FOR FEMININE READERS

THE LITTLE BOLERO JACKET HAS HAD A LONG LEASE OF LIFE.

Women's Clubs Mainly of the Self-Culture Sort—A Crisis in Married Life—Various Hints.

Notwithstanding her universal reputation for fickleness, Fashion sometimes clings to a particular fancy season after season, says the fashion writer of the New York Post, and we note the little bolero jacket as a special evidence of this fact—this small, smart garment coming back to us semi-annually, with perhaps a shade of difference in its outline, length and finish, yet very much the same jacket that appeared in the domain of fashion when its vogue was first heralded. It will be quite as much in evidence among autumn modes as it has been for seasons past. This jacket has almost as many possibilities as the separate waist. In cloth or silk it imparts a new effect, a little warmth and a good degree of smartness to a summer gown doing duty for early autumn wear. With gowns of foulard, etamine, grenadine, crepe de Chine, mohair, etc., the bolero is now an indispensable bit of decorative wear for a Parisian's fall costume, and to the American it is this and also an inexpensive, practical and dapper little makeshift with which very easily to tide one over from hot to really cold winter weather.

Russet and golden brown cloth gowns are to be in prominent vogue this season, and the shapely French coat or jacket, usually made with open fronts, is completed by a vest of white or cream cloth fastened with gold buttons, which are studlike in size, and set at the end of rows of brown and gold braid. These vests are in various forms—high cut or in low double-breasted style—and they are finished at the waist to suit the figure of the intended wearer. Some vests terminate in a single short, sharp angle, others in an acute point on either side of the center. Again, vests are rounded or have the finish of an old-style continental waistcoat. It is, as has just been said, a matter to be determined by the figure exigence. Equally with brown, one sees stylish gowns of blue in various handsome becoming shades—dresses which are always fashionable in Paris and London for any and every ordinary occasion. Paquin is now making serges and cheviots with small Louis XIV coats or smaller jackets, trimmed at the edge with a narrow band of white cloth overlaid with black galloon. This same decoration goes around the collar and flaring cuffs. Cherry red silk is used in the same way. The coat will have a cherry lining, with revers of the silk overlapped with rows on each side, of narrow black gimp. Other blue wool gowns have coats with pale tan silk, with revers embroidered in ficelle and edged with a bise or brown ficelle lace. The coat is to be worn over a blouse front of the same, made with a pleat embroidered with the ficelle, and edged on each side with the bise lace.

There are youthful-looking matrons who admit that they remember a popular form of needlework consisting of cut-out sprays of flowers and foliage, grouped on satin or crash, for sofa pillows, screens, toilet accessories, etc., and appliqued down with irregular stitches of floselle, matching the color of flower or leaf. These "art" productions of many a grandmother's girlhood are still treasured, and the effect is really good. History is this year repeating itself, but the cretonne or silk designs are much more graceful and beautiful than those of other days, and easier of treatment. For example, a deft young lady has recently made an ideal parasol for herself of plain, inexpensive, white peau de sole. From a length of cretonne, covered with natural sprays of exquisitely-shaded violets, she cut out a number of groups. Upon the open sunshade she fastened these into place, and with two or three shades of violet and green silks she appliqued them so artistically that they appear to be wrought on the silk itself. The groups are connected with long tendrils worked in green. A kind of violet ribbon is tied at the top of the parasol, and the result, at a small cost, is unique and charming. The revers of summer coats and the yokes of silk, satin or lace blouses can be treated in the same way. For the former some of the delicately-printed violets afford richer looking sprays than cretonne. Gold threads, or gold or silver beads or spangles can be introduced with smart effect. Metallic moons of colored silk flowers can be used on lace or net waists; or those of ivory or ecru lace designs, cut out, spangled or stem-stitched can be arranged on black gowns and edged with picot stitching or tiny velvet ribbon.

About Women's Clubs.

Helen C. Candee, in the Century.

If any one should doubt the desire of the small remote town to make itself intellectually worthy, let him read the programme prepared for the winter work of a club which occupied a prominent social position on the prairies of the middle West. Here are some of the topics for papers, all to be prepared without the advantages of a library, either public or private, and with no educational advantages beyond a local newspaper: "Was the Victory of Wellington at Waterloo a Triumph of Medievalism or of Democracy?" "Is the French Republic or Ours the Best Illustration of the Political Ideas of Rousseau?" "The Race Problem of Southeastern Europe." "The Pessimism of the Russian Novel." "Will the Common Hatred of the Japanese and Chinese for the European Form a Bond Strong Enough to Hold China for the Yellow Man?" "Will Christian Ethical Ideas be More Easily Grafted on the Cold Selfishness of Confucianism or on the Self-respecting Ideals of Buddhism?"

Does not this illustrate the idea that when an American woman determines to do a thing she does it without stopping to inquire if it is among the possibilites? How well she does it is another matter. My recollection suggests that in this case she laughingly evaded most of the questions and made up by general cordiality and light refreshments by no means a poor substitute in a border town barren of social life.

Of two hundred clubs in New York State half are literary. This spark from the log of statistics shows the popularity of the self-culture club. There undoubtedly is something in it which appeals to the vanity which shapes our ends. It is gratifying to be a considered candidate, to know a little more than your neighbors know. It is like a more sumptuous edition of the teacher's mandate in baby days: "You may step up to the head of the class."

