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The Sentinel.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5.

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Street.

LOVE OR MONEY.

We call the attention of our readers to the opening chapters of an intensely interesting story by the renowned English novelist, Mr. Charles Reade, which appear elsewhere in this issue of the Sentinel. The literary reputation of Mr. Reade is so well established that we need but to refer to the fact that he is the author of the story to enkindle an interest among all of those who have not already read it. Its title is "Love or Money," and it will run as a serial for some weeks to come in the Sunday Sentinel.

CLEAN the streets and alleys.

THE cholera must not be forgotten. The streets of our otherwise beautiful city are too utterly filthy to talk about.

THE lion and the bear can't get at it on the other side of the Atlantic without involving the bull and the bear on this side.

ENGLAND and Russia are evidently afraid of each other. There is a chip on both heads, but nobody seems disposed to knock them off.

AT the age of seventy-two Henry Ward Beecher says he feels as young and frisky as a colt. Henry's history is not without evidence of his friskiness.

AN Illinois Republican editor has his faith greatly strengthened, vehemently exclaiming that winter never dared to linger in the lap of spring in this shamelessly persistent and public manner under a Republican administration.

FRENCH Radicals are beginning to invoke the guillotine. It is a dangerous business. The machine is so blind as sometimes to be unable to distinguish its friends. Then it is liable to extinguish the men who have invoked its aid.

THE ideal Easter design is the symbolic one. Charming as figures of dainty children are there is no question that the meaning breathed by flowers and buds, by the floating butterfly and singing birds carries the lesson of Easter with sublime power into thousands of hearts.

THE back of winter may now be reasonably supposed to be broken, and ere many days busy housewives will be engaged in cleaning or refitting their homes. Yes, Heaven be praised, beautiful spring is on its glad way toward us, and it will not sit long in the lap of a winter so long and hard upon God's poor as our last one.

THE Mayor of Leicester, England, is a Jew and a very benevolent man, but the application of a pious woman the other day for his subscription to a fund to Christianize the Jews somewhat disturbed his equanimity. "Madam," said the Mayor, "I really must draw the line somewhere, and I think I can not do better than draw it at your application; and allow me to say that I think if you spent the money and your labor in endeavoring to Christianize some of the Christians, your time would be much better employed.

GOOD AND EVIL.

An article entitled, "The Law's Delay," in the April number of the North American Review, written by Chief Justice Hargis, of Kentucky, is another illustration of the oft expressed idea of how easy it is to recite evils and how difficult to suggest practical remedies.

Centuries ago it was written, "I created the evil as well as the good, saith the Lord." Since matter existed there has been an equilibrium of good and evil. Each dominates for a time. While one is superior in one place or thing or time, the other is superior in another place, thing or time. All that exists or will exist has brought and will bring its equilibrium of good and evil, and on its use depends which will dominate. The object of our form of government is to have the greatest individual liberty consistent with public order. We have no government except the laws, and they must be good and bad intermixed, because men are so who make them. So of their administration. If good, they may be made evil by bad administration. All remedies proposed for modification or cure of evils themselves must bring good and evil, because no good can exist without evil, as there can not be anything without an opposite.

Judge Hargis proposes the eradication of the lobby. Then he must abolish deliberative bodies and eradicate desire for gain and personal betterment. It is the outgrowth of these.

He proposes that a majority of a jury may render a verdict. Then he must provide for the evils of verdicts without consideration, merely on the impulsive votes of seven men against five, while the five may be right and the seven wrong; the five wise and the seven foolish. The majority must govern throughout. The jury may ballot in three minutes after leaving the box, and a majority decide to return a verdict and do so in five minutes. We can not, by law, fix the time, or method, or course of deliberation, for that will destroy the whole idea and principle of trial by jury. If we have a majority rule, unless we also have this regulation, it will create, for juries, every evil Judge Hargis enumerates—and more he does not—attaching to legislation.

So with his proposition of scholastic education. The best educated and wisest talking man I ever knew was almost a pauper, and he could be persuaded or led against his knowledge, his inclinations and his precepts. His neighbor could neither read nor write, yet he knew his leading rights and duties as a citizen, rarely failed in judgment, managed a large business and became wealthy. The first would have been dough in a jury room; the latter would have reached a sound conclusion on the facts before him. While every man should be able to read and write and cipher, the evils Judge Hargis would cure have their origin far back of where he begins, and the education and legal provisions for their cure must begin where they arise.

