A HEAVY POLICE COURT

UNUSUAL NUMBER OF JUVENILE CASES ON THE DOCKET.

Many Persons Interested in Youthful Criminals Present—In the Other Courts.

Police Court, including the juvenile court, yesterday lasted until 5:30 p. m. A large number of cases were handled. Those against Ed Ford and Ollie Lanham resulted in their discharge. They were charged with operating policy games, but Detective Morgan, who made the arrest, had no direct evidence against them. Their arrest was at a time when orders to arrest all policy men was given, and they were arrested as much because of their reputation as anything else.

Seyfried and Marshall, lawyers, appeared to defend Ford and Lanham. Their cases were continued from last week. Judge Stubbs denied the application yesterday for a jury trial on the ground that the rule of the court to give notice of jury trials must be asked for at the first continuance. The lawyers refused to enter a plea and notified Judge Stubbs they were there only as spectators. Judge Stubbs asked the state prosecutor if he expected to convict the men on the testimony of Detective Morgan. The prosecutor replied that that was all the evidence the State had, and both were then discharged.

Arthur Locklear, charged with peeping in at windows of residences not his own, was discharged for lack of conclusive evidence, although the court said the natural presumption was that he was guilty, but he could not be convicted on the evidence presented. Ephraim Covington, a negro, living at 919 Camp street, in the same square, said he saw a man who he was confident was Locklear, prowling about in a near-by yard. Covington said he had known the prisoner for twenty-five years. Detective Colbert also testified that Locklear had been arrested eight years ago as a peeper.

Con Shine, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, was fined $10 and costs. John Brennan, on the charge of interfering with an officer, was fined $50 and costs and sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

William Morris, who was arrested early yesterday morning on a charge of attempted criminal assault upon a young woman at Walker's restaurant at South and Illinois streets was fined $50 and costs and sent to the workhouse for ninety days. Thomas Corydon, charged with the same offense, was discharged. Edward Wilson, found guilty of petit larceny, was sent to the workhouse on a fine of $25 and costs and thirty days' imprisonment.

Oscar Lyman, who bought a ham that had been stolen by John Huffman and Alfred Southern, two boys each about twelve years of age, was held to the action of the grand jury on the charge of receiving stolen goods. Huffman and Southern were tried in the juvenile court in the afternoon and each fined $5 and costs, the judgment in each case being suspended during good behavior.

Leo Cooney, charged with petty stealings, was fined $5 and costs. Judgment in his case was also suspended.

THE JUVENILE COURT.

The juvenile court was the largest since its inauguration. Fifteen cases in all were tried. Vernie Morris, Bert Kelly, Roy Sucloff, Louis Sucloff, John Jameson, Grover Sturgis, Oscar Allis, George Corkins, Reuben Wright, Lon Ryan and Walter Gibson were charged with loitering. Several of them were also charged with disturbing a religious meeting on Columbia avenue. The evidence presented showed that the boys habitually attended religious services there and congregated on the corners, greatly annoying citizens and worshipers. The Sucloff brothers, Lon Ryan and Walter Gibson were discharged for lack of conclusive evidence. The others were each fined $1 and costs and judgment in each case was suspended. Judge Stubbs promised each of the boys a workhouse sentence or a term at the Reformatory if they were brought in again and found guilty.

The courtroom was crowded. Attending the trials of the boys were about eighty persons, thirty-seven of them women, who were interested in the disposition of the cases. Crowded about the judge's bench were a large number of representatives of the public schools, and the charity organizations, taking an interest in the reformation of criminally-inclined boys and girls, who made notes with a view to following up the cases. After the trials Judge Stubbs said the work of the persons outside the court and police department was effective work for good in bringing influences of different kinds to bear upon the children and the parents. He thought many more persons co-operating with the authorities could do a vast amount of good.

CASE FINALLY SETTLED.

A Little Case That Has Run the Gamut of the Courts.

An expensive piece of litigation ended in the Circuit Court yesterday when the jury in the case of James B. Davis against Harrison C. Bickell and Thomas Quinn returned a verdict for $20 damages against the defendants. Bickell said yesterday that the case had cost him $150 so far and that he has not yet got the $5.

Before the garnishment law was declared unconstitutional Bickell had a claim against Davis for $5. Davis was then working for the Big Four Railway Company and Bickell brought suit in garnishment. His wages were tied up for several months, pending the decision of a similar case in the Superior Court. When that court decided that the law was unconstitutional Davis filed suit for damages in a justice's court and recovered a judgment for $150. The case was appealed to the Circuit Court and on a ruling on demurrer by Judge Allen it was taken to the Appellate Court. The Appellate Court sent the case back and it has been on trial by jury in the Circuit Court for two days.

IN THE LOCAL COURTS.

Marie S. Huffman Sues Husband for Support—Other Cases.

Marie S. Huffman yesterday filed suit against her husband, Edward A. Huffman, and James Huffman, his father and employer, for support. She avers that they were married on Sept. 26, 1900, and that he abandoned her and their five-months-old baby on Sept. 22, 1901, leaving them without means of support. She says her husband makes $25 a week, has property in his name of the value of $5,000 and will inherit an estate of $25,000 from his father. She asks for an allowance of $15 a week.

Building of a Courthouse.