And yet, notwithstanding its popularity, an unquiet longing possesses, to some extent, the club which hangs out its banner for self-culture bearing the name of literature, art, music or current topics. And this longing illustrates the trend of the day in women's clubs; it is a longing toward practicality. Altruism being the watchword of the day, and brotherly love an increasing passion, women are not long content to serve only themselves. And so the clubs for self-culture are feeling restless stirrings of wishing to do something for the community. Fortunately there are appropriate objects for them all, and perhaps they will advance toward these.

Honor and Good Wages.

Chicago Evening Post.

There is a manufacturer of artificial flowers in Brussels who keeps thirty girls constantly at work without the necessity of having an overseer. This strange state of things was discovered by an American traveler who takes much interest in economic questions, and an expression of his surprise brought from the manufacturer an explanation that is as creditable to him as it is to the girls. Before he engaged his employes he learned that other factories were paying girls 20 cents a day, and that a woman could not live decently on less than 50 cents a day. So he determined that no one in his establishment should receive less than 50 cents a day, and that he would trust to their loyalty and honesty to do good work without any "boss" but himself. The result, he says, more than justifies this, to say nothing of any other way in which the matter may be looked at.

Critical Year of Married Life.

Ladies' Home Journal.

Some folks have a way of declaring that the first year of married life is the most trying. But where one gets a close knowledge of several families the conviction is brought home that the trying period lies beyond the first year. Fix it rather at the third year, when the pretty trousseau is showing wear and needs replenishing; when the wedding presents have lost their luster and this thing has worn out and that thing has to be replaced; when a little family is growing up and doctor's bills are introduced into the family's reckoning. That is the trying period when interests are apt to become very close. Likewise calculations.

Then it is that the saving of the comparatively care-free and less expensive first year of married life comes in handy or is sadly missed if the income was then lived up to in unnecessary buying and foolish entertaining. A great deal of happiness in this world is wrecked by debt, and generally the debt could have been avoided if a little more care and common sense had been exercised.

Two Annoying Words.

New York Tribune.

"I dislike the words 'my' and 'the' very much in conversation," remarked a critic on manners. "A woman who says 'my' carriage, 'my' horses, 'my' house, etc., is, if you notice, almost always the autocrat, and is often, moreover, inclined to be boastful. Such reiteration of the possessive pronoun regarding personal belongings always gets on my nerves and I find myself waiting for it with certain people with a sort of unpleasant anticipation.

"'The' employed in the sense I have remarked is even more annoying, as it is an arrogant little word with great pretensions. 'I always particularly like going to the A's house parties,' remarked a woman to me recently, 'for just "the set" are always sure to be there.' As she knew perfectly well that I was not invited the distinguishing article was certainly superfluous. The expression 'the best people' also always seems to me too unnecessarily presuming when, as every one knows, the best people are by no means those who appropriate the title, and that there are others who are much more clever and well bred, and therefore the truly best. 'The' dance of the season, 'the' belle of the winter, etc., are also instances illustrative of my meaning. It is when 'the' is employed as a descriptive adjective instead of being the modest little part of speech that the English grammar intended that it becomes annoying and sometimes impertinent."

In Wilhelmina's Land.

Boston Advertiser.

The Dutch lady thoroughly understands household management. She prides herself upon giving excellent food, and has a well-appointed linen press, but superfluous prettiness is wanting. One will see fine old silver and precious delft ware at the little dinners she is fond of giving, but there will be no flowers on the table, and the guests do not dress for dinner.

Ladies at The Hague and among the highest class are as cosmopolitan, as smart and as beautifully turned out as in any society in Europe, but the bourgeois has not much idea of dressing handsome gown and slippers, not exactly untidy, but chosen more with a view to the comfortable and the economical than the becoming.

A woman who does not marry and who has a little money can lead a very pleasant life. After twenty-five she is allowed as much liberty as if she were a married woman.

More girls of the higher classes remain unmarried than of old, and fill their lives with many interests. Living is cheap in Holland, and a woman can live comfortably on very little.

Nicety in Stationery.

New York Post.

In buying stationery the woman who is nice in trifles leaves a quire or two of her note paper unstamped—this for use when a second or third sheet is needed to complete a voluminous letter. It is one of the small things that betray a knowledge of correct usage that only one sheet of a letter shall bear the address or monogram. Repetition is unnecessary and should be omitted.

Odds and Ends.

To make good tea and coffee the water should be taken at the first bubble. Remember, continued boiling causes the water to part with its gases and become flat. This is the cause of much bad tea and coffee.

The shirtwaists for fall fashionable tailors are turning out are plain, with a slightly full front, pleated back and sleeve a trifle fuller than the sleeve of last season. The material, the buttons, stocks and belts must give the distinction.

A simple remedy for warts is a dram of salicylic acid with an ounce of cullodion in a bottle which has a tiny brush run through the cork. Apply this mixture to the warts twice a day and in a few days they will dry up and fall off.

Of jeweled buttons the mock opals are easily the favorite, since they blend with all light tints. Bead buttons, another novelty, are small and covered with rows of minute beads. Velvet buttons embroidered with fleur de lis, paste and mock jeweled buttons are all seen.

