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AMUSEMENTS.

Playwright Charles H. Hoyt is again in possession of perfect health.

Effie Ellsler is winning considerable praise for her clever impersonation of Glory Quayle in "The Christian."

Next May Blanche Walsh and Melbourne MacDowell are to play a return engagement at the New York Grand Opera House.

To-night at Proctor's Twenty-third street Theater, New York, Digby Bell will make his debut as a vaudeville star and Eddie Girard will perform a similar act at the Pleasure Palace uptown under the same management.

The part of the old husband and father in "Because She Loved Him So" is the most important in which that admirable English comedian, John E. Dodson, has yet been seen in America. The piece will be at English's Opera House before very long.

The St. Louis newspapers are angry at Jeff de Angelis, the comic opera star, because he refuses to allow Grace Van Studdiford, his prima donna, who is a former St. Louis society queen, to acknowledge encores or receive flowers over the footlights.

Marie Tempest, a prominent actress, is trying to secure the English rights to "Papa's Wife," the musical comedy by Harry B. Smith in which Anna Held is making such a hit in New York. Florenz Ziegfeld, jr., controls the American end of the piece.

Edwin Hoff, a baritone singer who was compelled to leave the Bostonians a few seasons ago on account of loss of voice, has completely recovered his singing ability and will be heard in the opera company of Jessie Bartlett Davis, which will come into existence next fall.

"Why Smith Left Home," with a cast that is as near stellar as possible, comes to English's Wednesday and Thursday of the current week, opening with a popular price matinee Wednesday afternoon. The remaining performances will be Wednesday and Thursday nights.

Mrs. Langtry is getting up a tea concert in New York for the benefit of the hospital ship in South Africa. Mme. Calve will sing if it is possible for her to do so. Eric Hope, earl of Yarmouth and an actor of mediocre ability, will preside over an American bar, and Edna May and May Erwin will ornament tea tables by their gracious presence.

It seems safe to predict that no one will leave English's Opera House until the end of each performance of the Brady and Ziegfeld French farce, "Mlle. Fifi," the last two days of this week. The engagement begins Friday night, includes a popular matinee Saturday afternoon and closes Saturday night.

Frederic E. McKay, of the New York Mail and Express, confidently predicts that Klaw and Erlanger's great spectacular production of the Wallace religious novel, "Ben-Hur," will eventually contribute to General Wallace financial returns in excess of those that accrued to Harriett Beecher Stowe for "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

"The Limited Mail," owned and staged by Elmer E. Vance, who has considerable reputation as an inventor of sensational theatrical effects, will be at the Park the first three days of this week, commencing with to-day's matinee. This melodrama used to pack the Park, and has been away about long enough to repeat the performance.

A New York paper anonunces that Fred Hallen and Joe Hart have signed contracts with William A. Brady to appear jointly in his new farce, "Aunt Hanna," which will be produced for the first time at the Bijou Theater, New York, on the 19th inst. Mollie Fuller and Carrie de Mar, wives of the comedians, will support their husbands in the new piece.

Charles Frohman has followed up his Boston success with "Za Za" by a like sensational run of "The Girl from Maxim's." The orchestra is under the stage at every performance and extra matinees are played. Mr. Frohman is negotiating for another Boston theater in which to continue the engagement of the latter piece after it is obliged to leave the Museum.

The concert of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra will be given at English's Opera House to-morrow night. Interest in the forthcoming event is heightened by the announcement that the well-known body of skilled musicians will be assisted by Miss Frances Saville, a famous soprano from the court of Austria, at Vienna.

According to a Boston paper E. M. Holland is to appear in Charles Frohman's production of "Coralie & Co., Dressmakers," at the Madison-square Theater, New York, to-night. Indianapolis theater-goers have been under the impression that he was to be at English's Opera House this month in conjunction with Fritz Williams in "Hearts are Trumps."

When Playwright Hoyt first offered "A Trip to Chinatown" to the amusement loving public, the piece was instantly recognized as something entirely outside the path that had been worn smooth by the countless farces which preceded it. Park patrons will be entertained by this delightful comedy the latter half of the present week, beginning Thursday afternoon.

"She Stoops to Conquer" is the excellent comedy offering and Carleton Macy's photographs the added drawing card for to-night at the Grand Opera House. The likenesses of Mr. Macy are of the ellipsoid pattern, the very latest thing in photography, and samples placed on exhibition early last week received enthusiastic praise from all who saw them.

Irwin's Burlesquers, who come to the Empire to-day, are expected to draw the biggest houses of the season, since the company is well known and has a reputation for cleverness and originality.

Dunne & Ryley, the wideawake theatrical managers who control "Hotel Topsy Turvy," "A Milk White Flag" and Matthews and Bulger, the comedians, are arranging for an interesting venture on a large scale. They will next season organize in San Francisco a farce-comedy stock company, to be conducted on new and original lines, which consists of the presentation each week of a different farce with a different star at the head of the cast.

"Wheels Within Wheels," by Sydney Carton, which is said to be one of the brightest comedies ever produced by Manager Charles Frohman, of the Madison-square Theater, New York, was forced out of that house last Saturday by a peculiar combination of circumstances. Daniel Frohman needed for his new play, "The Ambassador," the services of two members of the cast of "Wheels Within Wheels," Hilda Spong and Mr. Mason, while Charles Frohman was compelled to put on his new French farce, "Coralie & Co., Dressmakers," or else lose his rights to its production.