The Supreme Court yesterday held that an election for deciding whether the county seat of Newton county shall be removed must be held, notwithstanding arrangements have been made for building a new courthouse at Kentland. The rival towns of Morocco and Brook each made unsuccessful attempts to get the new courthouse. An act of the Legislature of 1899 provided for an election to determine by popular vote whether or not a county seat should be removed. The Board of Commissioners decided to have the courthouse built at Kentland, and so ordered. While action on this was pending a petition was drawn, asking the location of the courthouse at Goodland. Judge Dowling, in giving his opinion, said that an order for the erection of a new courthouse at Kentland would not necessarily make that town the permanent county seat of Newton county.

Lower Court Reversed.

A judgment for $15,000, recovered by Clement V. Reed against the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, was reversed by the Supreme Court yesterday. The court held that "the employers' liability law" by which railroad companies are made liable in some cases for injuries to one employe of a company by the negligence of another employe of the same company does not extend to injuries received outside the State. Reed was a freight brakeman and lost a leg by falling in front of a moving car while attempting to make a "flying switch" at Clay City, Ill. He lived in Indiana. He charged, and the jury decided, that his injury was due to the negligence of the engineer.

The Stuart Case Again.

Pliny W. Bartholomew, attorney for Romus F. Stuart and the taxpayers of Marion county in their suit for recovery of taxes from Sterling R. Holt as county treasurer, yesterday filed a bill of errors with the clerk of the Supreme Court. In the Marion county court it was decided that Stuart was not eligible to bring the suit. In filing the appeal Attorney Bartholomew cites errors of the lower court and asks a reversal of the decision. He avers that the lower court erred in sustaining the demurrer of the appellees, except Charles A. Bookwalter and George H. McCaslin.

THE COURT RECORD.

Room 2—James M. Leathers, Judge.

Chester Dickerson vs. C., C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co.; damages. On trial by jury. Dismissed.

NEW SUITS FILED.

Icerlina Schmidt vs. Frank X. Schmidt et al.; support. Superior Court, Room 1.

Ellsworth L. Alcott vs. Martin V. McGilliard; notes. Superior Court, Room 1.

Lorenz Schmidt vs. Minnia Sidensticker et al.; to quiet title. Circuit Court.

Marie S. Hoffman vs. Edward Hoffman et al.; support. Superior Court, Room 2.

Nellie B. Ballard vs. William O. Ballard; divorce. Superior Court, Room 3.

Effie Givens vs. William Givens; divorce. Superior Court, Room 2.

HIGHER COURTS RECORD.

SUPREME COURT.

19635. Kent vs. Sigler. Newton C. C. Affirmed. Dowling, J.—1. Where a cause can be decided without passing upon the constitutionality of a statute the latter question will not be considered. 2. The act of March 2, 1899, does not limit the time for filing petitions, with the Board of Commissioners for the relocation of a county seal, to one year after the taking effect of said act.

19013. B. & O. S. W. Ry. Co. vs. Reed. Pike C. C. Reversed. Jordan, C. J.—1. Where a person was engaged as a brakeman upon a railroad and runs through this State and the State of Illinois, but resided in Indiana, and was injured while at work in the State of Illinois, by being run over by his train, any right of action he may have against the company for the injury arose under the laws of Illinois. 2. A master is not liable in an action by one of his servants for an injury sustained through the negligence of a fellow-servant. 3. This court is bound to presume that the same common law rule as recognized in this State obtains in the State of Illinois, and is enforced by the highest court thereof in like manner as enforced here, until the contrary is shown. 4. If the law of the State where the wrong is committed when applied to the case does not give a right of action against the wrongdoer then no action can be sustained. 5. A statute giving a right of action for a tort committed can have no extraterritorial force or effect so as to create a right of action in another State. 6. So far as Section 4 of the employers' liability act seeks to deprive a railroad company from availing itself of a defense, in bar to an action, existing under the laws of another State for personal injuries occurring within such State, said action is invalid.

—Minutes—

12001. John Reagan, trustee (assignee), et al. vs. The First National Bank of Chicago, Ill. Answer brief of Reagan, trustee, et al.

APPELLATE COURT.

3907. State ex rel. Reno vs. Golding et al. Shelby C. C. Reversed. Wiley, J.—1. Where two persons are granted license to sell intoxicating liquors at retail, and give the required statutory bond, the mere fact that the joint license is invalid does not make the bond void so as to avoid liability thereon to a third person. 2. A party to a bond, except in the clearest case, should not be allowed to deny the plain recitals of his solemn obligation, when to do so he would defeat the rights of a third person, for whose benefit the obligation was made, and who has sustained injury by reason of a breach thereof. 3. A sale of adulterated liquors is unlawful under Section 2167, Burns, 1901.

3388. Anthony vs. Masters. Delaware C. C. Reversed. Black, J.—1. The filing of an amended complaint takes the original and answer thereto out of the record. 2. In an action upon an assigned judgment it is not necessary to set out or to exhibit a copy of the written assignment. 3. The mere insufficiency of an answer is no reason for refusing to permit the filing thereof. 4. The trial court should permit parties to plead until the issues are made for trial, and then the trial should proceed upon those issues.

3232. Lingg vs. State ex rel. Weitzel. Dearborn C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled.

4191. St. Clair vs. Marquell. Delaware C. C. Leave granted to file cross-error.

3937. Hart vs. Miller. Wayne C. C. Oral argument Feb. 25, 1902.

3714. Moon vs. Plate Glass Company. Howard S. C. Transfer to Superior Court denied.

3744. Kinsey vs. Boyce. Marion C. C. Transfer to Superior Court denied.

—Minutes—

4191. Anna E. St. Clair et al. vs. Henry M. Marquell et al. Delaware C. C. Motion for leave to assign errors. Motion for leave to assign errors granted.