Fobs for the watch are in fashion again for women, and they are worn tucked through the belt. All the old devices which the jeweler can invent are wrought out in these little fancies, every sort of fancy stone, as well as valuable gems, being used in the varied designs, while for riding there is a leather fob with a fancy monogram for ornament.

Many of the gowns by fashionable dressmakers have waists that open in the back and are perfectly straight in front, with a point. The skirt in many instances is put on the belt, with the back fullness confined in small box pleats flowing away from the waist. Art nouveau embroidery is frequently used, and chenille also in delicate tints is applied in embroidered designs.

Roses may be propagated in several ways, but some experience is required. An excellent method, which has been tested and found satisfactory, is to place a cutting in a bottle of water and suspend the bottle where it can be warmed by the sun, keeping water supplied as fast as it evaporates. When roots appear the cutting may be transferred to a small flower pot. Some good hybrid perpetuals have been raised on their own roots in that manner. Although the plan is not always successful, yet it is easily tried and costs nothing.

A medical journal tells how a saucerful of shaved ice may be kept in a sickroom through a day and night if need be, even with a fire in the room. Put the saucer holding the ice in a soup plate and cover it with another; then place the soup plate thus arranged on a good, heavy pillow and cover it with another pillow, pressing the pillows so that the plates are completely imbedded in them. The paragraph adds that one of the best ice-shavers is an old jack-plane set upon its side. It should be turned bottom upward and the ice moved backward and forward over the cutter.

Cowardice of Anarchy.

Hartford Courant.

The Anarchists undertook to hold a meeting in New York on Sunday evening, but the police appeared, no one felt moved to speak and the men wearing buttons in honor of King Humbert's assassin sullenly slunk away. The Anarchists in London had a free field for their meeting on the same day; the London police doing nothing, even when the wild-eyed audience roared with delight at the designation of the Buffalo assassin as a "saint." The English press is disgusted at the neglect of the London police to interfere. It probably will not happen again. The days of free public speech for Anarchists in either England or the United States are as good as over.

The Way They Do It in Canada.

Hartford Courant.

At Quebec Tuesday morning Sir Alexander Lacoste, C. L., announced from the bench that hereafter, in addressing any member of the provincial Court of Appeals, counsel must say "My Lord" or "Your Lordship"—instead of "Your Honor" as heretofore. But, if they prefer, they may say "Honorable Judge Smith" or "Mr. Justice Smith" and may refer to the chief justice as "the Honorable President of this Court." Whereupon a sarcastic Montreal newspaper makes a suggestion. "The next thing in order," is says, "should be a chart showing the French members of the profession how to say 'M'lud' properly."

The Torture of the Slangy Man.

When I fare forth to meet with Mind,
Also with Culture-thought Refined
And Higher Aims * * * when men with Brows
Exploit philosophies that rouse
My soul to terror, though the while
I grin with comprehensive smile,
Oh, how I long to call their stuff
By its belittling name of "Guff."

When brainy women of the club
Swoop down on me—"aye, there's the rub.
Whether 'tis nobler" in a man
To argue with them, if he can,
Or make believe to only grasp
High meaning from the tones that rasp—
I madly yearn aloud to scoff
And say, "Come off! Great Scott, come off!"

And when with Beauty I am put
To sit and gaze down at my boot
Ware of the artless wiles that Art
Has taught the maid—how she would start
To know that while she smartly chats
Of books and lore, I'm thinking "Rats!"
That more than ever I yearned for pelf,
I yearn to say, "Go, chase yourself!"

—Brooklyn Life.

PREMIER CASE CLAIMS

A TURN IN COURT THAT MAY PROLONG THE LITIGATION.

Judge Allen Has Been Hearing the Matter for Several Days—Other Court Cases.

The long litigation in connection with the receivership of the Premier Steel Company, that had every appearance of a compromise yesterday in Judge Allen's court, was given a turn late in the afternoon that may delay a settlement and prolong the litigation for several days. Judge Allen has been hearing the intervening petitions of the Brown-Ketcham iron works and the McElwaine-Richards Company, each having claims against the concern in the nature of mechanic's liens. Last December a decree was granted by Judge Allen which settled the receivership with the exception of four claims—those of the Brown-Ketcham iron works, the McElwaine-Richards Company, Henry Coburn and the H. F. Watson Company. Henry E. Southwell, who held a mortgage on the plant, to avoid expensive litigation, purchased all the rest of the claims held against the company.

At the time of this partial settlement there was about $75,000 in the hands of the receiver and about $70,000 was paid to Southwell, and also a 4 per cent. distribution to the four remaining claimants and general creditors. Southwell then offered to pay the four remaining claimants 6 cents on the dollar, making the total 10 per cent. Coburn and the H. F. Watson Company accepted the 10 per cent. distribution, but the Brown-Ketcham iron works and the McElwaine-Richards Company refused. The court then had $10,000 in the receiver's hands set aside pending the adjustment of the two claims. These claims were about settled by compromise yesterday afternoon, when Attorney Jameson came into court, representing the H. F. Watson Company, and set up a claim that his client had the same right to a further distribution as the two pending petitioners. He contended that a clause in the agreement when the 10 per cent. distribution was accepted specified that the right of a mechanic's lien was reserved. He asked for a hearing, and Judge Allen will hear his contention this morning.