A SCANDAL IN BOHEMIA

ACTOR FOLKS WHO "STAY UP" TILL 3 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

But They Have Pleasant Times and Saturday Night's Event Was No Exception to the Rule.

Wherever a number of actors are gathered together Bohemia is to be found. There is no varying from this, for stage people are Bohemian by instinct. Among them great freedom in all the relations of life is characteristic. The spirit of perfect cameraderie or bonhommie, as the French euphemistically express it, that prevails with them makes unnecessary many of the conventionalities that are strictly observed elsewhere. For some time a small municipality of the well known, but nevertheless somewhat shadowy, country of Bohemia has existed in Indianapolis without attracting a great deal of attention from either the authorities or the general public. The members of the stock company have, by easy and natural gradations, drifted together into a sort of fellowship or fraternity that is nothing if not truly Bohemian in its nature. Every three or four weeks the men of the company meet together—usually in the roomy apartments of Carleton Macy—and, while enjoying the seductive accompaniments of a "Dutch lunch," tell humorous stories, sing love ballads, relate past experiences and otherwise have a thoroughly good time.

Last Saturday night after the curtain had fallen on the closing performance of "Frou Frou" the men of the company quickly scurried over to their usual gathering place, which is close enough to the State Capitol for the night watchman in that big structure to hear the sounds of festivity enlivening the midnight air. A newspaper man knocked on "the door of the room in a certain building in which he heard the greatest amount of noise," according to previous instructions, and soon found himself in the midst of a very hilarious lot of revelers. Herman Sheldon had provided the feast and was apparently in all parts of the room at the same time, saying in his voice which fairly reeks with goodnature, "Help yourselves, boys. There's plenty of everything. If you don't see what you want, look in the sideboard."

While the eating progressed, conversation was carried on only in groups and then in a merely desultory fashion. When the quantity of deviled eggs, liverwurst, sardines, chow-chow, stuffed herring, ham, rye bread, cheese and amber fluid that had been supplied so lavishly, was appreciably diminished, "Papa Brigard" (Thomas B. Reynolds) started the evening's entertainment by calling for a Riley recitation from Mr. Charles McClure, of the "Hotel Topsy Turvy" Company, who was a guest of honor, together with others from the same company, of the Stock Company Bohemian Society. Mr. McClure created considerable laughter and enthusiasm by his clever recital of the poem in which a group of farmers at a cross-roads grocery discuss the best form of food known to man, winding up with the statement by the narrator that he "'lowed terbakker was the best, when you'd 'orter heerd the fellers holler." Mr. McClure rendered two pathetic poems by James Whitcomb Riley later in the proceedings, "Jim" and "Down at Old Aunt Mary's," and was voted a prince of entertainers. James C. Marlowe, another of the guests of honor, told quite a "string" of Irish character stories that kept his listeners laughing themselves sore for a full half-hour. Occasionally, Sheldon would rise to his feet and in his own inimitable style without the slightest facial warning, perpetrate a joke or humorous tale that gave a fresh impetus to the current of merriment that was flowing with considerable rapidity. Anecdotes of varying degrees of "laugh power" were also released by Thomas Reynolds, Burrell Barbaretto, Gus Mortimer and Philip H. Ryley, the last three belonging to the "Hotel Topsy Turvy."

NEW GUEST ARRIVES.

When the fun had reached its highest point Oliver Willard Pierce knocked at the door and was ushered in, rubbing his eyes and jerking out: "Boys, I am awfully sorry to be so late, but, don't you know, I took a Turkish bath this evening and thought I would have a nice little nap afterwards, leaving orders to be wakened at half past 10." It being then close to 1 a. m., the "boys" decided to punish Mr. Pierce for his tardiness by making him sing something. He and Phil Ryley went into an adjoining room where there was a piano, from which very shortly issued the inspiring tune mingled with the stirring words of "Jerusalem, the Holy City." This was the signal for a speedy exodus to the music room. All the melodies dear to the acting fraternity were sung, as solos, duets, quartets and by the entire crowd, until some one suggested he felt hungry again and that a little of the feast remained untouched, when the entire assembly well-nigh damaged the narrow hallway leading to the banquet room in a mad haste to reach it simultaneously.

After the edibles had been further shrunken to the size of a tolerable repast for Mr. Macy's handsome canine friend Rey el Rey the next order of business was the narrating of first experiences on the stage. Mr. Mortimer said the first time he ever set foot on "the boards" was in the capacity of a supernumerary in a large production that had to do with the struggles of England with her subjects in India. On account of his lack of height and breadth he was converted into a native of India attired in turban and flowing yellow robes. As he had not enjoyed the advantage of previous rehearsals the stage director was particularly emphatic in giving him his instructions. "You and the rest of your crowd of Indians," he explained, "are to surge up to the walls of the fort twice and be driven back as many times. The third time, however, you will go over the parapets and engage in fierce combat with the British soldiers within the fort. There will be a soldier there to fight you—I'll be your opponent myself if possible—and you must hack away at him with your cutlass until you get a signal, and then drop to the stage as if dead."

"Well," continued Mortimer, "we got along all right. Everything went off according to programme. We rushed up to the fortress twice and were sent back yelling and brandishing our weapons. The third time we tumbled over into the inclosure and fell to without delay, battling fiercely with the 'British.' I fought my man clear down to the footlights, not hearing the signal, he all the time hissing in my ear, 'Drop, you idiot! Drop, you fool!' until suddenly I felt myself being dragged back and then a hearty kick was administered to my anatomy which sent me whirling through the rear door out into the alley and I heard an angry voice shouting at me: 'Confound you! Don't you ever dare to show your face in this theater again!'"