4128. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and Susan Davis vs. Samuel Brown, administrator of the estate of Florence O. McClain, deceased. Appellants' reply brief.

4152. State of Indiana ex rel. John Kiefer vs. David Wheatley. Tipton C. C. Appellee's brief.

RECENT LEGAL OPINIONS.

—Trades Unions—Boycotts.—

In an opinion written by Judge Chetlain, of the Superior Court, in Chicago, it is held that the rights of workingmen to organize and combine for their own protection is no longer an open question. They may, individually or collectively, quit the work of an employer and use peaceable means to induce other working men to quit, even though the works of the employer in consequence be closed and loss ensue. The law accords to capital lawfully to combine to get for itself as much as it can. It accords to labor the same right. Working men may use streets and highways in a manner not inconsistent with public travel for the purpose of entreaty, inducement and peaceable persuasion in good faith, and a patrol or picket may not necessarily imply force or a threat of bodily harm, but to accomplish their purposes, they may not overstep the bounds and use threats, abusive epithets, intimidation or congregate in such numbers or in such manner or with such a show of force as is calculated to intimidate. [Chicago Legal News, Jan. 11.]

—Unfair Competition—Trade-Marks.—

The manufacturers of the patent medicine "Cascaret," with the alliterative phrase "Candy Cathartic," adopted as part of the name, brought suit against the manufacturers of "Casterots," to restrain unfair competition in trade. The evidence showed that there was a manifest attempt to put upon the public the goods of the defendant as those of the complainant. The latter had provided a peculiar form for its tablets and a box of peculiar shape. The form and shape had not before been used in connection with such medicine. The defendant adopted the style and shape of the boxes, color of the tablet and letter press upon the boxes, and in advertising to palm off his goods as those of the complainant. It was held that the combination worked a fraud upon the public, upon the complainants and should be restrained. [United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit.]

—Telegraph Companies—Failure to Deliver Message.—

Where, in an action for failure to delever a telegram, it was shown that plaintiff informed the agent to whom the message was given that the purpose in sending the same was to have the recipient prepare a grave for the body of his deceased child, and to have his relatives meet him, recovery could be had for the mental distress suffered by the plaintiff at not meeting his relatives at the station, and in being compelled to place the child's body in the freight warehouse until he could find them, to arrange for the interment. [65 Southwestern Rep. (Ark., Judge James), 661.]

—Municipal Ordinances—Validity.—

Under a statute which invests municipal corporations with power to prevent annoyance with their limits, to abate nuisances, and to enact ordinances to carry into effect such power, and "to improve the morals, order, comfort and convenience of their inhabitants," a town may prohibit the keeping of a jackass within the limits in hearing distance of its inhabitants, and declare such keping to be a nuisance. [65 Southwester Rep. (Ark., Judge Battle), 706.]

Gallup Taxes to Be Paid.

The delinquent taxes on the Gallup estate are expected to be available in a few days. Attorney General Taylor has received a leter from the attorneys of W. P. Gallup asking for the amount due and saying that a check would be forwarded in a few days. The total due the State, county, city and township and schools is between $61,000 and $62,000, but the amount due each has not been prorated.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

It Will Expend $25,000 in Improving Its Office Building.

The Union Trust Company will spend about $25,000 in enlarging its present quarters, refurnishing its offices and making other improvements. The west wall between the offices will be removed and that entire floor will be converted into one large office room, with new furniture and fixtures. The basement will be fitted up for the real estate and insurance business. A three-story addition will be built in the rear of the building for the directors and private offices. Work will begin at once.

Henry Eitel, vice president of the company, said last night that the business of the company had outgrown its quarters and that it was absolutely necessary to make more room to increase facilities for taking care of business. Besides the improvements for the trust company's offices, a new elevator will be placed in the building and changes will be made in the stairways.

A NEW MOLDERS' SCALE

IMPORTANT AGREEMENT REACHED AT A LOCAL CONFERENCE.

National Founders' Association and Molders' Union of North America Agree.

At a conference held at the Denison Hotel yesterday between representatives of the National Founders' Association and representatives of the Molders' Union of North America, a new scale was adopted for the molders employed by the local establishments. By the new agreement floor men will receive an advance of 10 cents a day and bench men will be paid an advance of 15 cents a day. In accordance with this scale the latter will receive $2.65 and the former $2.85 a day. The old scale of wages expired with the close of last year.

The local founders held two conferences and the matter was then submitted to a national conference which was held yesterday. The founders' association was represented by John A. Penton, secretary of the association, of Detroit; D. E. Harlan, of Lima, Ohio, and W. A. Jones, of Chicago. The union was represented by R. H. Metcalf, of Cincinnati; W. J. Phillips, of Chicago, and D. Black, of Cincinnati, editor of the Iron Molders' Journal. Mr. Black was secretary of the meeting.

LITTLE DEALERS MEET

SMALL GROCERS AND BUTCHERS IN INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION.

They Will Extend Aid to Any Member Prosecuted for Sunday Selling—Gottfried Graf Acquitted.

The independent grocers and butchers held a meeting in a hall over Frank Ward's place, on West Sixteenth street, last night and formed the nucleus of an organization to protect themselves from prosecution for keeping open on Sunday. Since the organization of the grocers' and butchers' clerks many affidavits have been filed against proporietors of grocery stores and meat markets that refused to close on Sunday. At first the merchants that keep open on Sunday looked upon the attempt of the clerks to close them as a joke and thought it would die out in a short time. Affidavits continued to be filed with increasing vigor and when Gottfried Graf was arrested for keeping open on Sunday the independent grocers became aroused and hastily formed an organization to help Graf out. At the meeting last night a collection was taken taken to pay the expenses of the trial that resulted yesterday in Graf's favor.