IN THE PROBATE COURT.

Jesse Fletcher Will Administer the Estate of His Brother.

Jesse Fletcher was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of Charles B. Fletcher and gave a bond of $100,000, with the Marion Trust Company as surety. The personal property of the estate is estimated to be worth about $70,000, much of which is in stocks. Jesse Fletcher was also appointed guardian of Charles B. Fletcher's children, Charles B., Mathew, Elizabeth, Jesse and Lillian Fletcher, and gave a bond of $50,000.

Alexander Horton was appointed administrator of the estate of David Horton and gave a bond of $800.

Mary L. Berryhill was appointed guardian of Walter H. Hanna and gave a bond of $50.

Case of Colored Physician.

A new step was taken yesterday in the well-known case of Dr. Jacob B. Oliver, a colored physician of Brazil, Ind., whose license the State Medical Board has for some time been trying to take away. The Appellate Court modified its recent decision so as to grant an entirely new trial in the Oliver case. Inasmuch as the medical law has been amended since the beginning of this suit so as to allow the medical board to revoke licenses directly without recourse to the courts, it is not expected the case will be retried. Oliver's attorneys filed some months ago a peppery brief, in which they asserted that Brazil probably has more cripples and deformed persons than any other place of its size in the country, and that local physicians are largely responsible for this state of affairs.

For Loss of Two Fingers.

Lena S. D. Bussow, by August C. Bussow, her father, as next friend, yesterday brought suit against the Cooney-Geiger Company for $5,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been received while working in the company's plant. She says that while operating a machine the second and third fingers of her left hand were cut off and her right hand was badly mangled. She avers that she was earning a salary of $3.50 a week and that now she is deprived of means of earning her livelihood. Her father also brought suit against the company for $5,000 for the loss of his daughter's services.

Alice Ennis's Complaint.

Alice Ennis yesterday brought suit against her husband, Samuel E. Ennis, for divorce. She alleges that her husband was cruel to her and came home in an intoxicated condition and abused her. She avers that on one occasion he tried to throw her out of a three-story window and once left her without food or medical assistance when she was ill. She also charges that he failed to support her and one week after their marriage she had to seek work for a living.

The Suit Dismissed.

The suit of Arthur N. Dwyer against the city of Indianapolis and the Board of Works for an injunction to prevent the letting of a contract for lighting the city under specifications on file in the office of the Board of Works, was yesterday dismissed in Judge Carter's court, the board having rescinded all action on the resolution.

Street-Car Company Sued.

Anton C. Brinkman yesterday filed suit against the street-car company for $10,000 damages. He alleges that a car started while he was attempting to board it and he was thrown to the pavement. He says his skull was fractured and that he is permanently injured.

County Tax Duplicate.

The tax duplicates being made up in County Auditor Smith's office show the valuation of the personal and real property in the county to be $151,842,010, an increase of $7,468,640 over last year.

THE COURT RECORD.

SUPREME COURT.

19641. Shaul vs. Citizens', etc., Bank. Hamilton C. C. Dismissed. Monks, C. J.—The jurisdiction of a justice of the peace in actions in contract extend to $200, and where an action is within such jurisdiction there can be no appeal to this court except where there is the validity of a franchise, or the validity of an ordinance of a municipal corporation, or the constitutionality of a statute, etc., involved so as to bring the cause within Section 8 of the act of 1901, Page 566, being Section 1337 of Burns, 1901.

19394. Smith vs. Fairfield. Allen C. C. Dismissed. Hadley, J.—To give this court jurisdiction of an appeal taken in vacation, the assignment of error must contain the full names of all the parties affected by the judgment. The mere insertion in the caption of an assignment of error, as appellees, the names of judgment defendants jointly found with appellants amounts to nothing.

19073. Acme, etc., Company vs. Clarke. Elkhart C. C. Affirmed. Dowling, J.—1. Where a person claims damages by reason of not being furnished machinery as per contract to make a certain part of a machine he must allege that he had the opportunity and could make or furnish the other parts of the machine he intended to manufacture. 2. Upon the breach of contract to deliver machinery to be used in a manufacturing establishment, the damages which the injured party ought to receive in respect of such breach of contract are such as may fairly and reasonably be considered either arising naturally, that is, according to the usual course of things, from such breach of contract itself, or such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties at the time they made the contract, as the probable result of the breach of it. 3. While motions to strike out pleadings are not regarded with favor, yet when the pleading contains nothing but immaterial matter, no sufficient cause of action being disclosed, and a correct result is reached, a judgment will not be reversed because of such ruling. 4. The bill of exceptions containing the evidence should state that it contains all the evidence given in the cause.

19586. Sauer vs. Shenck. Vanderburg S. C. Transferred to Appellate Court.

19591. Wolf vs. Shelton. Howard S. C. Transferred to Appellate Court.

19597. Roberts vs. Indianapolis Street-railway Company. Marion S. C. Transferred to Appellate Court.

19598. Vink vs. Work. Marshall C. C. Transferred to Appellate Court.

—Minute.—

19675. Moses Gonser et al. vs. State ex rel. David Haskins, trustee, et al. Steuben C. C. Brief of Appellee Haskins, trustee (8.)