The mentality of men is at first born with them and is largely the result of accident—rarely of design. The surroundings after birth are the same—accidental. The education, exemplary as well as scholastic, determines the mental motive power and direction in life, only in part. Education can be aimed to develop good and repress evil tendencies, but only to the extent the surroundings and the mental organism will permit. A person with acquisitiveness, secretiveness, caution and firmness will acquire property with no scholastic education, may be shrewd in business and have sound judgment. One without these elements may become a great scholar, but will be hungry for bread, without sound judgment.

With these give him reverence, benevolence, self-esteem and love of approbation, and he will be a public benefactor. Give him education and he will be all the better. Take from him the four last, and with or without learning he will have no scruples about acquiring property, and may be a thief. Caution may save him or may not. One without the four first elements and with the four last may be a great scholar, but will be likely to lack for bread and be without sound judgment. Give either the four latter without the former and they would be enthusiasts without practicality, living and giving at the expense of others, and could neither make nor execute wise laws with all the book learning possible to acquire. The same conditions and relations hold good as to the morals, and through all the combinations of physical development—physical first, and mental dependent on the physical, first and last.

Laws enforced and education directed to prevent procreation by criminals will decrease criminal mentalism and crimes. Enforced laws for education that develops good mental traits and suppresses bad ones will make better men in everything. Simply scholastic education will be wisely used by good minds, and bad ones will use it to gratify evil tendencies. The wiser the man with a bad mental organization the more dangerous he is, the harder to circumvent or keep from places of influence.

While the right of suffrage is too cheap and love of license (called liberty), and of personal gain, and of individual power are too great, and should be lessened and limited, they are the outgrowth of our vastness—our unlimited space and material resources. As we grow more numerous and jostle each other for want of elbow-room, and our interests clash more and more, new outgrowths will bring new forces—good and evil—that will still maintain an equilibrium, and our knowledge of and love for liberty will retain it for us and maintain public order.

Heaven itself looks on with astonishment to see nearly 60,000,000 of people, occupying nearly 4,000,000 of square miles, with the highest civilization yet attained, and no army or navy or national police worth naming; where a half million of people can assemble on a public occasion, maintain order and need no restraint. In our progress so far the good dominates the evil, and our progress in education, intelligence, legislative and administrative wisdom has been consistent with our surroundings. Sooner or later education will systematically begin and practically teach how to prevent diseased and deformed humanity, physical and mental, and the knowledge will go upon the statute as law to practically enforce it. But it must come in its order and can not be forced. Then, and not before, the evils of which Judge Hargis complains will begin to disappear. The lobby, the incompetent Legislature, "the law's delay," are but stations on the highway of moral and physical forces leading to a higher level, and necessary in their time and place as stepping stones to reach that level; while but for them greater evils would have existed. C. H. REEVE.

THE RATE OF WAGES.

In an article referring to the labor question, the Christian Union says that the cost of subsistence determines the rate of wages. This is true so far as the greater part of European nations are concerned, but happily it is not yet true of the wages paid to labor in the United States. Here, owing to the fact that the country is very extensive and but partially developed: that it is amply capable of supporting a much larger population, and that free homes may still be obtained on the public domain, wages are on the average somewhat in excess of the cost of subsistance, and it is practicable, when no general business depression exists, as at present, for workingmen to save something for a rainy day. But this will not last always. As the public land disappears, as the population grows larger, and as the country becomes more settled the rate of wages will fall, and ultimately what the Union says concerning the cost of subsistence determining the recompense of labor will be as true of this land as it now is of some others.

But this prediction is of course based upon the assumption that in the future, as at present, wealth will continue to concentrate in the hands of the few. Something may occur to prevent this, however.

When the laboring man receives no more for his work than just enough to support him his condition is one of slavery. He doesn't live, he merely exists. Is it probable that a free and enlightened people, such as the American laborers are, will ever permit themselves to be made slaves? Will they be content, for instance, like their Belgian brethren are to lead lives of poverty from the cradle to the grave, while owing to the accident of birth or inheritance their neighbors revel in luxury? It is scarcely credible that they will. Indeed, before wages reach such a point as to afford a bare subsistence a more general distribution of wealth that will improve the condition of the laboring classes is likely to be effected by peaceful means. If it is not, judging the future by the past, it is likely to be effected by violent means.

The American spirit is one of progress instead of retrogression, and the history of our people supplies no assurance that they will ever tamely submit to be reduced to a condition of serfdom.

FAST TIME TO NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS.

The Pennsylvania system, in addition to the splendid train service heretofore furnished by these lines to the East and West, to-day put on an additional train, the limited express, between St. Louis and New York, besides rearranging and shortening the running time of the other trains. The distance by the Pennsylvania Line to New York is shorter from Indianapolis than by any other line, and with their magnificent equipment, splendid trackage, quick time and reasonable rates it is the favorite route to the East, and must remain so, as this short line system has great advantage in distance, and consequently time.