AN INCIDENT OF OTHER DAYS.

Wright Kramer, of the stock company, told an incident of the days when theaters of the modern kind were utterly unknown. "In those times," said Mr. Kramer, "the actors gave their plays on the level floor, in the midst of their audiences. On one occasion 'Hamlet' was being given in a small room directly over a grocery store. The stage carpenter had cut a hole in the floor to serve as the 'grave,' and fixed boards a short distance below the aperture to prevent the 'body' from falling clear on through into the store below. When the time came for Laertes to leap into the grave he accomplished the feat well enough, but it was followed by a terrific crash caused by the frail boards giving way and letting him fall into a pile of groceries underneath. The 'king' rushed to the opening in the floor, and, forgetting both play and audience in his excitement, cried out to the unfortunate Thespian below: 'Bob, are you hurt?' A volley of oaths could be heard above the noise made by the man scrambling to get out of a heap of boxes, barrels and cans in which he was entangled. In about ten minutes Laertes appeared at the door in the rear of the hall, covered from head to foot with molasses."

Carleton Macy said his first role was that of an Irish policeman who had barely a line to say, but created boisterous laughter by his ludicrous makeup. In his character of the Celtic guardian of the peace he was tempted by the offer of a five-dollar bill to wink at some violation of the law. Drawing himself up to the full height of his red-whiskered dignity, he thundered out: "I'd have yez know that not all the money in this country could make Barney McFlynn unfaithful to his trust." The memories of "barnstorming" days evoked by Mr. Macy's recitation created considerable laughter.

At this point Mr. Macy suddenly remembered that he had during the day received a very curious and interesting letter from a young lady in Chicago who has ambitions to be a playwright. Upon receiving his solemn assurance that the communication was funny, the crowd consented to listen to him read it. The letter proved to be decidedly unique, and, with its peculiarities of spelling and punctuation, is as follows: "My Dear Friend, Mr. Macy, I write to you hoping you are Mr. Macy who was at Hopkins Theater State St. Chicago if so I am going to ask a favor of you. I have wrote three plays but I don't know what to do with them. I dont want any one at home to know that I am writing plays until I see if they are a success. They have asked me time and time again what I was writing but I did not tell them. I thought it would be best to consult some actor about them. I saw your address in the New York Dramatic Mirror and thought I would write to you. I would be very thankfull to you for your advice as what to do next. The names (of the plays) are "The Misunderstood Friend." "The Gathering of Sinners," and "The Cross Set In Diamonds." I started to write them March 26, 1898. Two are very easily understood, they all have good plots, they end well and have long acts but still they may be failures. In "The Misunderstood Friend" their is a great deal of plot but the play is not easily understood there are four acts and only eleven in the cast. "The Gathering of Sinners" has five acts and twenty three in the cast and "The Cross Set In Diamonds" has twenty in the cast and four acts. I hope you will please answer this letter. This is some of my play paper. I hope you will excuse it."

Three o'clock having arrived, the "Topsy Turvy" guests were compelled to leave in order to "make their train" for Toledo. With a final toast to Herman Sheldon, the genial host, to the stock company and to the press, the party made a rush for the depot, everybody expressing himself as thoroughly happy and desirous of renewing the delightful experience at an early date.

THE FIREMEN SLEPT.

Dense Smoke in No. 6 Engine House Fails to Arouse the Men.

At the headquarters of the Indianapolis fire department there is a book in which a record of all the fires is kept and each engine or hose company is supposed, when a fire occurs to report to headquarters. There was one fire early yesterday morning which was not reported, however, for the probable reason that members of engine company No. 6 did not care to have other members of the department know what had happened to them. It was, however, only a matter of consideration for their feelings that Police Sergeant Hagerman did not pull Box 41 and call other companies to extinguish a fire in the No. 6 engine house.

The sergeant had left his mackintosh in the office and when it began to rain early yesterday morning he went there to get it. When he opened the door he found the building filled with smoke and the two men on the night watch sleeping soundly on their cots on the ground floor. The sergeant said he was obliged to stoop over and get his head near the floor in order to breath in the dense smoke. In the rear he saw a small blaze and after arousing the men and those on the upper floors it was found the fire had started from an overheated gas stove, which was kept burning for the purpose of keeping the engines heated and ready for use. The wood around the base of the stove had become so hot that it began to smolder and had just sprung into a blaze as Hagerman entered. He said he was tempted to pull the box, and probably would have done so had it not been so late. A pail of water extinguished the blaze. The reason the men sleeping on the lower floor were not awakened was due, no doubt, to the fact that the smoke hung in the upper part of the room and thus left the space near the floor comparatively free from smoke.

MRS. FRANCIS DISPLEASED.

Boston Woman Glad to Leave Indianapolis.

Mrs. E. C. Francis, of the Boston Children's Aid Society, left yesterday with Marissa Goodwin for Boston. Lawrence Comey, who was detained here with the girl, is to be held awaiting the arrival of his stepfather, who will take him home. A telegram last night from Boston to Mrs. Francis stated that the society would not prefer criminal charges against Comey.

Though Mrs. Francis was accorded every courtesy by the Police Department and the police matron, she left with declarations indicating that she was glad to shake Indianapolis dust from her feet and glad to get away from the newspaper reporters, who she said meddled with her affairs to her and the society's disgrace as well as the child's.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. Ruble, of Pittsburg, will arrive today to spend a week with Mrs. Lazarus.