APPELLATE COURT.

3877. Jameson vs. Dilley. Cass C. C. Affirmed. Black, C. J.—To render a conveyance subject to attack by creditors of the grantor, where it is shown that it was made with intent to defraud them, it will not be necessary to show that there was no consideration of value whatever, but it will avail the attacking creditors to show that the consideration, though valuable, was so inadequate that the conveyance, if permitted to stand in full force, will manifestly result in appreciable injury to the creditors, and that they will be appreciably benefited by subjecting it to the payment of their claims without material injury to the innocent purchaser.

3911. Fensteumaker vs. Holman. Grant C. C. Reversed. Henly, J.—1. The intention of a testator is a guide to courts in construing wills only when, by following it, the established rules of law will not be interfered with. 2. Where a testator provides by will as follows: "I further direct and will that my beloved wife, —— ——, shall have all my real and personal property that I may be possessed of at the time of my death (she selling so much of my personal property as she may think necessary to be applied on the payment of my debts)," and further providing that at the death of said wife the property should be divided among certain named heirs, it is held that the wife took an absolute estate in fee simple.

3884. Pearson vs. Wood. Hendricks C. C. Affirmed. Comstock, J. The mere fact that there appears to be on record mortgages barred by the statute of limitations will not entitle a grantee to relief against the grantor when the grantee has in no wise been disturbed in his possession. The fact that a loan of money upon the property on account of the title was refused is immaterial.

3766. Curryer vs. Oliver. Clay C. C. Mandate modified per curiam. When the court believes that a new trial should be granted a reversal will be so modified and a new trial ordered.

3457. Moore vs. C., I. & L. Ry. Co. Boone C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled.

3700. Craig vs. Bennett. Marshall C. C. Same.

2272. C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. vs. State of Indiana. Boone C. C. Order to substitute record and papers.

2909. Ledbetter vs. State of Indiana. Boone C. C. Same.

3603. Magic Packing Company vs. Stone, etc., Company. Delaware C. C. Petition to file brief overruled.

4170. Citizens' Street-railroad Company vs. Jolly. Hamilton C. C. Thirty days additional given in which to file brief.

—Minutes.—

3603. Magic Packing Company et al. vs. the Stone-Ordean-Wells Company. Delaware C. C. Appellee's motion, notice and affidavit for leave to appear and file brief, etc. Petition overruled.

4013. Gottlieb Haller vs. William E. Gibson et al. Allen C. C. Appellant's brief (8.)

4114. Kirkpatrick Construction Company vs. Central Electric Company et al. Hancock C. C. Appellant's brief (8.)

4101. Thomas E. Ellison vs. Herbert N. Towne. Allen C. C. Appellant's brief (8.)

—New Case.—

4186. B. & O. S. W. R. R. Co. vs. Edward M. Roberts. Daviess C. C. Record. Assignment of errors. In term. Bond.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 2.—James M. Leathers, Judge.

Michael O'Connor vs. William Kremiller; note. Defendant defaulted; submitted to court; evidence heard. Finding and judgment against defendant for $65.79, without relief and costs.

W. J. Hubbard vs. Carl C. Roth et al.; foreclosure. Defendant defaulted; submitted to court; evidence heard. Finding and judgment against defendant Roth for $263.42, without relief and costs. Foreclosure and sale ordered.

Room 3.—Vinson Carter, Judge.

James D. Richardson vs. Louis Kominsky; mechanic's lien. Finding for defendant. Judgment against plaintiff for costs.

Arthur N. Dwyer vs. City of Indianapolis et al.; injunction. Dismissed and costs paid.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Henry Clay Allen, Judge.

Hannah R. Ridpath vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor; on policy. By agreement cause sent to Marion Superior Court.

State ex rel. Emanuel I. Fisher, trustee, vs. Harry B. Smith, auditor of Marion county, Indiana; mandamus. Plaintiff dismisses and by leave of court withdraws papers. Costs paid.

Mary Hines vs. Edward Bohannon's Estate; claim. Submitted to court. Evidence heard in part.

Mary P. Smith vs. Emma L. Ratliffe et al.; foreclosure. Defendant Milton S. Myers defaulted. Submitted to court. Finding for plaintiff against defendants Myers and Emma L. Ratliffe for $1,746.85, without relief and costs. Decree of foreclosure.

Healy & O'Brien vs. John W. Murphy's Estate; claim. Stricken from docket. Allowed on appearance docket.

Otto A. Dippel vs. Mary C. Dippel; divorce. Motion for allowance submitted to court. Finding for defendant. Plaintiff ordered to pay $5 a month for support of child to defendant, provided he has use of barn.

Frankie Beaver vs. Martha E. Arnold; slander. Dismissed by plaintiff. Costs paid.

NEW SUITS FILED.

Daniel C. Robinson et al. vs. Emma L. Ratliff et al.; mortgage foreclosure. Circuit Court.

The Marion Paper Company vs. Schrocter Manufacturing Company; attachment and garnishment. Superior Court, Room 1.

In re, Mary J. Stotts, a feeble-minded person; petition to admit relatrix to Indiana School for Feeble-minded.

