $1.25. Harpers.

The Harpers publish a new edition of "The Danvers Jewels" and "Sir Charles Danvers," two stories in one volume. The first relates to the many methods employed to get possession of some famous jewels, and the subsequent novel way in which a woman obtained them. The second contains an entertaining love story of two English lovers, kept apart for awhile by the overscrupulous ideas of the heroine, but united at last by the irresistible power of their pure and unselfish love. Both stories belong to the school of good, wholesome fiction. Cloth, ornamental, $1.

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish a new edition, the eighteenth thousand, of "The Rule of the Turk and the Armenian Crisis," by Frederick D. Greene. The author has spent considerable time in Armenia, and he gives a full and authoritative account of the massacres, together with much historic and descriptive matter and a discussion of the Eastern question. The work contains an autograph preface by Gladstone, map and many other illustrations, and is one to attract attention. Paper, 50 cents. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In "Tommy Toddles, by Albert Lee, the wonderful adventures and experiences of a little boy who wandered through a fastastic country are described in a very amusing manner, various animals taking a funny part. The story is illustrated by Peter Newell, whose peculiar style is admirably adapted to the imaginative and humorous text. The story was originally published as a serial in Harper's Round Table. Cloth, ornamental, $1.25. Harper & Bros.

"How to Live Well on Twenty-five Cents a Day," by Mrs. G. Lemcke, of the Brooklyn Cooking College, contains many valuable hints and helps for housekeepers, especially for such as wish to practice economy in housekeeping. The number of persons who it is declared can live well on 25 cents a day is four. The book is sent by mail to any address for 25 cents, by the J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, 57 Rost street, New York.

"Lorenzo de Medici and Florence in the Fifteenth Century," by E. Armstrong, besides being a very complete character sketch of Lorenzo de Medici, is largely a history of Florence during the time in which he lived. It is published in "Heroes of the Nations" series, by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, $1.50.

"A Souvenir of Trilby" is a collection of seven photogravure portraits of the leading characters in Mr. Herbert Beerbohm Tree's English representation of Mr. Paul M. Potter's play, "Trilby." The characters are all well taken and revive one's first impressions of the story. In portfolio, $1. Harpers.

Illustrating the Need of a New Word.

Chicago Tribune.

"How do you like that new typewriter of yours?"

"Haven't got a new one. She's been with the house six years, and it isn't any of your business how I like her—O—er—I like it first rate. It's the best machine in the market. I—I thought—have a cigar?"

An Excellent Tonic,

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. H. E. Lindsay, Whitewater, Wis., says: "I have prescribed it with excellent results in dyspeptic and nervous troubles, and consider it an excellent nerve and general tonic."

CLAWED BY A TIGER

AN INDIANAPOLIS ENGINEER IN THE CLUTCHES OF A CIRCUS BEAST.

His Neck Gashed and the Jugular Vein Narrowly Missed—Suicide of the Carroll County Giant.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Ind., April 12.—John Murphy, a Lake Erie & Western engineer, of Indianapolis, got too close to a den of tigers at the Wallace circus winter quarters to-day, and one of the beasts grabbed him about the neck and shoulders and began pulling him in. Mr. Murphy escaped, but not until his coat was almost torn from him and a gash three inches long cut in his neck, narrowly missing the jugular vein. Hundreds of people witnessed the accident and were much excited. The keeper came to Mr. Murphy's rescue and struck the animal several times with an iron bar. A short time after the accident a country woman patted the paw of the beast, but was not injured.

SUICIDE OF A GIANT.

Samuel F. Thompson, Six Feet Eight Inches in Height, Hangs Himself.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DELPHI, Ind., April 12.—Samuel F. Thompson committed suicide by hanging at Camden to-day. He was known as the Carroll county giant. He was six feet eight inches in height.

Lost His Sight and Reason.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RENSSELAER, Ind., April 12.—Noah Arnold, a married man about forty years of age, a member of one of the most prominent Dunkard families of Indiana, attempted suicide by cutting his throat here last night. He will probable die. He recently lost his sight, which probably affected his mind.

EARLHAM COLLEGE NEWS.

Officers Elected by the Classes—Scholarships Awarded to Seniors.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., April 12.—The new catalogues of Earlham College, which will soon be issued, will show a number of gains that have been made in various lines since the last catalogue was issued. In connection with it this year there will be issued a pamphlet containing a complete list and description of the contents of the museum, which is one of the best college museums in the State. The near approach of field day has aroused an interest in athletics and the prospect is that the contests will be the most exciting of any yet held. The new trainer, Fred Allen, of Pennsylvania, is helping to get the students into good shape by his advice.