WASHINGTON GLIMPSES.

The Power of the Government Illustrated in Its Public Buildings.

Reflections Upon the Early Obscurity of Noted Chief Executives—The President's Informal Receptions—The Russian Mission Possible for Indiana—Satisfaction Over Senator Magee's Appointment.

[Special Editorial Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Five years ago I attended the trial of Lewis R. Redmond, the "moonshiner." At nineteen he was an outlaw with a reward by the Government stimulating strenuous attempts for his capture. After eight years a squad of Deputy U. S. Marshals overhauled him in Transylvania County, N. C. He was unarmed and did not know any pursuers were near, when five bullets were lodged in his body. He recovered, was tried, convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Auburn, N. Y., prison. He was then twenty-seven, a mild-eyed, gentle voiced, slender being with manners that won the friendship of all who met him. Even the white haired United States Judge who pronounced his sentence spoke words of sympathy for him. There were many mitigating circumstances connected with his offences. I was with Redmond and his guards when they reached Washington en route for Auburn. It was on Sunday, and they had to remain in Washington several hours for a train, and I took Redmond for a drive over the city. When we had been past the department buildings and were on Capitol Hill the cripple said, in his quiet way: "If I had known the United States Government was as big a thing as it is I would never have defied even one of its officers."

Nowhere else can one see so much suggesting the force and grandeur of our Nation. For fifteen years I have been a frequent visitor here, and am familiar with the various Government buildings. As the country has grown in wealth and prosperity, the public properties have been correspondingly enlarged and improved. Sixty years ago the Government buildings at the Capital were not more extensive or valuable than those of the city of Indianapolis. But now they have grown to be objects no less of wonderment than admiration, and not less for our own countrymen than for the representatives of European sovereignties. It is not a source of regret that the President's house is the least pretentious of the official edifices. We read in this the avoidance of one man power in the spirit of our institutions. The proudest reaches of architecture and decoration are in the Capitol, where the people and the States, through their representatives, frame the laws. The several departments—State, Treasury, War, Interior, Navy, Justice and Postoffice—through which affairs are directly administered, are all in more imposing structures than is the White House. The new Pension building is a monument to the appreciation by the Government of its volunteer soldiery. The great hall here—that in which the inaugural ball was held—is the most spacious of the kind of any in the entire world.

But it is an exalted honor to be made President of these United States. And what a tribute to the spirit of equality of man, which pervades the principles of our Government, is the fact that so many of our Chief Magistrates have sprung from poverty and the very humblest walks of life. Contemplate the youth of U. S. Grant, James A. Garfield, Andrew Johnson and Andrew Jackson—all virtually backwoodsmen, with no surroundings or associations to augur the eminence which was to crown their future years. I could not but think of the obscure early life of Grover Cleveland while, a day or two since, within the Executive Chamber, I saw a score of distinguished men, hats in hand, waiting their respective turns for a word of interview with the administration chief.

It is entertaining to look on while the President receives, one by one, the callers who have been admitted to this room. Standing about the middle of it, or toward the south side, the windows of which overlook the Washington monument and the Potomac, he listens attentively to the one who approaches him and answers in like voice if the interview is desired by the visitor to not be overheard. Those in waiting, of course, keep themselves at a proper distance and usually engage in conversation among themselves so as to avoid overhearing or even the appearance of desiring to do so. While dignified and decorous, there is no air of stiffness in the apartment. The President, though rather stolid of manner, is altogether affable, and never less so to the unnoted than the most distinguished. Ladies are not unfrequently among those admitted to these receptions. I was present one morning when Mlle. Rhea, the actress, and a most beautiful, accomplished and estimable lady, called in company with her manager. While there was none of the carpet-knight gallantry in the President's courtesy, it was as admirable as even the manner of the charming little French lady, who had the good taste to take only a minute or two of the time upon which others were waiting before retiring for a call on Miss Cleveland.