Twelve or fifteen grocers attended the meeting last night. Frank DeWitt was elected chairman and J. P. Stilz secretary. Several grocers who attended the meeting have been members of the Retail Grocers' Association, which is said to be backing the clerks in their fight for Sunday closing. The independent grocers contend that they are not fighting anyone, but have organized to protect themselves, and herefater, any member that is arrested will be assisted by the organization; and if it becomes necessary a case will be carried to the Supreme Court. The independent grocers say they have the signatures of nearly one hundred small grocers and meat-market proprietors now and duplicate petitions will be made out and placed in the hands of the members to circulate among others and induce them to join in the movement. The preamble to the petition pledges the signers to assist the organization in protecting its members from the "persecution" of the Retail Clerks' Association, but says nothing about the Retail Grocers' Association. The latter two organizations are working hand in hand in enforcing Sunday closing.

The real meaning of the organization of the independent grocers last night is that they propose to carry on an organized opposition to the Retail Grocers' Association and the clerks' organization. The independent men say they cannot carry on their buisness without keeping open on Sunday, as most of their trade comes from poor people who do not get their money until late Saturday night and have no other time to buy provisions. They claim that they will get all of the small dealers into their organization and that the enforcement of Sunday closing is an attempt on the part of the big dealers to drive the small ones out of business.

While this is going on there is another fight between the Retail Grocers' Association, the clerks' association, the independent organization of grocers and butchers and Central Labor Union. The Retail Grocers' Association wishes to make the clerks' association an auxiliary to its own. There is anything but a pleasant feeling between the Retail Grocers' Association and the labor organization of the city, because of the former's attempt to pass an objectionable garnishment law through the last Legislature, which was defeated by the labor lobby. The clerks have been asked to join the International Retail Clerks' Union by the officers of Central Labor Union, but up to date they are independent. Now the independent dealers are in defense against any atempt of the three to close on Sunday, and their organization promises to make the situation still more complex.

GROCERYMAN ACQUITTED.

Gottfried Graf Tried for Keeping Open on Sunday.

At the instance, it is stated, of the Retail Grocery Clerks' Association, Gottfried Graf, whose place of business is at 1202 Wright street, was arrested for keeping open on Sunday. His trial took place in Justice Sheppard's Court, and after the evidence was heard the jury only took a few minutes to acquit him.

Graf was defended by Attorney Leo M. Rappaport. In attempting to secure what he believed would be an impartial jury the attorney challenged thirty-four men and it required all yesterday morning to select the jury. In making his argument to the court Mr. Rappaport called attention to the fact that the grocery is small and that its proprietor is not a rich man. He said also that its patronage comes from poor people. These people, he said, are unable, many of them, to bear the expense of buying ice to preserve meats, vegetables and the like over Sunday, and it was necessary that they should have a place to purchase fresh supplies on Sunday. Graf should not be held guilty, he said, for the reason that the demands of necessity forced him to remain open. The nature of the argument probably won the case for the attorney and his client.

FOR FEMININE READERS

A FEW IDEAS ABOUT THE FASHIONS IN SLEEVES AND SKIRTS.

The Dining Is the Truest Index of the Family—Economy in Buying—A Trained Nurse's Advice.

The pretty sleeves seen on many of the full-dress toilets are in many instances but a following up of the artistic styles which were introduced late in the autumn and which will appear on court dresses worn at the coming English coronation, says a writer in the New York Post. The Alexandra is an elbow sleeve with gauntlet revers of jewelled embroidery, with a wrinkled mousquetaire fore-arm of mousseline brilliants. The Victorian sleeve is bell-shaped at the elbow, and finished with a full-gathered undersleeve of lace or net. The early Florentine model is close-fitting from shoulder to knuckle, with slashings and lacings up the outside of the arm. The Venetian sleeve is slightly puffed on the shoulders, widening somewhat at the elbow, with chiffon undersleeves embroidered in gold threads and gathered with a narrow band of gold-lace insertion, or pearl and gold passementeries. The Gretchen sleeve is slashed and laced also. The Capulet style, of India silk, is close-fitting all its shimmering length, save at the elbow, where it has a pretty Juliet puff of satin or velvet.

The ruling idea for street costumes this season is to have the appearance of not being dressed for absolute winter weather, with, however, all the necessary warmth supplied, but so cleverly disguised that it is not apparent to the uninitiated observer. There are interlinings of fine, thin, but protective chamois skin or soft French flannel in the jaunty little Etons and boleros, or waist-portions of the surtouts or newmarkets. The three-quarter coats have not had the general following that was predicted for them early in the season. The great majority of fashionable women are either clad in a cloth suit with fanciful vest beneath the little jacket—a dress which apparently might be worn in the balmy weather of autumn or spring except for the fur accessories—or they are enveloped in one of the very fashionable long garments which completely covers the gown.

One of the pretty house blouses for morning wear is made of kid-finished cloth in pale blue, sage green, or Roman red. It has usually a French back tucked to meet in a point at the middle seam, if so preferred, or it is quite plain. The front is tucked on either side in yoke fashion to bring some fullness across the bust, and it opens over a vest of pleated white liberty satin. The edges are finished with a stitched band of satin or panne matching the cloth. The Napoleon collar, sleeve bands and belt are also of the stitched material.