In re, Minnie Mohler, a feeble-minded person; petition to admit relatrix to Indiana School for Feeble-minded.

Anton C. Brinkman vs. Indianapolis Street-railway Company; damages. Demand, $10,000. Superior Court, Room 3.

Laura B. Cress et al. vs. Rebecca Collins et al.; partition. Circuit Court.

Harry B. Burnet et al. vs. Josephine Stroffo et al.; mechanic's lien. Circuit Court.

Lena S. D. Russow by August C. Russow, her next friend, vs. Thomas E. Cooney et al.; damages. Demand, $5,000. Superior Court; Room 3.

Alice Ennis vs. Samuel Edward Ennis; divorce. Superior Court, Room 1.

August C. Russow vs. Thomas E. Cooney et al.; damages. Demand, $5,000. Superior Court, Room 2.

RECENT LEGAL OPINIONS.

—Lotteries—City Ordinances—Validity.—

San Francisco has a city and county ordinance making it unlawful for any person to have in his possession any lottery ticket. The California Constitution also empowers cities and counties to make and enforce within their limits such local, police and sanitary regulations as are not in conflict with general laws. It is held that a conviction for violating such an ordinance is proper. The United States government refuses the use of its mails to advertising lotteries, transmission of lottery tickets, and the announcement of the winning numbers in lotteries, and such a prohibitive ordinance is not void as being an unreasonable and oppressive police regulation. [66 Pacific Reporter (California, Judge Henshaw), 69.]

—Slave Marriages—Regulation.—

Some years after the close of the civil war South Carolina passed an act providing that persons who, previous to their actual emancipation, had occupied the relation of husband and wife, should be deemed husband and wife, as though they had been married according to law. In an interesting case recently before it, involving certain property rights, the Supreme Court of that State held that the act applied to the relations between slaves during the year 1862; that it was passed with intent to remedy a case where the parties had agreed to be husband and wife, but where the agreement was invalid because of the want of power of the parties to contract, and not where the relation was mere concubinage. [39 Southeastern Rep. (S. C., Judge McIver), 570.]

—Blasting—Injunction.—

Defendant was engaged in the business of breaking up a material or metal called "scull" by blasting with dynamite. These blastings, which occurred frequently, could be heard for two or three miles. The concussion was severe, sometimes breaking windows and cracking plaster, and small pieces of metal would be blown three or four hundred yards, close to plaintiff's dwellings. Held, by the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, that defendant should be enjoined from carrying on his business in this manner. [Chicago Legal Laws, Oct. 5.]

—Recovery of Money Placed in Bucket Shops.—

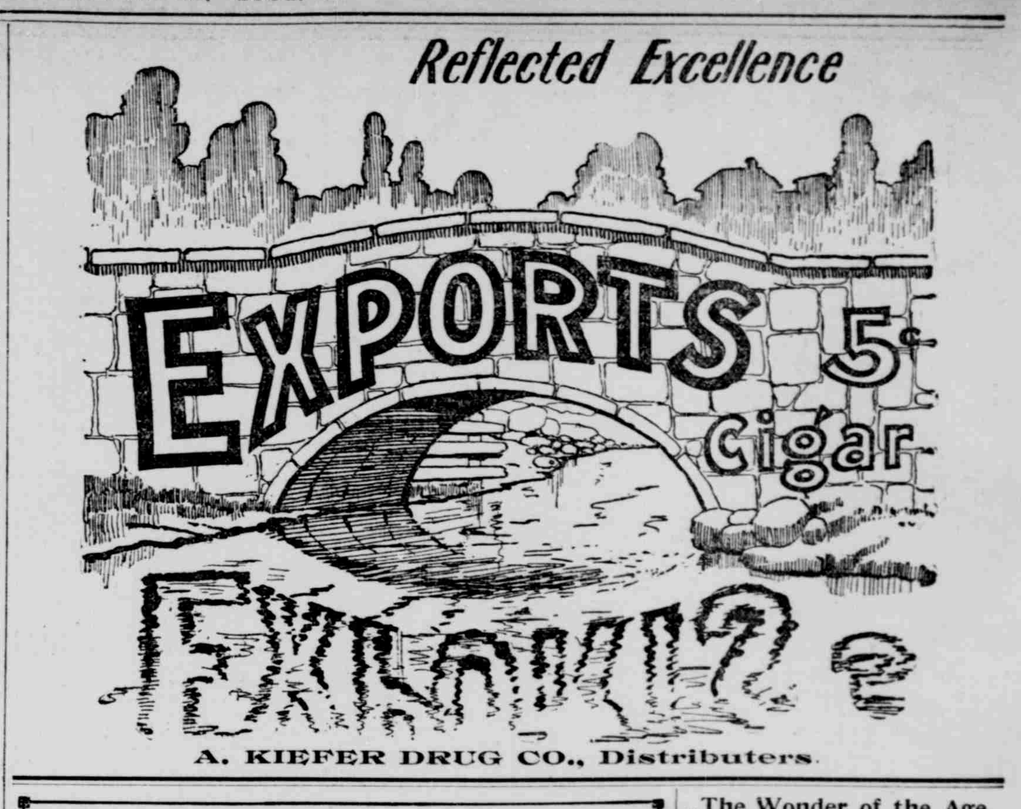
Plaintiff intrusted money to an agent for the purpose of having him make a purchase of certain bonds. The agent, without the consent or knowledge of the plaintiff, deposited the money from time to time with defendant, who kept a "bucket shop," to cover margins in gambling transactions, which were illegal and void, and constituted misdemeanors under the laws of the State. It was held, in an action by plaintiff against the defendant, the proprietor of the bucket shop, that the sums of money so placed or deposited with him by the agent could be recovered. [109, Federal Reporter, No. 10.]