The scholarships awarded the members of the senior class each year have been announced. Miss Ethel Grimes secured the one to Bryn Mawr, and W. O. Beal, the one to Haverford.

The Republican club of the college held a meeting last night to which the public was invited. Warren Barrett, who attended the annual meeting of the American College Republican League, held in Chicago last week, as a representative of the Earlham organization, gave a talk on the convention, and an address on the political issues of the day was delivered by the Hon. Charles E. Shively, of this city. The college club is in a thriving condition and a majority of the male students are members.

All the classes have held elections of officers within the past week with the following result:

Freshmen—President, Ethel Symonds; vice president, Will Freshour; secretary, Carl Brown; treasurer, Herman Stabler.

Sophomores—President, Mary Scott; vice president, Wilfred Jessup; secretary, Bennett Gordon; treasurer, Grace Maddock.

Juniors—President, Homer Anderson; vice president, Arthur Chase; secretary, Clara Brown; treasurer, Edith Mendenhall.

Seniors—President, J. E. Magee; vice president, A. L. DeGreene; secretary, Mary Morris; treasurer, Chalmers Hadley.

Athletics at Wabash College.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., April 12.—The second week of the spring term of Wabash College finds all of the old students at their accustomed places, doing most satisfactory work. There have been several additions to the already large student body.

Every one is manifesting considerable interest in the athletics booked for this term. Owing to the unsettled weather the members of the college team have been handicapped. It was only lately that they could practice out of doors. Some very rapid improvement is expected in a few of the new men, and the possibilities are decidedly encouraging. The best selections have been made, and after sufficient practice Wabash will surely have a team as strong at baseball as she was at football last season. The boys donned their new suits yesterday for the first time. Possibly some great sport will be furnished here during this term, as games have been scheduled with all the college teams of the State.

The outdoor games of recreation promise to be numerous this term. Already members of the fraternities and others have cleaned off their respective courts in the campus. Within a fortnight there will be any number of games in progress.

STATE MEETING OF THE T. P. A.

Programme Arranged by Richmond Post—Formation of the Parade.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., April 12.—At a meeting of the local post of the Travelers' Protective Association, held last night, the programme for the State meting of the association, which is to be held here on April 25, was completed. On Friday evening, April 24, there will be a dance. On Saturday morning the different posts will be given a reception and the members and their ladies will register at the clubroom at the Hotel Westcott, which is headquarters. Before noon the parade will form and march in the following order: The Richmond police, the Richmond City Council in carriages, the Richmond K. of P. Band, Post A, of Fort Wayne, Post B, of Indianapolis; Post E, of Lafayette; the Fort Wayne Band; Post F, of Logansport; Post G, of Terre Haute; Post H, of Vincennes; Post I, of Kendallville; Post J, of Evansville; Post K, of South Bend; Post L, of Warsaw; Post M, of Crawfordsville; Post N, of Marion; Post O, of Anderson; Post P, of Muncie; Post Q, of New Albany; Governor Matthews, Mayor J. S. Ostrander, the national and State officers and visiting ladies in carriages. The parade will end at the meeting hall, where there will be prayer by the Rev. C. H. DeVoe, of this city, addresses of welcome by Governor Matthews and Mayor Ostrander, with responses by the national president, John A. Lee, of St. Louis, and the State president, Lem Hopewell, of Terre Haute. This will be a public meeting. Following this meeting there will be a carriage ride about the city and entertainment of the visiting ladies.

Andersonians Went Dry Sunday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 12.—There has been the most vigorous enforcement recently in Anderson, by Chief of Police Coburn, of the early-closing and Sunday features of the Nicholson law. Anderson has been known for a good many years as a wide-open city, and this vigor in enforcing the law is creating no end of trouble among saloon and sporting men. To-day has been the dryest Sunday ever known in the city. All the saloon men were notified to keep closed all day, and special officers were on duty to see that the order was complied with. It is alleged that some of the saloon men will attempt to get even with the police commissioner, and a trade boycott is talked of. Chief Coburn succeeded in closing yesterday a notorious resort three miles east of the city, on White river, known as Jackson's road house.

Scotch-Irish Congress.

The eighth congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America will be held at Harrisburg, Pa., June 4 to 7, inclusive. Harrisburg was one of the Scotch-Irish parent hives, from which swarms of the sturdy stock have gone forth to all parts of the Nation. Elaborate preparations are being made by the hospitable people of Harrisburg to entertain the congress and make it the largest annual gathering yet held. Members of the society who contemplate attending, and who wish information concerning the congress, should address Hon. M. W. McAlarney, Harrisburg, Pa., who is the chairman of the local committees. Scotch-Irishmen who are not members of the society and who desire information regarding it, should address Charles Arthur Carlisle, the secretary for the State of Indiana, at South Bend.