All the winter muffs of fur and velvet are large, and those of velvet are made in many quaint styles. Some for very dressy occasions are generously trimmed with cream-colored lace and sable tails, the velvet usually matching the gown in color. The imported directoire muffs are made of various kinds of costly fur. As a rule they are notably plain in style, but very extravagant as to the quality of the fur and the jeweled gold chains by which they are suspended from the neck.

A pretty skirt model for crepe de chine is arranged all around in two-inch box plaits caught down closely with lace insertions, finished on the edge with gathered baby ribbon. A frill of white point d'esprit, also edged with the lace insertion and ribbon, is added at the hem, the crepe de chine being cut out underneath. This frill falls over one of plaited white chiffon, which in turn covers the knife plaiting on the silk underskirt.

A Paquin skirt without any trimming at all is sent over among the advance Easter models, but a real novelty is shown among the coming spring styles—this is princesse shape, the fullness at the back confined in small tucks, which extend into bretelle-like shapes over the shoulder. En suite with this skirt is a tucked and closely fitted shirt-waist of black and white peau de soie, trimmed with black velvet ribbon and black velvet buttons.

The fullness of the latest winter skirts is carried well to the back beneath underfolded pleats, and they are narrowed at the top and are flatter at the sides; consequently they hang better than did the skirts cut completely on the bias or circular form, which generally got out of place after short service; and when the material was heavy never hung well even at first.

Table Economies.

New England Farmer.

No woman can expect to cope victoriously with scanty dollars unless she knows her business. She must know how to select meats, to decide on poultry, to detect poor fish and stale vegetables. It is not enough to patronize leading and supposedly reliable dealers. A housewife should know that beef and mutton are the most economical meats, that pork and veal, though toothsome, are not nourishing, that the latter is always costly, and that fish and poultry are good food, but require a larger quantity to be satisfying. Of course, no family would wish to live wholly on beef and mutton; but having a clear knowledge of the situation, the clever housekeeper knows how to combine her fare so that both food and bills may be satisfactory. Economy, as well as health, should teach that soups which have a milk basis are the most nourishing, and for that reason the cheapest. Economy should also teach that fruit and vegetables are constant preservers of health, and so are money savers; but a wife must know their respective seasons, and not imagine that egg plants are cheap at Christmas and parsnips in May. On the other hand, once the food materials are bought, they should be so cooked that they can be eaten to the last scrap. The cook books and press are full of directions for making palatable dishes and for preparation of made-over dishes, and no one need go ignorant of how it should be done. The simplest dishes are the most healthful; but unless a woman is cooking for invalids there can safely be a blending of dishes that feed the eye and the imagination, for we all of us eat with our eyes and relish according to our whims. Soups, salads, dainty hashes, and relishes are the constant allies of table economies, and daily variations of the plainest dishes will go far to supply the lack of elaborate living.

The Staying-Indoors Habit.

Philadelphia Times.

"It is all very well for women to be devoted to home, to husband and to children," said one of Philadelphia's trained nurses yesterday, "but I know more than one woman who would be better, physically and mentally, if they did not stay in the house so much.

"The staying-indoors habit is a very insidious one; the more you give way to it the less incilnation you have for going out. The result is, that the stay-at-home victim becomes neurasthenic, low-spirited, morbid and irritable. I know women who stay in the house through sheer indolence; they hate to stir out of their rocking chair and to go to the trouble of getting dressed up. Very many women are kept indoors on account of the pressure of domestic duties, and still others have a dread, more or less ill-founded, of exposure to the weather.

"It pays every woman to get out of the house into the fresh air and sunlight; to take a brisk, long walk. Street cars have spoiled women; they think they must get into a car to ride a few blocks. The art of walking among city women, at least, is rapidly becoming a lost art.

"Women, too, are all the better mentally for mingling among people, getting into crowds, seeing new faces and new scenes. It is a great deal better for a woman to let the dust accumulate on the furniture than on herself, and a cobweb had better be in the corner of the room than on her brain, notwithstanding that cleanliness is a cardinal doctrine of the nurse's creed. One of the distressing symptoms of neurasthenia is a chronic state of evil foreboding. The victim of nerves studies herself, her ailments, her wants, her loneliness, or she is forever anticipating trouble for herself or for her children. Living so much within herself, it is easy for her to fall into a habit of brooding over troubles, real or imaginary, often the latter. This condition of worry not only works injury to her health, but reacts upon her disposition, her ideas become narrowed and insular and she loses interest in and sympathy with others. The home is no longer a pleasant place for anyone within it and least of all for the sufferer, whose unhappy condition might (although she would probably not believe it) be traced to her own mistake in persistently ignoring the call of nature for sunlight, pure air and innocent diversion."

A Housewifely Test.

New York Evening Sun.