Mrs. Charles H. Seig, of Chicago, is visiting Mrs. W. E. Stevenson, on North Meridian street.

Mrs. John Wesley Cooper will give a reception on Feb. 14 at her home, No. 1513 Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Quayle will receive informally this evening for their friend, Mrs. W. J. Medes, of Kansas City.

Mrs. N. A. Hyde will give an informal reception for Mrs. Allen M. Fletcher tomorrow afternoon, her usual day at home.

A birthday social by the A. D. Streight Circle, L. of G. A. R., will be held at Mrs. Annabil's, 224 North East street, to-night. The programme will be varied and unique.

Mrs. Pratt, 1504 Central avenue, will entertain the Christ Church Auxiliary today at 3 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all the auxiliary branches of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Francie will talk on "Life and Work in Japan."

CITY NEWS NOTES.

The next concert of the Philharmonic Club will be given March 7 at Plymouth Church.

The Indiana Soldiers' Aid Socity will meet this morning at the home of Mrs. John L. Griffiths, 1014 North Delaware street.

The executive committee of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick met yesterday afternoon in the Denison to begin preparations for the annual banquet. The arrangements will be in charge of John R. McGettigan, and the banquet will be held in the large ordinary of the Denison.

Kitchell's new Ellipsoid Panels, $5 dozen.

THE DEBT TO THE UNWISE

TOPIC OF DISCOURSE PREACHED BY REV. B. A. JENKINS YESTERDAY.

Services Held at Plymouth Church—Remarks of Rev. C. W. Tinsley at Fletcher-Place Church.

Rev. Burris A. Jenkins preached at Plymouth Church yesterday morning, taking for his text the fourteenth verse of the first chapter of Romans. His subject was "Debt to Unwise." In part he said:

"Christianity is, I believe, the only religion in the world which in its purity has put no premium upon wisdom. In India the Brahmin is the privileged, and he only is the holiest Brahmin who knows the sacred books, the ancient love of this religion—in short, who is wise. In China who is the great man? Is it not he who is entitled to wear the little button on his cap, the mandarin, the wise man who has formed the incredible feat of memorizing the voluminous ancient classics? And even in Israel the favored class were the teachers, the rabbis who knew the law. These rabbis were followed with the greatest reverence and respect, and a man must leave father or mother in distress to assist the rabbi. They were learned men, and they said so often until it passed practically into a proverb spoken contemptuously, 'This common people that knoweth not the law are a curse.' That knoweth not the law! It was knowledge, wisdom that was the test.

"Not so with Christianity. It was not scholars that the founder of Christianity chose to spread His religion, but simple hearted men, wiser oftentimes no doubt than the wise men of their generation, the children of the world. Nevertheless the constant tendency of Christianity has been to revert to the old-fashioned type of intellectual test—to measure men by their wisdom and knowledge.

"Naturally the most flagrant foolishness with which we are called upon to bear is the foolishness of the man who differs from us in our religious or political belief. Of course he is the most foolish man in the world and toleration of him is extremely hard. You have seen debates of men over a religious question wax hotter than perhaps over any other, each man thinking the other most unwise to hold such narrow views. It makes no difference which is the conservative and which the radical there are plenty of narrow men in both camps. Forbear with the fool. 'God help Thy foolish ones to bear Thy light.' Yes, and help them to bear each other's darkness. This forbearance, moreover, before it becomes in the truest sense Christian must be not merely the withholding of interference in the beliefs of others, but it must mean the power to sympathize with these beliefs, enter into them, see the truth in them. The thinking people of this city are hoping and indeed expecting that in time to come, as in time past, a voice shall be heard from the Plymouth pulpit like—well, like the voice of M. J. Savage as it used to ring out for many a young man of us in Boston with 'Helps by the Way.'

"What is the debt of this church save the debt of enlightenment of the unwise, of sympathy for the straying, the obligation to open blind eyes, unstop deaf ears, preach deliverance to captives and raise the dead. And, after all, in proportion to its opportunities this is but the debt of every church, the debt of every individual who is in any degree wise. 'They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever.'"

AT FLETCHER-PLACE CHURCH.

Rev. C. W. Tinsley Preaches to a Large Audience.

C. W. Tinsley, pastor of Fletcher-place M. E. Church, preached to a large congregation last evening from the following text: Isaiah lx, 17, "For brass I will bring gold, and for iron I will bring silver, and for wood brass, and for stones iron." He said in part:

"This seems like a rash promise, yet it was made by the one who gathers into the clouds millions of tons of water, and, harnessing the wind to them, pours it out on the thirsty land without diminishing the source of supply. God's endeavor through the ages has been to get man to exchange worse for better. Man's life is given for development. It is true of his physical life. How it differs. In one full, abounding, every step a joy, every breath a delight. In others weak and low. Physical life is to be cultivated to the fullest. The body of man is the grandest temple of earth. It is God's ideal—part of myself and will ever be. It is a sin to desecrate it. Abuse makes of it an enemy when it should be a friend. The greatest physical perfection is yet in the future.