—Master and Servant—Hidden Danger.—

In an action for injuries received by a servant, who was an unskilled workman, it is held that the master was liable for failure to inform the servant of the hidden danger in an electric wire, causing the injury. [90 Pacific Rep. (California, Judge McFarland), 76.]

—Damages for Indignities.—

It has been held in a late case in New York that where an innocent woman is arrested on an unlawful warrant, on the charge of having committed the crime of arson, supported solely by the allegation that some one told somebody that she once offered another money to do the deed, and she is imprisoned seven hours, and stripped naked before the gaze of strange men, a verdict of $800 for the alleged indignities cannot be said to be excessive. [Law Notes for October.]



TOPICS IN THE CHURCHES.

Sunday School Lesson AND Christian Endeavor Work.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Oct. 13, 1901: Joseph in Prison—Genesis xxxix, 20; xl, 15.

The fascination in this four-thousand-year-old story is, that it is a study in life. It is not a middle age piece of scholasticism, but a warm-blooded history of human nature; not a dissertation on metaphysical generalities, but a tale of human emotions, as they are felt to-day, and every day, and everywhere. It is the "proper study of mankind." It concerns man, and is consequently universally interesting. * * * The effort to retell the story is futile. To reclothe it is to do violence to it. Its own dress is its only dress. Its simplicity, genuineness, fidelity, make it a masterpiece of literature. * * * As in a microcosm, one sees here the evolution of a man and a statesman. The circumstances which seem to retard really accelerate the process. * * * Joseph had learned how to "take honey out of the eater"—one of the finest and most useful arts of life. As a slave, he made himself indispensable to his master. Two thousand years before St. Paul, he lived the apostle's maxim. He served not as a "man-pleaser, but as unto the Lord." A quaint version describes him as a "luckie felowe" (Rogers.) But even his heathen master could discern the divine accompaniment to his human thrift and industry, and acknowledged that "the Lord made all he did to prosper in his hand." * * * Yet all the while there was the poignant sense of humiliation. The heir of a prince must needs wear the brand of a slave. His hard lot, however, could not make a pessimist of misanthrope of him. His engaging qualities were uneclipsed. Unconsciously, he was schooling for the premiership. Faithful in few things, he was to be lord of many. His very attachment to Potiphar, chief captain of the royal guard, and men and methods of state, invaluable to him in his after career. * * * The next incident seemed to plunge Joseph in irretrievable ruin. An Oriental prison is a descent to hell, which may well be inscribed, "Leave all hope behind who enter here." * * * The account is perfectly faithful to Oriental judicial processes, in that it makes no allusion to a trial. There was none. Acousation was sufficient. Nor is there any reference to the term for which Joseph was committed. It was indefinite. It was the pleasure of Potiphar. Had the latter passed from the scene, a new commander of its prison would have found no record in Joseph's case, and he might have languished for a lifetime. * * * Yet, even in prison, Joseph was still the "luckie man" the Bishops' Bible calls him. For, in the shortest space of time, the prisoner was the prison-keeper; and whatever was done there, he did it, and it prospered. * * * All things kept working together for good to Joseph—his brothers' malignant jealousy; his transformation into a slave; his exile from his native land; the foul and false accusation; his imprisonment—as man seeth, each was a step in the decensus inferno; as God seeth, and as man saw afterward, each was a step in a staircase leading to a throne and a coronation; a new verification of an old saying, "Through tribulation deep the way to glory is." * * * Yet all turned on the character of Joseph. A meretricious and evanescent promotion might have come to him even had he been insincere and corrupt at heart. But a permanent exaltation in the hearts of his own and his adopted countrymen; an assured position among the immortal worthies in the kingdom and patience of God—a good life only can win that distinction.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