"By their dining rooms ye shall know them," said the elderly woman. "No other room in the house is to me so sure a test of housewifely character. So long as a drawing-room or parlor is not in bad taste it is enough. Its elegance of its being fashionable are matters regulated by the purse alone. Even a library, so long as the books be of good quality, is no true index of a family. But a household stands or falls by its dining room. Its furnishings, its appointments. Its service or the lack of all these things—stamp the house for what it its and the dwellers therein for what they are. Expense may or may not enter into dining-room standards; daintiness, exquisite neatness, beauty, and a larger outlay of money than elsewhere are imperative. I remember so well when I was a young matron and just beginning housekeeping, how I was inclined to be supercilious toward a woman whose parlor didn't appeal to me particularly. It was old-fashioned and shabby, and not at all attractive, I thought, and I said as much one day to a third woman. 'Ah, but you should see her dining room,' said this third woman. 'It's one of the most perfectly appointed in this town, and let me tell you, my dear,' with a quizzical glance, 'a housewife should be judged by her dining room. Any parvenu can make a good showing in her parlor; only a gentlewoman of high breeding and long accustomed to the best traditions can keep a dining room up to the standard it deserves. Only a gentlewoman would care to. The woman who puts her best foot forward in her parlor to the neglect of her dining room would wear silks and satins over a soiled white petticoat.' It wasn't long before I came around to my friends' opinion. Many a time in after years when it was a question of my getting a new something for my parlor or something new for my dining room, I always decided in the latter's favor. My advice to any young housewife who wants to splurge, is to do so in the direction of the dining room."

Care of Palms and Ferns.

Philadelphia Record.

The flowering bulbs that have been forced for holiday blooming will begin to take on a dilapidated appearance soon. Not only have the blooms all faded, but the thrifty-looking foliage is beginning to turn yellow, and the amateur is beginning to wonder as to the proper treatment of the bulbs during the remainder of the winter. They are not especially attractive in the window garden, it is true, but they must not be thrust out of sight and out of the way too quickly if we would secure any future beauty from the same bulbs. They must be allowed time to ripen and develop the bulb after blooming. Give them light and air and water (even if it is necessary to take them to some out-of-the-way window during this ripening process) until the leaves begin to die down; then set them away in their pots of soil, withhold water and let them remain in a dry, dormant state through the coming spring and summer until time to plant them outside in the fall for the following spring's blooming. Even the plumpest and finest bulbs will not be of any value for a second season's flowering in the house; yet it is folly to throw them away after blooming, as often recommended, for many varieties will take on a new lease of life in the outdoor beds and bloom regularly for many years after they have been forced for one season's window blooming. After all, it takes but a little longer to plant them in the ground than to throw them out to die, and there is such a wealth of beauty stored up under the small brown coat of the average flowering bulb that it will pay to give a little time and care to its preservation and development.

Useful Tissue Paper.

New York Tribune.

One would be surprised to know how many uses can be made of tissue paper, an article that abounds in most households, as the shops employ it extensively in packing delicate goods.

Probably few people have tested its merit as a pencil mark eraser, yet it serves the purpose admirably, and on paper of some textures often acts more satisfactorily than the rubber eraser.

For cleaning and polishing glass of any description, from the fine lens of a pair of spectacles to the common window glass, tissue paper is unexcelled.

Bought fresh and new in packages of a hundred sheets of white and colored it costs but little, yet gives an added daintiness in many ways. It brightens bureau drawers, it makes a pretty wrapping for the small package that one often finds it necessary to carry, it adds far more to the effect of a present than ordinary paper; stuffed in waists and sleeves, it prevents wrinkling and crushing when packed. Silk and lace that need pressing are protected by tissue paper and wrinkled veils pressed under it emerge with renewed freshness. If one cannot get an iron, a gas globe or lamp shade (not chimney) is generally within reach, and on its surface one may smooth veils and ribbons with tissue paper between.

Children can find a fund of amusement in tissue paper, cutting little dolls, holding hands in "ring around a rosy" fashion, or making flowers or fashionable dainty dressed for dolls.

Still another use is to fold the tissue paper many times and tuck it under waist or coat as a chest or shoulder protector in cold weather.

Odds and Ends.

In coloring plaster casts, dark chrome green gives the blue green shade seen so frequently on casts colored in imitation of antique green bronze. A dark dull green is made by mixing chrome green and chrome yellow.

In oiling a floor with linseed oil use half a gallon of boiled linseed oil, mixed with a quarter of a pound of burnt sienna. A good dye for floors is made of a strong decoction of the inside of red oak bark, set with copperas. Rub it in thoroughly and after it dries rub the floor with a waxed brush.

A remedy highly recommended for stomach disorders is the white of a fresh egg whipped up with a tablespoonful of brandy and sweetened with white sugar to taste. Repeat the dose three or four times a day. It will be found that the egg acts as a glutinous coat to the lining of the stomach, while the brandy stimulates it.

To cement metal letters or ornaments on glass, thoroughly mix fifty parts by weight of dry white lead and 100 parts pulverized white litharge, and work it, with one part copal laquer and three parts boiled linseed oil, to a plastic condition. Coat the surface of the object with this, press it upon the glass and scrape away the surplus cement with a knife, or anything handy. The cement will dry rapidly.

Pure glycerin should not be used upon the skin. It should first be mixed with an equal amount of water. The reason for this is that glycerin has a strong affinity for water and as a consequence when used pure absorbs all the moisture from the surfaces upon which it is placed, thus parching the nerve terminations. This can be tested by applying a drop to the tongue, although it tastes sweet, the first sensation is that of burning.

The modern housekeeper understands that rags for a dishcloth are neither cleanly nor profitable. The shreds get into the plumbing, often with expensive effects, and a dishcloth so worn that it will not bear regular laundering in the weekly wash is one that cannot receive proper care. In all well-regulated houses dishcloths are as distinct and separate a provision of the household economy as napkins or pillow-cases. Material for the purpose is sold in the shops, and the cloths should be hemmed as carefully as any bit of the household linen.