Should President Cleveland decide that General Lawton, whom he nominated to the Senate for the mission, is ineligible, Indiana may get the appointment of Colonel Charles Denby as Minister to Russia. I have known General Lawton from childhood and a nobler specimen of manhood I have never met, nor one better qualified for the trust for which the President named him. But Colonel Denby, with a record as a Union soldier, is also possessed of every quality and capacity requisite to representing the Government at the St. Petersburg court. And all other things being equal, a man of Charles Denby's face and address is exceptionally fitted for being sent as Minister abroad. It does appear that it is high time for objections to cease against men who, though they fought in the Confederate armies, have for twenty years proven as earnest loyalty as any citizen of the Republic. Still, it is found upon further investigation that General Lawton's pardon does not cover all the requirements of the acts of Congress bearing upon pardons of ex-Confederates, it is not likely that Mr. Cleveland will appoint him. In that event Colonel Denby should be presented earnestly by Indiana.

The appointment of Rufus Magee to the Sweden and Norway mission gives eminent satisfaction to Indianians here. The young Senator has had so many words spoken in his favor that the President can not but feel highly satisfied with his preference.

ROB ROY.

PURSUED BY OFFICERS.

Ladd Gives Patrolmen Shaughnessy and Scheigert a Lively Chase, and They Send Nine Bullets After Him.

At an early hour yesterday morning Patrolmen Scheigert and Shaughnessy were detailed to guard the residence of the wife of ex-Patrolman Ladd, who, with John C. Phillips, escaped from the Station-house Friday night, which fact was chronicled in the Sentinel of yesterday. The police were confident that Ladd would call there if still lurking about the city, and sure enough their expectations were realized, for about six o'clock he presented himself at the door, whereupon the two officers sprang from their place of concealment and grabbed for him, but the fugitive was too quick for them. He was out of the yard in two bounds, and bounding over the fence, sped rapidly south on Alabama street. When near the corner of Merrill Arthur McKnight, one of Sinker, Davis & Company's drivers, made a move as if to intercept him. Without a moment's hesitation Ladd picked up a brick and struck him a heavy blow on the head, felling him instantly. Ladd proved to be too fleet-footed and long-winded for his pursuers, and outdistanced them near the Bailey farm, disappearing in the woods which line the Belt, the police firing nine shots at him altogether. Telephone and telegraph messages were sent to Southport, Franklin, and several other surrounding towns, and the police are still confident that they will get their man. There is every indication that Phillips has left the city.

The full name of Ladd's step-daughter is Ladoska McIntosh, and her mother has been married to Ladd about two years. The records show that Ladd was not on duty on the night of the 23d of February, and the girl was also absent from home. Ladd's warmest friends now think him guilty, and it will go hard with him if captured, for he will be tried on the additional charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

K. OF P. MATTERS.

Preparing for a Grand Tournament—The New Hall Association.

The Knights of Pythias Hall Association held a meeting on Friday night, and took preliminary steps toward incorporation, by electing the following Board of Directors: W. D. Wiles, C. C. Koerner, Charles Schurmann, John Kraft, J. H. Taylor, Henry Hegadorn, Henry Geisel, A. B. Meyer and C. S. Denny. Articles of association were adopted, and the board will meet and organize, by electing officers, to-morrow afternoon. The location of the proposed building is not yet decided upon, but the probabilities are that the corner of Market and Delaware will be selected as the site.

The Knights of Pythias Order of this city has held several preliminary meetings lately regarding the proposed Pythian drill and tournament, which is to take place in June next. The several lodges of the city and State have deposited in a guarantee fund, and the tournament will no doubt take place as designed. Prizes that will insure the presence of uniform divisions outside the State will be offered, and a display will be made in many respects superior to anything of the kind ever seen in the State. A general committee, representing all the lodges, has charge of the arrangements for the tournament.

But They'll Stay.

The managers of the Telephone Company express the opinion that the passage of the Williams bill, reducing rental of instruments to $3 per month will drive the company from the city and retard the construction of lines to outside points, as the business can not be conducted at the proposed rates. A royalty of $20 a year on each instrument is paid to the Bell Telephone Company. The present rental is $60 a year ($5 per month) for each instrument, or $50 per year when two are used. There is little likelihood of the present company pulling up stakes and leaving Indianapolis, and if it did, another equally as good would no doubt come in and occupy the abandoned field, even at the rates proposed in Mr. Williams' bill.

The Nickel Slide.

Some genius has invented a slide to be placed in street cars, for use when the companies do not employ conductors, for conveying the nickel fare from each seat to the box in the forward end of the car. In principle it is somewhat like the cash slides used in stores for conveying cash to the cashier. At Louisville, they are in successful operation on the "bob tail" lines, and save passengers the annoyance of passing each other's fares to the box. Can't our Street Railroad Company equip their cars with this convenience?

A New Military Company.

A number of our prominent young men held a meeting last night for the purpose of organizing a military company, Lieutenant William Kercheval, Major H. N. Kelsey, Wirt Hallam and William Wallace, Jr., as Governing Committee. The members of the By-Laws Committee are Lieutenant Kercheval, H. C. Atkins, Dorman Davidson, and Vance Noel.