"Men differ just as much in their mentality—some meager; others tower up like peaks among the Alps. Our minds are given us to develop. The possibilities of development are yet unknown. What any man has been any man may be. The latent capacity lies undeveloped in each man to be what Handel was in music, or Raphael in art, or Newton in thought, or was John in spiritual vision. No man can reach his highest possibilities without Christ any more than can flowers without the sunlight. Men differ even more widely in their emotional natures. Some are stolid, unfeeling as a stone; nothing moves them—like the earth worm which leaves sunshine and crawls into its cold and narrow grave. Others have emotions which make life fresh as the morning, sweet as spring. They bubble over at sight of a rose or an innocent child. God desires to refine the emotional life—gold for the baser things. There is also a wide variety of spiritual life. In some merely a dull sense of pain, imperfection, disharmony which never breaks into joy or bursts into beauty. Others have a fountain head of spiritual life in the skies. The fountain plays over its pearls in the sunshine warm with spiritual life. Paul knew something of this. There are greater spiritual experiences for each of us than we allow.

"Now what God wants is for us to give ourselves to Him for development. He wants us to be greater, grander than He alone can make. It takes God and man together to make a companion fit for God. He is in the business of building character that shall endure where

"'The sun is old
And the stars are cold.'

"Take Abraham. God wanted a man for His mission. The obedience of Abraham gave God a chance, and through years of trial and triumph he came to be the 'friend of God.' His character looms above the ages of antiquity more lustrous with the passing centuries. So with Moses, another example of God's effort to bring man to His ideal. He had to go to school for forty years in the wilderness. How God enriched him, developed him. Even Christ was made 'perfect through suffering,' not in the sense of sinless, but in the development of power and sympathy. The rough block of marble is perfect—no flaw, but another sort of perfection comes with the chiseling of the artist. Oh, beloved, do not shrink back from God's claim. He alone can give you value. Ruskin's 'Modern Painters' tells us that the common mud of London streets has four things in it—clay, soot, sand and water, the elements from which come the sapphire, the opal and the diamond. Thus God transforms character, transmitting the baser things of our lives into the gold of glorious character and destiny."

Former Pastor Preaches.

Yesterday morning Rev. H. C. Mabie, D. D., occupied the pulpit of the First Baptist Church, preaching a powerful sermon on missionary work. At the communion services he assisted the pastor, Rev. T. J. Villers, and very feelingly spoke of his former pastorate of this church. He resigned on account of ill health fifteen years ago.

During the month of January twenty-five persons were received into the First Baptist Church by baptism or by letters, to the most of whom Rev. T. J. Villiers, pastor, yesterday gave the hand of church fellowship. At the close of the evening service a number of candidates were baptized.

Catholic Notes.

Shortly after Easter a mission will be begun at St. John's Church.

Yesterday among Catholics was known as the fifth Sunday after Epiphany. Several solos were sung by individual members of St. John's choir at the high mass. Next Sunday will be known as Septuagesima Sunday.

Next Sunday at Holy Cross Church two able missionaries of the Redemptorist order from St. Louis will begin a mission.

As soon as favorable weather permits a new parochial residence will be built at Brightwood adjoining St. Francis Church, by Rev. Victor T. Brucker.

A new wire collection box is being used in St. John's Church and quite an improvement made in the manner of marking the names of seat holders. A separate nameplate is now placed on the back of each seat, where heretofore a plate containing all the names of seat holders was placed at the back of the entrance to each pew.

PASTOR SPEAKS PLAINLY

REV. R. V. HUNTER WANTS AN INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH ORGANIZED.

Talks of Lack of Organization in the Presbyterian Church and Complains of Preachers.

Rev. R. V. Hunter, pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, in his sermon yesterday morning advocated the establishment of an "institutional church" to be maintained by a combination of the South Side Presbyterian churches. "This church," he said, "should be backed by the good will and finances of all Presbyterians. It should be a home for the hundreds of boys in these parts with Y. M. C. A. and neighborhood house attachments. Such an institution would accomplish more than all the churches of the southeastern part of the city are doing to-day."

This statement was made by Mr. Hunter after a discourse in which he said the church was not progressing in comparison with other lines of activity nor keeping pace with the opportunities or needs of the hour. He declared that this is an age of new things in the material and intellectual world and calls for new things in the spiritual world. "Not new truth," he said, "not new theology. Christ died once for us all; but we do need new methods of presenting this truth, new lines of work carrying out the Master's last command, 'Go ye into all the world,' etc.

"In New York they have the Tenderloin district and Fifth avenue. In Pittsburg the East and West ends. Indianapolis has its North and South sides. The churches have the elements within them to bridge these chasms if they will. The Catholic Church has been more successful than the Protestants in bringing together the rich and the poor into the same church. The Protestant tendency is to move 'uptown' with the tide and leave the labor, the clerk, the Celt and the Latin to stew, fret, suffer, drink and to breed and hatch anarchy. A spirit of brotherhood must enter into society, and it is the business of the church to put it there. This the church can never do with high-priced choirs in churches built on the boulevard. We must take religion where the people are."

Mr. Hunter also spoke of the lack of organization in the Presbyterian churches in Indianapolis. "The preachers will not meet; our work is suffering in consequence," he said. "I am too busy to look after my brother's interests. Each Presbyterian Church stands practically alone. We need a bishop, a central power, the spirit of cooperation and common business sagacity. To have such a condition would be to have 'all things new' indeed. The Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Tabernacle, said that we have too many churches. That is true—of the kind and placed as they are."