The spring dress skirts will continue to fit the figure very closely about the hips, and flare like a bell-flower from the knees down. Fan-shaped insertions of tulle, India mull, batiste, etc., will be set in at the seams all around the lower part of the skirts of evening dresses to increase this spreading effect, and among other novelties will be brought out the triple skirt, formed of three graduated flounces all fastened to one band and made of very light delicate fabrics, the lower one having in it very much more fabric and fullness than the upper one, but all three finished at the edge with narrow plaitings or a single very full ruche.

The Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company had a very prosperous year in 1901. The business has increased over 100 per cent., while losses and expenses decreased in percentage. The year just ended was disastrous to many fire insurance companies, so that the success of this sterling home company is especially gratifying to every citizen of Indiana.

Home office, No. 148 East Market street.
JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, President.
JOHN M. SPANN, Secretary.

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Dyspepsia Cure

Dyspeptics cannot regain health and strength by living upon half rations. They must eat plenty of good food and digest it. To enable them to do this they should use something that will help the stomach do its work. KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE is such a preparation. It digests what you eat and supplies the substances needed to build up the worn out digestive organs.

Prof. J. Ivison, of Lonaconing, Md., says: "For thirteen years I suffered agony from dyspepsia and neuralgia of the stomach. I tried almost everything and doctors drugged me nearly to death with morphine, but temporary relief was all I could obtain till I was advised to use KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE. The first dose gave me relief. I bought my first bottle in March, 1900, and I have not had a single pain since. It has completely cured me. I cannot endorse it too highly."

It can't help but do you good

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The favorite household remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, throat and lung troubles is **ONE MINUTE Cough Cure.** It cures quickly.

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...Topics in the Churches...

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON AND CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR WORK.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Lesson III, Jan. 19, 1902—The Early Christian Church—Acts ii, 37-47.

John Foster describes Pentecost as the ringing of the great bell of the universe. In answer to its imperious summons a most remarkable audience gathered. It represented a vast territory—from Asia Minor to the Libyan desert, from Mesopotamia to Rome. A polyglot audience! * * * To the ecstatic improvisation in all the dialects of that motley throng to which the apostles yielded themselves, the calm, orderly, logical discourse of Peter is in sharp contrast. He spoke in Greek, the then almost universal language. Well might Chrysostom call him "the mouth of the apostles," such was his eloquence. * * * After putting aside, without resentment, the derisive explanation of the scene which prejudice suggested, he proceeded with the skill of a practiced orator to find a common ground with his auditory, as Paul did when he quoted heathen classics. * * * He said, in substance: "We all believe in Joel—that he is a prophet sent of God. Now, Joel expressly affirms that in the latter days there shall be an effusion of the Spirit, with signs and wonders attendant, chief among which shall be some species of sacred rhapsody. Do not the scenes which you witness closely conform to those which Joel described by inspiration? Do not the sound, the fire and the tongues fulfill Joel's prophecy? Then, David is the bright star of our national history—our royal hymnist. Now, David says, in a certain psalm, 'My flesh shall rest in hope. My soul will not be left in hades. I'll not see corruption. I'll find the way to life.' But David's flesh has seen corruption. Yonder is his tomb. There lie his ashes. So David could not have been speaking of himself. There is another grave. It is yonder in the garden, near to Calvary. Its seal is broken; its stone rolled away; it is empty! The body laid there saw no corruption. The resurrection of Jesus, of which we are witnesses, is the literal fulfillment of David's prophecy. And David himself said: 'The Lord [the Father] said unto my Lord [the Son], sit thou on my right hand till I make thine enemies the footstool of thy feet.' Now, David has not ascended, but the Messiah certainly has. 'God hath made him both Lord and Christ.' " * * * Of the five hundred and thirty-one words in this sermon two hundred and eighteen are used in quotations from the Hebrew scriptures, so apposite as to carry conviction to the majority. This masterpiece of sacred oratory, this first gospel sermon produced a surprising transformation in the auditors. They began by calling the apostles drunkards; they ended by calling them brothers. They talked haughtily of being Abraham's seed; but their pharisaical phrases quickly gave place to the publican's, "God be merciful to me a sinner!" * * * The lovely and fascinating picture of the Apostolic Church, which the closing paragraph of this chapter contains, could never have been painted but for the thorough work done in the hearts of these hearers. They were awakened, convicted, penitent, believing, converted, baptized. A splendid foundation. * * * No wonder they continued steadfast in the teaching of the apostles, and in preferring their company to that of any other, and in the ordinances of the church, and in the special seasons of prayer. The converts were fused into an unselfish brotherhood. Altruism dominated. The rich and the poor met together. The strong bore the infirmities of the weak. Each in honor preferred the other. * * * Such a church would naturally be vocal with praise. It would command respect. It would draw members like a magnet.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

On the river bank we instinctively question about its source. The mind delights in origins. The Book of Genesis of any order of thought or action is absorbingly interesting. So of any christianity as a system and an organization. We instinctively ask, "Whence comes it? What was it like in the beginning?" It is matter of large philosophic importance, for no true estimate of human history, past, current or future, can be made without the recognition of the church as an important if not a prime factor. It is not a curious or speculative question. By comparing the church of to-day with the church of the apostles we shall know whether the church has advanced or retrogarded; whether it has preserved its original spirit and purpose or not. The second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles is the Book of Genesis of the Christian Church. It is a faithful, speaking photograph of the church and its origin.