Coffins to Be Made of Glass.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 12.—Messrs. Bull & Whitehead, of Remington, recently invented a glass coffin for the interment of the dead. They were here the past week, consulting with the plate-glass company of this city relative to the manufacture of the glass entering into the construction of the caskets. The bottom and sides of the casket are to be of rough, unground and unpolished glass, the top to be of highly-polished plates of glass. The inventors think they see big money in the invention.

Hurled Fifty Feet and Not Killed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 12.—Henry Kraft, aged six years, was struck by a suburban train on the Pennsylvania road to-day and hurled fifty feet. At first it was thought that he was killed, but, strange to say, his injuries were found to consist only in several very ugly cuts and bruises. It is thought he will recover.

Victim of the Cigarette Habit.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 12.—Bert Derck, one of the best known young men of this city, a son of Uriah Derck, died Saturday of cigarette poisoning, aged twenty-two years. He lay unconscious four weeks prior to his death. Before becoming addicted to the cigarette habit he was one of the brightest boys in the Kokomo High School.

Eyeless, but Winks Its Eyelashes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., April 12.—George Hall, residing near Crawfordsville, has a calf which was born without eyes or eye sockets, but which has eyelashes that wink just the same as if the calf had eyes. The calf has no tail.

Indiana Obituary.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 12.—Mrs. Sarah Caldwell died late last night at the family residence, in this city, of general debility and old age. She was eighty-two, and was the widow of the late Dr. J. G. Caldwell, a wealthy resident. Mrs. Caldwell was born in Pennsylvania, but moved successively to Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. She had resided in this city over forty years. Five children survive her. The deceased was a Christian woman. She was one of the founders and at her death first vice president of the Orphans' Home here.

MADISON, Ind., April 12.—Wesley Kampe, civil engineer and secretary of the Republican city committee, died this afternoon. He was a young man of great promise.

DECATUR, Ind., April 12.—Colonel Coffee, a well-known citizen of this place, died suddenly this morning.

Eiglebert, a well-known resident of this city, died Saturday evening.

Indiana Notes.

The Democrats of Wayne county will present the name of John M. Lentz as a candidate for Congress.

Simeon Tague, of Crawfordsville, has applied for a divorce from his wife on the ground that she chews tobacco and cigar clippings.

Steps are being taken at Crawfordsville to diminish the number of "quart shops" in and near that place. It will be the aim to prove that they are a nuisance and depreciate the value of adjacent property.

August Schrader, the alleged divine healer, who was diven out of Cincinnati last week by the Board of Health, was in New Albany Sunday and left over the Air-line road. He refused to talk and would not tell his destination.

Daniel T. Cripe, a farmer, near Laketon, has discovered on his farm a spring which is claimed to furnish water that is a sure cure for rheumatism. During the drought last fall Mr. Cripe's well went dry and in prospecting for water he came on this spring.

The authorizing of the employment of a tax ferret by the City Council of Richmond has stirred up considerable feeling. A contract for the work will be made with William G. Young, of Connersville, who is to receive 20 per cent. of the amount he adds to the duplicate.

J. B. Harter, of North Manchester, has a precious volume much sought by collectors of rare old books. It was printed in London in 1750, and on a fly leaf appears the sentence: "This Bible is the property of John Cowgill and was bought of Benjamin Bell, Smithfield. Mr. Cowgill was the great-grandfather of Hon. Calvin Cowgill, of Wabash, who is now seventy-five years of age and has long been one of the most prominent residents of northern Indiana.

OLD GLORY IN FLANNEL.

Death of the Woman Who Made the First Flag Used in California.

SANTA MONICA, April 12.—Mrs. P. C. Carrillo, the mother of Mayor J. J. Carrillo, is dead. She had the distinction of having made the first American flag used in California. The deceased was the daughter of Juan Bandini, a man of great wealth, who lived in San Diego at the time of the Mexican war. Commodore Stockton, commanding a battalion of American troops, came to San Diego, intending to make a triumphal entry into the city and proclaim the town under American control. Just before reaching the town it was discovered that the troops had no flag. The Commodore was in a quandary, as he wanted to march into the pueblo in such a manner as would impress the residents with the power of the government he represented. He ordered the battalion to halt, and, leaving the troops where they were, he went to Juan Bandini, who was the leading man of the town, and made known his predicament. Bandini assured the Commodore that he would help him out of the difficulty, and called on his daughters to make a flag.