Mr. Hunter then made the suggestion of establishing the "institution church" and continued: "We are doing church work as they did fifty years ago. A business would break up under the same management. What a pity that our church people have so little sense while pretending to do business for Jesus Christ. The First and Second churches on University Square is another example of Christian asininity. Two are not needed there, but the First is about to go elsewhere. Will it go where it is needed or will it go into territory already covered by the Tabernacle, the Fourth and Memorial? If the church is governed by a desire to do the most good it will go where there is a dearth of churches. The church of Christ should lead in seeking out the classes that need help. The church is not a leader in the uplifting of the race until it adapts itself to the new conditions. A church is not filling the idea of the Master that exists as a Sunday club or that is fifty years behind the business world in its methods."

PLEADED FOR HIS MOTHER.

Mrs. Adams's Son Saved Her from a Workhouse Sentence.

John N. Morris, the Heavenly Recruit evangelist, who was arrested a few days since in Cincinnati in company with Mrs. E. W. Adams, of 526 East South street, this city, was fined $200 in Police Court there and sentenced to sixty days in the workhouse. Judge Schwab severely scored Morris for his conduct, and had it not been for Mrs. Adams's son, who went to Cincinnati with his father, the woman would have received a similar sentence. The husband said he did not care to have anything more to do with her, but the son insisted that no matter what she had done she was yet his mother, and pleaded that she be allowed to return home with him, and the request was granted. Morris went to the workhouse and the mother and son took the first train for Indianapolis.

WITH A LOCAL SETTING.

He had been several times in the restaurant. A comely black-eyed woman had served him, and he had made several attempts to cultivate her acquaintance, but without much success. It was only by ruses that he could get her to talk to him, and the other night in an effort to start something he said, as she placed a plate of meat before him: "Maude, you tell that cook out there she'll have to put gravy on my meat or——" "Well," replied Maude, "that cook don't happen to be a she. It's a he." The young man was somewhat put out for a moment but finally replied: "Well, don't say anything to her about this then." Maude appreciated the remark, laughed heartily and the "ice" was broken.

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His cuffs had been laid upon the top of his desk and during his absence from the room a young woman with a few playful habits, employed in the same office, picked them up and wrote her name on each. The young man didn't mind until he was ready to go home to his young wife. Then he happened to think there might be awkward explanations to make should she discover the names on the cuffs. He studied awhile, then drew his pencil through the names written by the young woman, wrote underneath the names of other women and in addition a few notes pertinent to the work in which he was engaged. He left the office then with a feeling that he would not be accused of "trifling" after a brief explanation, should he be questioned.

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She was not feeling well and was sitting in a rocking-chair when her sweetheart entered. Her sister was ill in Chicago and he wanted her to go there and care for her. She did not want to leave the city and a discussion gave rise to a quarrel. He stood behind her chair and was attempting to "make up." He pulled the chair back, leaned over her and said: "Kiss me once, dear. Be good and——" "Oh, go ahead and help yourself," she replied; "don't bother me." He did.

To-night at 8 o'clock the Knights of Columbus will have their annual banquet in the Denison, while to-morrow morning the members of the Alaska Gold Mining Company will enjoy a spread in the same house.

Young & McMurray, Tailors, 42 N. Penn. st.

EXAMPLE FOR KENTUCKY

THE DISPUTE OVER THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MAINE IN 1880.

It Was Settled through an Appeal to the Courts, Without Bloodshed, and Federal Aid Was Not Asked.

One of the most notable contests between two parties in a State for its control that has ever taken place was that in Maine in 1880. The Republicans labored under the greatest disadvantage, yet it never occurred to them to appeal to the federal government for aid in any way. In 1878 the Greenback craze swept over Maine, throwing the election of the Governor into the Legislature, which was fusion. When the election of 1879 came the Fusionists had control of the executive offices and the Executive Council, which had the counting of the votes and the issuing of the certificates of election on the face of the returns to members-elect of the Legislature. In that election the Republicans carried the Legislature in both branches, and, while their candidate for Governor did not receive a majority of the votes, he received a decided plurality. At that time, however, the Constitution of Maine required a majority of all the votes for election to the office of Governor. Assured of a substantial majority in both branches of the Legislature, the Republicans rested easy until several weeks before the meeting of the Legislature, when it leaked out that the Fusion Governor and Council would throw out, on technical grounds, enough votes for Republican candidates to deprive them of their election certificates. The law in that State provides that a candidate who does not appear to be elected because of some mistake in the return, like the omission of an initial letter, shall have authority to correct such return by the records of the towns in which the votes were cast. For a time both parties were permitted to see the returns on file in the office of the secretary of state, upon which these certificates of election would be issued. It was discovered that several returns had been carelessly made, the clerks leaving out the initial of the middle name of candidates, and in others had put the wrong initial for the middle name into the return. Several candidates prepared to present corrected returns, but the Governor and Council refused to receive them, and suddenly all the candidates were refused further opportunity to examine the returns.

For a time the Republicans could not believe that the Fusionists had any such conspiracy in view, and they would not have known it at all until a very late day had not a newspaper man in Boston overheard two men speaking of it whom he knew to be Democratic politicians in Maine. When the conspiracy was fully known to the Republicans by the issuing of the certificates of election, there was great excitement. The Republicans at once met in council at the residence of Mr. Blaine, near the Statehouse, and there, day after day, the leading men in the party—the late Senator Morrill, the late Vice President Hamlin, William P. Frye, Eugene Hale, Governor Dingley, Thomas B. Reed and a host of others—were in consultation to devise some plan to prevent the carrying out of the conspiracy.

POINTS FOR REPUBLICANS.