FICKLE FORTUNE.

The Macauley Boys—A Family of Theatrical Managers.

The three brothers, Barney, Daniel and John Macauley, all of whom have managed theaters, are as well or better known to our citizens than any of the "before the war" period of Indianapolis young men. All of them bright, brainy and genial, they each commanded troops of friends. Barney, the talented actor, has had ample opportunities in his profession and wasted them. Dan has had the most brilliant career if only his war and political record is considered. And he is the more showy and courtly mannered of the trio. As the Colonel of the old Eleventh Indiana he fairly shone as a brilliant and accomplished officer. He rose from the ranks to that of a Brigadier General, and when the war closed was the personification of a handsome and dashing brigade commander. The General's long and creditable service as Mayor of this city is familiar to all Sentinel readers. His social qualities, his graces of oratory and felicity of speech made him a general favorite. In his mayoralty capacity of receiving the city's honored guests and presiding at receptions, banquets, etc., he seemed peculiarly fitted. He has chased the fickle goddess "Fortune" in many ways and in varied directions; from Indianapolis to New York, and from New York to Europe and back, and then to old Mexico, but somehow he never yet succeeded in catching up with the coy and swift-footed maiden. It was through Dan's instrumentality that, during the great real estate inflation of 1871 and '72 that Woodruff Place was laid out and embellished with paved drives, fountains, statuary, antique vases overhung with sweeping vines and blooming plants, the fruit of his princely taste. The General has recently leased the American Hotel at Columbus, Ohio, and has settled down into a steady-going boniface.

A few days since the writer met John Macauley, the younger of the brothers and present proprietor of Macauley's Theater, Louisville, an elegant structure erected eight or ten years ago by Barney. "Jack" as he is familiarly styled, is just now in financial "clover," and he is in every way deserving of his pecuniary success. He has all the Macauley geniality, wit and heartiness that make them such splendid company and companionable gentlemen. While at Indianapolis, and before taking charge of this theater, Jack "boxed the compass" of unprofitable mercantile and manufacturing venture. Stories have been told, emanating in certain quarters, that Jack did not preserve a nice sense of brotherly honor in the purchase of Macauley's Theater for which there is not the least shadow of a foundation. It is probably true he was not willing to sacrifice the opportunity of a life-time to any "dog in the manger policy" of "Hands off. I don't want the chance and no other Macauley shall take it." It happened something in this way, as detailed to a Sentinel reporter by disinterested parties. After Barney had run his theater a few seasons he became involved in a net-work of indebtedness and abandoned the property to his bankers, Messrs. Norton & Co., Louisville, who kindly appreciating Barney's misfortunes, offered to sell the property back to Barney on long time for the nominal sum of $40,000, but the latter becoming discouraged with theatrical prospects in Louisville, declined the offer. Subsequently Norton & Co. offered the theater and dwelling to Jack for $45,000 on equally long payments, the first dating a year afterward. This proposition was accepted. It was but a few months thereafter that Joe Jefferson offered Jack Macauley $90,000 for the property, which was rejected. The theater has made money rapidly, and Jack now finds himself in possession of a property almost clear of incumbrance and worth at least $150,000. As heretofore published in the Sentinel, he is now building a handsome residence in a fashionable quarter of the city, preparing to enjoy his well and honorably earned shekels in a style becoming the bon-vivant that he is. His success dates from a small beginning that apparently did not promise a large yield.

AN ATTEMPTED ARREST,

Which Resulted in the Arrest of the Would be Arresters.