It was the contention of the late John Fisk that evil must needs be present; that morality comes upon the scene when there is an alternative offered of living better lives or worse lives; that the action of the ideal man is to be determined not by the pursuit of pleasure and the avoidance of pain, but by the pursuit of goodness and the avoidance of evil. * * * But Joseph, four thousand years ago, splendidly realized Mr. Fisk's ideal. In Egypt, the home of unchastity (Martial), where marriage infidelity was prevalent (Herodotus), under the most seductive and persistent solicitation, he kept himself pure. "Joseph shines brilliantly as an ancient example of chastity." The example is inspirational for the young men of to-day. * * * John Ruskin makes a fine discrimination, and a helpful one, in this connection, when he says, deprecating his own "bringing up," that he was innocent "by protection rather than virtuous by choice." "Innocence by protection" is a feeble thing, apt to be surprised and taken by guile; and protection, at best, can only be approximate. * * * "Virtue by choice," like that of Joseph, is the ever-accumulating virile force that makes for right living. The deliberate, intelligent, free, continuous preference of the good, the true, the beautiful, is the charm and wisdom of saintliness. The very constitution of the world, natural and social, is designated to afford opportunities for such preferences. * * * Mr. Fisk affirms that though, in the process of spiritual evolution, evil must needs be present, the nature of evolution also requires that it shall be evanescent. "From the general analogies furnished in the process of evolution, we are entitled to hope that, as it approaches its goal, and man comes nearer to God, the fact of evil will lapse into a mere memory, in which the shadowed past shall serve as a background for the realized glory of the present." * * * Joseph's clothes kept getting him into trouble, though he was in no way responsible. First, it was his coat of many colors, with which his father had invested him, perhaps, in token that he was to have the rights of primogeniture. Sight of it enraged his brothers. Now, it was the cloak he left in the clutch of an adulterous woman, and which her illicit love turned to deadly hate, she could use as evidence (corpus delicti) against him. People's clothes are still getting them into trouble, and with more reason. * * * "Remember me when it shall be well with thee." That smacks of worldly wisdom. But it may be in appearance only. To avail one's self of legitimate human means does not necessarily signify at all that one has abandoned his trust in God. However, the butler forgot. * * * Enslaved at seventeen; a slave ten years; a prisoner three years; prime minister at thirty—that is Joseph's history in a nutshell. The scene of it, probably Heliopolis, near the modern Cairo. * * * Joseph's victory shows how a man, especially a young man, is to overcome temptation. The first requirement is, Walk as in the all-seeing presence of God; the second, Fight with the weapons of the word, in the light of duty; the third, Avoid the occasions of sin; the fourth, Firmness above all things; and, if it must be, flight, with loss of the good name, and even of life itself. (Lange.) Such flight is more honorable than the most heroic deeds. (Calwer.) The fear of God is the best means of grace for avoiding sin and shame. (Lange.) In a temptation to adultery or fornication, flight becomes the most pressing necessity. (Ibid.) Joseph lets his mantle go, but holds on to a good conscience. (Krummacher.) * * * The paradoxes of Joseph: A slave, yet a freeman; unfortunate, yet the child of fortune; forlorn, yet still in the presence of God; object of impending wrath, yet preserved alive; a prisoner, yet a prison-keeper; every way subdued, yet superior to his condition; his misfortune his fortune; his fortune his misfortune.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic for Oct. 13: Dark Days and Their Lessons—Psalm 107, 1-15.

Phillips Brooks once declared it his belief that more unbelievers are made by the conflict of faith with life than by any other cause. That is, men's faith cannot stand the test of sorrowful experiences. When the dark comes on, it is hard to believe that the sun is just beneath the horizon, and it is only we that have swung away from it, and that in a few hours will return the full glory of the dawn.

And yet it is in the dark that religion is to prove itself. All passengers trust their captains on a smooth sea. Christ is the light of the world. Christians are to be the lights of the world, and lights are not lights unless they shine all the more brilliantly on a background of black.

Indeed, if one has in his soul this light of life, to him there is no darkness at all. Elizabeth Gilbert, the charming daughter of the Bishop of Chichester, was blind. Cardinal Manning was at her father's palace a few days after he left the Protestant for the Catholic faith. He saw the blind girl walk rather hesitatingly through the great hall, and said gently, "Let me show you the way." Elizabeth accepted his guidance and gave him a simple "Thank you," but afterwards in speaking of the incident she remarked, "It was not I who had lost the way."

No; let the eyes be blinded, blot out from the skies the sun of prosperity and take from the landscape all beauty of love and opportunity and delights, still if the soul contains the light of the world, as Elizabeth Gilbert's did, then in all the space between East and West, and in all the hours of all the years, there is nothing but one unclouded splendor.

Sometimes you will notice a shadow flying over the sunny fields, and yet when you look toward the sun the sky appears perfectly clear. The cloud that caused the shadow was too impalpable to be visible against the brightness of the lord of day. It is a popular fancy that such shadows are caused by angels flying across the sun.

Why not think thus of all shadows? Let them be the shadows of God's angels. If you know God and His goodness, this will come to your instinctive thought as the darkness closes over you.

Henry Van Dyke once made a pretty parable out of a poor box of earth on a dirty window ledge, from which, by grace of the showers and the sunshine, a lovely blossom grew to gladden the eyes of a sick child. And Dr. Van Dyke drew the moral:

Only a life of barren pain,
Wet with sorrowful tears of rain;
Warmed sometimes by a wandering gleam
Of joy that seemed but a happy dream;
A life as common and brown and bare
As the box of earth in the window there;
Yet it bore at last the precious bloom
Of a perfect soul in a narrow room,
Pure as the snowy leaves that fold
Over the flower's heart of gold.

AMOS R. WELLS.

Services at Peniel Temple.

Mention was made in the Journal recently of the opening of a new church erected by Dr. B. F. Bye at the corner of Senate avenue and Eleventh street. It is called Peniel Temple and will be dedicated to the preaching of nonsectarian religion. Arrangements have been made for a series of evangelistic services, beginning Oct. 18 and lasting two weeks, at which Edward Ferguson, the railroad evangel