A few things were favorable to the Republicans. General Chamberlain, who had been Governor of the State, was at the head of the State militia. He was regarded by both parties as a conservative with very independent tendencies, and was trusted by both parties. He could not be deposed by the incoming Governor, if he desired; so when the troubles came the Governor very naturally sent for him to come to the Capitol, and to a large extent he became a conservative influence to hold back the Fusionists. Another point in favor of the Republicans was that the Fusion Governor, Garcelon, then in office, was the brother-in-law of Senator William P. Frye, over whom Frye had a great deal of influence. These were all the points in favor of the Republicans in the contest when it began. They could not get admission to the record, and an armed body of men was in the Statehouse.

At the outset a large number of Republicans who had been soldiers in Maine regiments hastened to the Capitol and expressed a desire to Mr. Blaine that they carry the Statehouse by assault and seat the Legislature as elected upon the face of the returns and inaugurate a State government. Mr. Blaine and the other leaders would not listen to such suggestions. They declared that they had a good cause, and that they would not permit the fair name of the State to be sullied by a resort to outside force to settle a question which should go to the courts. An attempt was made by a number of Republicans to induce the leaders of the Fusion element to submit the whole matter to the Supreme Court of Maine. Governor Garcelong agreed to do this, but subsequently he was overruled by the unscrupulous leaders behind him, and refused.

On an appointed day the Legislature assembled. Only those were permitted to go into the legislative halls who were members. As summoned the Fusionists had a bare majority of those elected in both branches, as their count left many vacancies in both Senate and the House on technical grounds. In the House, the Republicans were present, but no man spoke except Eugene Hale. They would not listen to any protest, but proceeded to organize the House with a bogus majority, in which the Republicans took no part. The same thing was done in the Senate, where there were many vacancies because of the peculiarity of the manner of selecting senators at that time. This bogus Legislature at once proceeded to canvass the vote for Governor, which showed that no Governor had been elected by the people, and then to elect a Governor by the Legislature, as the Constitution provided. All this was done in great haste, and, before the Republicans had got their second wind, the Fusion State government was organized and the Governor had made his address to the Legislature. In the meantime General Chamberlain, more because they feared this quiet, resolute gentleman and soldier than because they loved him, had control of the Statehouse with his staff.

APPEAL TO THE COURTS.

When the Republicans found that the Fusionists would not agree to submit the points of difference to the Supreme Court for its opinion, they set themselves to devising a plan to reach the Supreme Court and get its opinion. To that end they made up a statement of supposed contingencies relative to election returns, which covered every case involved. These were drawn with great care, signed by the late Senator Lot M. Morrill and two or three others, and sent by messenger to the Supreme Court, which was then holding a session in another part of the State. This court was an exceptionally able body of men and enjoyed the confidence of the people of the State generally. The most of its members had been on the bench for years by successive appointmens of the Governor. They had not participated in politics, although their political preferences were known. One of them had always been a most prominent Democrat in the State until he went upon the bench. It may be stated here that this Democrat was upon the bench by the action of Nelson Dingley when Governor of Maine. At that time the bench was all Republican, but a vacancy coming it appeared to Governor Dingley and his immediate advisers that it would be well to have an able Democrat also upon the bench, and so he appointed Artemus Libbey, one of the best lawyers in the State, and also a most reliable member of the Democratic party. This proved a most fortunate circumstance, because, with all of the more conservative members of the Democratic party, he was opposed to the conspiracy by which the Fusionists had already set up a State government.

It is unnecessary to state the questions propounded to the court by these citizens, but a sample of them may be instructive. The city of Portland was entitled to five representatives, and the Fusion Governor and council had declared that there had been no election because the city clerk, in making the return, had put down the scattering vote as "scattering," so many, without giving the names. The Republican candidates had 600 plurality outside of these scattering votes. Nevertheless, these representatives were refused seats in the Legislature. There were several cases where the middle name was left out of one return, either by collusion with the managers or carelessness. For instance, Frank C. Nickerson, who represented a district in the northern part of the State, had on the face of the returns, if all were counted for him, a majority of forty votes, but in the return of one town sixty votes were returned for Frank Nickerson. The report of the town clerk showed that the votes were cast for Frank C. Nickerson, and the affidavits of the more prominent citizens in that town were to the effect that they voted for Frank C. Nickerson upon a printed ballot, which was used throughout the district. After setting forth these cases, these citizens asked the court frankly what should be done in the event that its opinion was that the Legislature then in session was not organized according to the Constitution and the laws of the State. The court did not hesitate to give its opinion. It declared that it was the clear right and duty of a majority of the members who had been elected, according to their opinion, despite these various technicalities upon which they had been thrown out, to meet and to organize the Legislature and the State government.

SETTING UP A GOVERNMENT.

This opinion was received on Friday. On Saturday afternoon, by the consent of General Chamberlain, a meeting of citizens who were members of the Legislature was permitted in the Senate chamber and in the hall of the House of Representatives. The Republicans who were elected by this method quietly assembled, organized a Legislature, elected a Governor, and had set up before midnight another complete State government. At the same time it applied to the Supreme Court to say which of the State governments was the legal one. The Supreme Court directly replied that the body of men claiming to be a Legislature who appeared to be elected upon the face of the returns was the legal Legislature. Thereupon General Chamberlain recognized the Legislature formed by the Republicans as the legal Legislature.