The characteristics of these apostolic converts were that they continued steadfastly (1) in the apostles' doctrine, viz., their oral teaching. They went to church. (2.) In the apostles' fellowship. Communion of saints was not so much a matter of creed as of practice (3.) In the breaking of bread. They neglected not the speaking ordinance Jesus appointed to remind them of the offering of his life, which he made in loving service, an offering they were to imitate. (4.) In prayer—literally the prayers, prayers offered at a specific time and a designated place, in other words, the prayer meeting.

Peter showed superb tact in disarming prejudice and obtaining a hearing. The pioneer preachers of an earlier day in this country did likewise. Need of it is not outgrown yet. It admits of question whether more skill is not required now than ever. Not in foreign or city mission field only, but among boys and girls and young people of our homes and colleges consummate art is needed. Appeals to authority, threats of dire consequences are dead; old methods are effete. Pioneer ways would be laughed out of countenance to-day. The ethics of the case must be shown, and the philosophical principles universally applicable to life must be stated and illustrated.

The church, no more than any other institution, can live upon its past. It must be to-day. Like the church of the apostles, it can only inspire awe and find favor. It is utterly useless to paint "last judgments" upon our church walls. People must be induced to sit in judgment upon themselves, to bring themselves to a daily assize. They must mend their ways continually.

Steadfastness is a word to conjure by. Columbus found the new world because he was steadfast in sailing due west. Palissy rediscovered the glaze because he was steadfast in firing his pottery. Stanley found Livingstone, Grant crushed the rebellion, Elihu Burritt became the linguist, Bennett mounted from a basement to the Herald building—each, all by steadfastness. It is a principle fundamental to life in every phase, every undertaking.

Pessimism asks, "Why don't we have Pentecosts nowadays?" We do. A well-known bishop affirms that there are three thousand accessions to our domination from the Sunday school every Sunday the year round. Another authority states that there are additions to the church universal at the rate of nine thousand per day, and that this ratio has been maintained for the last ten years. To some it is not Pentecost without the fire and noise.

The apostles were the first communists. But the communism they taught was voluntary, temporary and partial. Even this species of communism did not maintain outside of Jerusalem. It was a mere incident in the evolution of the church, however, the church to be genuinely apostolic, must be sincerely altruistic. While it wages no war on capital or poverty, it must, if loyal to its founder, withstand oppression and have a heart and hand for all.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic for Jan. 19: Caleb: Choosing a Hard Thing—Joshua xiv, 6-14.

That fine old hero, Caleb, in his plucky choice, at his advanced age, of the portion of the promised land the most difficult to conquer, has stiffened many a weak backbone through all the ages since. For one thing the vigorous old man has taught us the value of a stout body. "Believe me," says Bishop Potter, "there is no nobler work—no diviner work—than the work which teaches a young man a reverent care for his own body, and a scrupulous and tender regard for those divine laws of health which shall make that body more and more a weapon for God and for good." Caleb had not allowed the weapon to grow rusty.

Secondly, Caleb teaches us that difficulties are things to be welcomed, not avoided. "Many men," declared Spurgeon, "owe the grandeur of their lives to their tremendous difficulties." This is because power that is not used becomes useless, just as muscle becomes flabby that is not often stretched against heavy weights. Phillips Brooks wisely said, "Every day the power that we will not use is falling from us."

For this combat with difficulties must be an every-day fight. Caleb must have been doing hard things all his life, or he would not have been able thus magnificently to do a hard thing in his old age. As Anna Temple sings:

The present moment is divinely sent;
The present duty is thy Master's will,
O thou who longest for some noble work,
Do thou this hour thy given task fulfill!
And thou shall find, though small at first it seemed,
It is the work of which thou oft hast dreamed.

Undertaking these hard things, day after day, we find them constantly growing less difficult. Ruskin, indeed, asserts that "if a great thing can be done at all it can be done easily. But it is that kind of ease with which a tree blossoms after long years of gathering strength." Caleb conquered Hebron with comparative ease, but only because he had been conquering Hebrons all his life.

This is not to say that his courageous campaign was without peril. There would have been no glory had there been no danger. One of old Plutarch's sage maxims is this: "To do an evil action is base; to do a good action without incurring danger, is common enough; but it is the part of a good man to do great and noble deeds, though he risks everything."

But we can venture all things, because we have all strength to aid us. To use the brave words of Mrs. Charles: "We are never without help. We have no right to say of any good work, it is too hard for me to do; or of any sorrow, it is too hard for me to bear; or of any sinful habit, it is too hard for me to overcome." If we have Caleb's sense of an ever-present God, who is our omnipotent comrade in every battle, what foe shall we fear to face, what difficulty may we not overcome?

AMOS R. WELLS.

TUNNEL DISASTER INQUIRY.

Mr. Franklin Says the Engineers Sometimes Ran Past Signals.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Joseph H. Franklin, manager of the New York Central Railroad's terminals in this city, was to-day recalled as a witness in the coroner's inquest to determine the responsibility for the recent wreck in the company's tunnel in which seventeen lives were lost. Answering District Attorney Jerome, Mr. Franklin said there "was nothing to prevent an engineer making a terrible mistake," except the signals, and that even old engineers had run past these signals "in broad daylight."

Reports of engineers were offered in evidence. One engineer said he had missed the distance signal, had run by the green precautionary light and then had gone a whole train length beyond the danger signal before being able to bring his train to a stop. The testimony of other engineers was on similar lines.

William Kinch, superintendent of signals for the New York Central road, said the signals worked properly on the day of the wreck and that the disaster was due to excessive speed and disregard of the signals by the engineer. After some comparatively unimportant testimony an adjournment was taken until next Monday morning.