About 7 o'clock last night Constable Frank Glass, accompanied by Reinhold, visited the Dime Museum with the intention, as they say, of arresting Frank Hubert, one of the musicians, on a capias taken out at the instance of Mrs. Sarah E. Hudson for the collection of $6.70. When they reached the door leading into the Museum Reinhold called one of the parties out to inquire about the man of musical tendencies, and about the same time Constable Glass was questioned by another employe as to the object of his visit. He produced his badge, saying that he was an officer and had in possession a capias for Hubert. About this time Reinhold was struck under the burr of the right ear and knocked down upon the floor to the entrance to the Museum. When he attempted to rise he was seized by two or three men, as he describes it, and was landed upon the pavement on his head, where he might have been standing, yet were it not for the fact that the member then in the air being the weightier of the two naturally caused him to fall over. During this performance, which was not in the programme for the Museum last evening, Glass was in the hands of the special policeman, from whose mace he received a couple of severe gashes on the head, and which Dr. Comingore an hour later artistically covered with court plaster. He was then arrested and taken to the station-house and slated for disturbing the peace and resisting an officer. Reinhold, who says that he went along to see that bond was furnished for Glass, was arrested at the station-house and slated on a like charge. Both of the parties gave bond and were released. According to their statement the assault was entirely unprovoked, though that of the Museum employes bears a color in marked contrast to the statement of the Constables. According to the former Glass and Reinhold attempted to force their way into the Museum, refused to show any authority save their badges, which are not passports to amusements on all occasions, and acted in a very insolent and insulting manner. The employes justify their action upon these grounds, and the statement of the policeman in charge corroborates them in full. Instead of arresting Hubert the officers found themselves both arrested, and will appear before the Mayor to-morrow, when the true inwardness of the affair will be made plain. Glass was quite seriously injured, but Reinhold seems to have stood his thumping without material injury, the explanation lying, possibly, in the fact that he was struck only upon the head.

Henry George.

Henry George, who visits this city this week to lecture, has achieved a notable reputation. Five years ago he was unknown. A California miner, he has felt the pressure of the monopolies that have held that land as in a grip of iron. This experience wrung from him the book "Progress and Poverty," or an attempt to account for the fact that with all the immense industrial progress of this age, poverty should keep step with it. The book sprung at once into demand. It made its author the best known man in two continents. Indeed, Mr. George is better known abroad than he is at home, because the land question is one which presses for solution more imperatively in England than in America.

The London Times called this book "the most dangerous book of the century." The San Francisco Truth said that the value of property rose and fell with the demand for Mr. George's book. Since Darwin's "Origin of Species," no book has awakened such controversy, has found such devoted and enthusiastic apostles, such determined and embittered opponents. The great English Quarterlies, the nineteenth Century, the Contemporary, the Fortnightly, have articles for or against Henry George's theories in every issue. Rae's "Contemporay Socialism" devotes a chapter to "Progress and Poverty." The book has been translated into all European languages, and is eagerly discussed by all classes.

Mr. George does not belong to the class technically known as "socialists," communists," "nihilists." He is eminently religious and faithful to the reverential traditions of society. But he intensely feels the suffering of the working class, the unequal share they are receiving in the products of bountiful nature. To his view it is chiefly chargeable to private ownership of land, and his remedy lies in the nationalization of land by the people of the land. This is no new view; it is old as Aristotle. It has had the advocacy of John Stuart Mill, William E. Gladstone, Herbert Spencer, Thomas Carlyle, John Ruskin. But no one has called such attention to it as he, or proposed so drastic a remedy. Whether he is accepted or not, he must be heard. His theories are the property of the people, and are discussed in every labor assembly in the land.

Easter Services.

The Second Presbyterian Church will observe Easter Day in an interesting and impressive manner. The services this morning will be largely devoted to the celebration of the Lord's Supper and reception of quite a number of new members. At 3:30 in the afternoon will occur a special service for young people, connected with which will be the administration of the ordinance of baptism to children, and a beautiful ceremony, arranged by Miss Kirby, for the little folks of the primary department of the Sunday-school. The music will be under the direction of Professor Max Leckner.

At the First Baptist Church in the morning there will be a baptism of two persons, during which ceremony the anthem "Now is Christ Risen From the Dead," will be rendered. The Sunday school will hold a special service at night.

The Universalist Sunday-school will hold an Easter service at Pfafflin's Hall at 10:30 in the morning.

At St. John's Church services will be held at 6, 8 and 10 o'clock, high pontificial mass and a sermon by the Bishop, closing the services. Miss Annie Abromet has charge of the musical services and has arranged a very elaborate programme.

At Meridian Street M. E. Church the following is the musical programme for the day:

MORNING.

Christ the Lord is Risen—Dank.....Quartette
He is not Here—Schonacker.....Quartette
The Palms—Fiori—Solo.....H. C. Levi

EVENING.

Lo, the Day of Rest—Flotow.....Quartette
Christ, the Lord is Risen—W. C. Williams.....Quartette

Members of choir: Mrs. W. C. Lynn, soprano; Mrs. S. L. Morrison, alto; Mr. H. C. Levi, tenor; Mr. S. L. Morrison, bass; Professor Bahr, organist.

Philip Phillips will give a free gospel service at English's Opera House to-night. This will be a people's service with appropriate Easter hymns, with illustrations on a screen by an improved royal photo-opticon. This will prove to be a most attractive service, and the house should be well filled.