The Fusion Legislature had adjourned from Saturday morning until Monday. Monday afternoon, when its members appeared to go in the Statehouse they were stopped and were told that by a decision of the Supreme Court General Chamberlain, under the order of the Governor recognized by the Supreme Court, would not permit them to occupy the Senate chamber or the hall of the House to act as a Legislature. They were very angry and very noisy, but the man at the gateway stopped them, and they adjourned to meet in a hall down town the next day, where they set up a State government for a few days, and finally adjourned until August, never to meet. The Republicans proceeded quietly about their work, and one by one the Democratic members came in and took their seats, qualified, and took a part in the Legislative work.

An investigation into the frauds by which thirty-five members of the Republican House were counted out or refused certificates showed that the returns had been manipulated in the office of the secretary of state. To count out Republicans the initial letter had been changed in several instances with a different colored ink. The top of a capital "H," as the initial of a middle name, was closed over at the top and made a capital "A" in two instances. In several instances the figures were changed, showing a conspiracy as foul as was ever devised to overcome the declared will of the majority of the voters.

A few leaders in the conspiracy never recovered their standing in the State, but the most of the ignominy fell upon a few very small men who changed the returns and did the work in order to continue in the offices they held. The more conservative leaders and members of the Democratic party did not favor the conspiracy, and a number of them denounced it.

In this case there would have been bloodshed and widespread confusion but for the promptness and coolness of such men as James G. Blaine, General Chamberlain, ex-Vice President Hamlin, Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Hon. William P. Frye, Hon. Eugene Hale and Governor Dingley. They would not permit any sort of violent demonstration. They would not permit in the State capital the holding of indignation meetings. They appealed to the fairness and the good sense of the people. Outside of the recognized channels they went to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal, because of its high and nonpartisan character, saved to the people of Maine a Republican form of government as indicated by a vote of the majority of the people.

THE COURT RECORD.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1, John L. McMaster, Judge.

Lizzie M. Manooses vs. George Manooses; divorce. Granted plaintiff at her cost.

Inez Quarterman vs. John Quarterman; divorce. Granted plaintiff at costs of defendant.

Room 2—James M. Leathers, Judge.

Sarah A. Denny vs. Indianapolis Gas Company; damages. Jury returned verdict in favor of defendant.

Laura Ferrin vs. John Ferrin; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff. Judgement against defendant for costs.

Laura R. Harrison vs. F. Harrison; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff. Judgment against defendant for costs and $30 per month for support of child.

Marie E. Dorland vs. John Dorland; divorce. Evidence partly heard and continued.

John Fahey vs. Ellen Fahey; divorce. Evidence partly heard and continued.

Room 3—Vinson Carter, Judge.

William F. Leach vs. S. Morris Meck et al.; appeal. Plaintiff dismissed appeal. Judgment against plaintiff for costs of the court.

CIRCUIT COURT.

William Buschmann et al. vs Isaac S. Boyer et al.; complaint for fraud. Trial resumed. Argument heard. Jury returned verdict for plaintiff against Boyer alone.

Ida M. Watson vs. Estes D. Watson; divorce. Defendant defaulted. Submitted to court. Evidence heard. Finding for plaintiff. Decree of divorce. Custody of children, Lila May and Marie, given to Mrs. Watson. Judgment against plaintiff for costs.

William Doerre vs. Herman Doerre et al; partition. Infancy of Lillie Doerre, now Jones, and Hulda Jones suggested, and Welborn Wilson appointed guardian ad litem. Submitted to court. Finding for plaintiff and that property is not divisible and sale ordered at private sale. Theodore Reyer appointed commissioner and filed bond of $1,000 with Lorenz Smith and Ernest C. Smith as surety, which was approved. Commissioner accepted trust and was sworn in.

John P. Shoemaker vs. Charles V. Gottman et al; on note. Dismissed by plaintiff and costs paid.

Terre Haute Brewing Company vs. William Dalton; on note. Defendant filed cognovit. Submitted to court. Finding for plaintiff for $667.76 without relief and costs. Judgment against defendant accordingly.

West Publishing Company vs. Ralph Hill's Estate; claim for $10. Settled and dismissed at cost of estate.

PROBATE COURT.

Merle N. A. Walker, Commissioner.

Benjamin F. Carey appointed administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Williams; bond, $100.

Hannibal S. Tucker was appointed guardian of Eleanor and Rena Tucker; bond, $1,300.

P. H. Jameson appointed administrator of the estate of John C. Lenox; bond, $18,000.

Marion Trust Company appointed administrator of the estate of Mrs. Linnie Stanley.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Fremont Alford, Judge.

State of Indiana vs. Frank Pierce, Jessie Thurber and William Preston. Trial of William Preston by jury. Evidence heard and jury instructed to return verdict for defendant. Verdict returned.

NEW SUITS FILED.

Daniel Miller vs. John W. Huggler et al; on note. Demand $110. Circuit Court.

Board of Commissioners of Marion County vs. William E. Shilling; suit to recover fees. Circuit Court.

Nettie Wickes vs. William E. Wickes; divorce. Superior Court, Room 2.

State Bank of Indiana vs. V. M. Backus et al.; suit for foreclosure. Demand $30,000. Room 3.

Karoline Sauer vs. Christian Pothast; complaint to cancel mortgage. Room 2.

Averitt Barker vs. Indianapolis Street-railway Company; damages. Demand $1,000. Room 2.

Bennett Jacobs vs. Lawrence E. Jenkins; on note. Demand $125. Room 3.

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