The material at hand was not suitable for the purpose, but Bandini, who kept a small store, took from his stock pieces of flannel of red, white and blue. These he turned over to his daughters to make a flag. The deceased was the eldest daughter, and she did the necessary cutting and sewing, being assisted by her two younger sisters, who are now Mrs. Baker, the widow of Col. R. S. Baker, late of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Cave J. Couts, of San Diego. The flag was finally completed, the stars being made of white cotton, and, although it was a remarkable banner, it answered the purpose. The troops were marched into town, guns were fired, and there was a general celebration. The banner which was made under such singular circumstances now reposes, with other relics of the Mexican war, in the collection at Washington, D. C.

The woman to whose services the production of the flag was largely due lived with her husband at San Diego for some time. Later the family moved to Santa Barbara, from there to Los Angeles, and finally to Santa Monica, where they lived for several years. Mr. Carrillo served for a time as justice of the peace. Seven children were born, including the present Mayor and Alfred E. Carrillo, of Santa Monica, and five sisters, one of whom is Mrs. C. F. Smurr, of San Francisco, wife of the general freight agent of the Southern Pacific. Several California Governors under Mexican dominion were related to the family. Carlos Carrillo, the father-in-law of the deceased, served as Governor for several years, and Governors Vallejo and Castro were also related. Gen. John C. Fremont was a warm friend of the family, and he and his wife were frequent visitors at the family home.

Bicycles and the Mails.

New York Post.

The postoffice department of this city is seriously considering the advisability of adopting the carrier bicycle for the collection of mail matter. The assistant city delivery superintendent, Mr. Lockwood, said to-day that his department already had one carrier bicycle which was being tested, and that so far the results were very favorable. He thought they might ultimately be adopted for general collection from substations above Fourteenth street and in the annexed district. As for using ordinary bicycles, it was thought that they might be valuable in special delivery departments and where only small packages were handled at one time. When asked if the department had any objections to postmen using their own bicycles, he said there was none so long as the routes were covered in the required time. In Brooklyn several postmen collect and deliver on their wheels.

Qualities of Vegetables.

Philadelphia Record.

It may be well to mention that an eminent physician, who has been investigating the properties of the different vegetables, announces that a diet of carrots ameliorates harshness of character and reduces nervous irritability; peas create fatty tissue and encourage joyousness, while turnips have just the opposite effect. Celery, taken in excess, causes eye trouble, while cabbage is beneficial in pulmonary ailments and lettuce aids as a sedative, owing to the opium contained in its milky juice, which keep the skin clear and fresh. Red beets are blood-producing, and will add plumpness to the thinnest form, providing they are boiled tender.

UMPIRE WAS UNKIND

DIDN'T GIVE THE HOOSIERS MUCH SHOW AT LOUISVILLE.

Indianapolis Ball Players, with "Phenom" Monroe in the Box, Defeated by the Colonels, 4 to 1.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.—Nearly five thousand people saw Louisville win its game to-day from Indianapolis. There was nothing disgraceful about the defeat of the Hoosiers, for had umpire Reccius been more kindly disposed toward the visitors Louisville would have at least two runs less. The fielding of the Hoosiers was almost faultless, and Stewart again carried off the honors for the infield, while Connor is entitled to praise for covering a world of territory in center. McDermott pitched in midseason form, and, while Monroe was effective, Louisville managed to hit the ball when the hits were most needed.

Warner's double and Shannon's single gave Louisville an earned run in the third. Clarke's single, a stolen base, Wood's bad throw and an out scored the second run. In Indianapolis's half of the sixth Wood, Monroe and McCarthy hit for singles, which gave the visitors their only run. Shannon's base on balls, a stolen base and O'Brien's single yielded one in the eighth. The last run was scored on Hutchinson's single, a sacrifice and a safe hit by McDermott. Score:

Louisville.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Shannon, 3	4	1	1	2	2	1
Clarke, lf	4	1	1	3	1	0
O'Brien, 2	4	0	2	1	3	0
McFarland, rf	4	0	0	0	0	1
Eustace, s	4	0	0	7	1	0
Hutchinson, 1	4	1	2	8	1	1
Dexter, cf	4	0	1	3	0	1
Warner, c	4	1	1	3	2	0
McDermott, p	4	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	36	4	9	27	12	4

Indianapolis.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hogriever, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0
McCarthy, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Stewart, 2	4	0	0	4	4	0
Motz, 1	4	0	0	9	0	0
McCormick, 3	4	0	0	0	2	1
Connor, cf	3	0	0	7	0	0
White, s	2	0	1	2	1	0
Wood, c	3	1	1	2	1	1
Monroe, p	3	0	1	1	1	0
Totals	30	1	5	27	9	2

Score by innings:

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