An Easter Monday party will be given at the Southside Free Kindergarten to-morrow. This session will be from 12 m. to 1 p. m., and the last hour will be devoted to the singing of an Easter carrol, a story by Rev. E. A. Bradley, luncheon and the distribution of cut-flowers and colored eggs. Any church or individual having cut-flowers to spare will make many a little heart happy by a contribution of the same to this Kindergarten, and can be sent to Mrs E. A. Bradley, Mrs. J. B. Roberts, 345 North Pennsylvania, or to the Kindergarten in the Riverside Mission Church, corner of McCarty and Chadwick streets.

The quartet choir of Grace Church, composed of Mrs. George H. Fleming, soprano; Miss Lina Baris, alto; Mr. Johnson, tenor; Mr. Charles Fisk, basso; organist, Mr. Moore, will render some very fine music at the morning service. At the Sunday-school and evening services the boys' choir, assisted by the quartet, will sing.

A novelty in the way of church entertainments, viz., an Easter Paper Festival is to be given by St. Agnes Guild of Grace Church in their rooms, corner of North Pennsylvania and St. Joe streets.

Bishop Knickerbacker, assisted by Rev. Dr. Jencks and Rev. W. D. Engle, will officiate at St. Paul's Cathedral, the services being at 7:30 and 10:45 o'clock. A small class will be confirmed, and the Holy Communion service will be had. In the afternoon St. James Chapel will be visited and at night the Sunday school of St. Paul's Church will give the following musical programme:

Opening chorus.....Warren
Christ our Passover.....Chapple
Gloria.....Danks and Chapple
Te Deum.....Warren
Jubilate.....Danks
Offertory solo.....Lloyd
By Mrs. Henrique Miller.

The choir consists of a double quartette composed of Mrs. Miller and Miss Jennie Gates, sopranos; Mrs. Dr. Jencks and Miss Bingham, altos; Mr. Willard, tenor; Mr. Bennerscheidt and Jones, bass, with chorus.

A Question of Lease.

Mrs Martha Wilson was defendant in a suit by Mr. Sayles as administrator of the estate of G. H. Voss, deceased, in 'Squire Smock's Court yesterday. The plaintiff was trying to get possession of the property at 300 East North street, now occupied by Mrs. Wilson, who claimed to have a lease. After some time the case was brought into court, and on the face it appeared that decedent had leased to Mrs. W. for a period of from one to 40 years the property in question at $15 a month, payable as she might choose, either monthly, quarterly or yearly, with a provision of $50 being allowed her for repairs. This was on a blank lease printed by Burford, and the matter was subject to special examination. The report to the court was, that at the date of the lease the printing house where the blank form had been printed had no type of that particular kind. Further examination with a microscope revealed the fact that two figures in the date had been carefully erased and 1879 inserted. Judgment was given plaintiff.

Wildman's Commission.

Postmaster Wildman's commission expires to-morrow, but he will no doubt remain in charge of the office for several days longer, or until the bond of Mr. Jones is approved by the Department and his commission forwarded. The bond is $150,000, the amount including the extra bond required for the money order branch of the office. Mr. Wildman says that the money order business of the office has increased very materially since he took charge of the office, and for this reason he thinks a larger bond than the one given by him will be required.

The Plot Given Away.

Another attempt at escape was made by the prisoners in the roop at the jail Thursday night. They had, as usual, cut the bars with improvised saws, and in the daytime they covered the cuts with soap and blackened it with coal dust. The plot was given away, and after a tedious search the place of the proposed escape was discovered. The jail has a bad gang in it now, and Sheriff Carter says he will not be surprised if there is another escape some night which will release most if not all the prisoners, despite the vigilance of the officers.

THE RAILROADS.

A Successful Railroad President—Change in Time on the Pennsylvania—The National Railroad Agents' Association.

The Indianapolis rate sheet for April has been issued.

The Vandalia shops have begun working ten hours per day, an increase of one hour.

The Indianapolis Association of Local Passenger Agents now holds a meeting every Saturday afternoon.

George J. Clark, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Kansas, Fort Scott and Gulf Road, with headquarters at Bloomington, has resigned.

The locomotive and passenger equipments belonging to the I., D. and S., which have been used by the I., B. and W. heretofore, will be turned over to the owners to-day.

An official of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville says that the P., D. and E. never had any intention of purchasing the I., D. and S., reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

A telegram has been received by the Illinois Midland people announcing that Judge Harlon has postponed decision in the case for the sale of the road which was to have taken place April 6.

A local agent claims that passenger rates are somewhat demoralized at the various small towns surrounding Indianapolis, and the impression prevails that rates could be much better maintained if the roads would cease to employ "outside men."

Local agents have recived circulars announcing that the National Railroad Agents' Association has been organized at Central City, Ky. The circular says: "It is the intention to comprehend the entire department of agents in the United States and Canada, and to be fruitful of the highest benefits ever enjoyed in other organizations of its kind. It is no embryo strike. The advantages arising from this co-operation are to be enjoyed by both the agents and their companies."

"Probably no railroad President in the country is as watchful over the interests of the corporation that he represents as Mr. M. E. Ingalls, of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Road," said an official of one of the Indianapolis roads to a Sentinel reporter yesterday. "He came into the Western country from Boston years ago, and he was not over burdened with wealth either, but he had plenty of pluck and good sound sense, which enabled him to climb up to the position he now holds. I speak the truth when I say that he has made the Big Four what it is."

A change in time on the Pennsylvania and Pan-Handle routes from Indianapolis to New York and other Eastern cities will be made to-day. A limited express will be put on in both directions between St. Louis, Indianapolis and New York. The limited east-bound will cover the distance of 825 miles from Indianapolis to New York in twenty-five hours, and to this train an elegant hotel car will be attached. The New York express will leave Indianapolis at 4:10 a. m. and arrive at New York three hours in advance of the present time. Splendid time will also be made by the limited express west bound between New York and St. Louis.

A PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

B. F. Gardner Shakes the Danville Jail, Presumably to Gather Inspiration from the Woods and Fields.

United States Marshal Foster was notified yesterday that B. F. Gardner had escaped from the Danville, Hendricks County, jail, while an employe was making a fire, yesterday morning, but the escape was not known till 7 o'clock. Gardner left a note, so writes the jailer to Marshal Foster, saying that he "would return in time to get an honorable discharge." During Gardner's alleged incarceration before his trial, rumors were rife that he was enjoying a picnic rather than imprisonment, sharing the good cheer of the jailer's table, rooming with some students who were boarding in the Sheriff's residence, and occasionally taking a buggy ride to relieve the monotony of his location in a country town. In fact, he had the freedom of the place, and was a prisoner only in name. This was known to the United States officials here, but Gardner had not been convicted of any crime, and as the jailer was responsible for his safe keeping the officials really winked at the lax manner in which he was kept at Danville. When Gardner was convicted and sentenced to four months in jail the Sheriff was instructed, so says General Foster, to keep him as a prisoner and warned against a repetition of the loose methods which obtained during the time that Gardner was awaiting trial. In notifying the Marshal yesterday of the prisoner's escape the Sheriff said that he had been under lock since his conviction. As Gardner was engaged in writing a book, it is possible that he is only seeking the inspiration of the woods and fields around Danville, and that he was not jesting when he said he "would return in time to get an honorable discharge." This is the second United States prisoner (?) that has escaped from the Danville jail within the past two years.

CONSTABLE BLAKE ACQUITTED.

West Newton Has a Holiday and the People Become Very Much Excited.

The charge of drunkenness against Constable Blake was investigated, yesterday, by 'Squire Hayworth, of West Newton, to whom it was taken after one or two changes of venue from other Justices. Eleven witnesses swore that the Constable was not guilty of the offense charged, while four others affirmed that he was. The 'Squire held him not guilty, and his discharge followed.

Judging from the reports that came in from West Newton last night the trial excited considerable interest in the little village, and, in fact, was made the occasion of a holiday for the surrounding neighborhood. The trial was held in the town hall. The Justice presided with the dignity characteristic of the country 'squire, and the lawyers, as usual, attempted to bulldoze the Court. One of the attorneys was so terribly sarcastic in his excoriation of a witness, whom he called a "Ripley County yahoo," that the young man referred to wept like a child and the 'Squire's bowels of compassion were so moved that he compelled the attorney to sit down without finishing his argument. The people were moved in a like degree with the 'Squire's bowels, and the excitement ran so high that at one time it was thought the people would make the young man's case their own, and serious trouble would follow. The "city lawyers," however, escaped before the demonstration was well on, but at last accounts a number of the people of West Newton were offering a reward to any man who would produce an Indianapolis lawyer.

State Oratorical Contest.

On Thursday evening next, April 9, the annual State Oratorical contest will take place at Dickson's Grand Opera House. The State University, De Pauw College, Butler, Wabash, Hanover and Purdue University will be represented. The judges have already been selected, and no doubt there will be a spirited contest for the honor of representing Indiana at the Inter-State contest. There will be several fraternity meetings at the same time, and a large attendance is expected from all parts of the State.