DEFENSE PLAYS A CARD

CLAIM MADE THAT POLICE COURT DOCKET WAS NOT SIGNED.

Attorneys of Mrs. Martineck File Motion That Is Overruled—Other Court Cases.

The case of Kate Martineck, charged with cruelty to Hazel Orme, went to the jury at 5:30 o'clock yesterday evening. The attorneys on both sides were allowed one hour and fifteen minutes for argument. Deputy Prosecutor Benedict opened the argument for the State. He recited the testimony against Mrs. Martineck and appealed to the jurors from the standpoint of humanity, regardless of the rebuttal testimony tending to show that the emaciated condition of the girl was due to causes other than starvation. He said the fact remained that the child had been cruelly treated. The fact that he girl was dull, he said, was all the more reason why she should have been treated kindly. He said that no punishment could be too severe for any one that would strike an afflicted child.

O. B. Orton followed Benedict for the defense. He traced the girl's condition down to a sore on her ankle, which, he said, had caused the diseased condition of the body. N. W. Harding followed Orton for the defense and Prosecutor John C. Ruckelshaus closed for the State.

The afternoon session of the court began with character witnesses in behalf of Mrs. Martineck. They testified as to her reputation for peace and quiet. Then Mrs. Martineck was placed on the stand and denied all of the allegations made against her. She said Hazel was attacked with a cold about Christmas time, which resulted in her wasted physical condition.

In the forenoon John Williams testified that he had taken about twenty-four meals at the Martineck home, and that Hazel was allowed to eat with the family. Benjamin Huskler, father of Mr. Martineck, testified that Hazel's duty was to wash the dishes and take care of Mrs. Martineck's baby. He said he had never seen Mrs. Martineck whip her.

Thomas Cook, an interne at the City Dispensary, who was called to see Hazel at the Martineck home, said he found her in an emaciated condition. He said the girl made few answers to his questions and that the Martinecks did most of the talking.

Dr. W. B. Fletcher testified that he examined the girl and found indications of consumption. He said in his opinion the girl suffered from malnutrition, possibly, but not probably, due to lack of food.

William Martineck, husband of Mrs. Martineck, who is also under a similar charge and will be tried later, testified that he had never heard Hazel crying in the back yard at night. He also denied that she was not given the same to eat as the family.

Dr. Dorsey, attending physician at the Eleanor Hospital, said that part of Hazel's treatment consisted of three square meals a day. He said she has a remarkable appetite and assimilates her food.

Just before the argument was reached a question was raised by the attorneys for the defense as to the jurisdiction of the court. They contended that there had been no judgment entered against Mrs. Martineck because the Police Court docket had not been signed by the judge, and hence there was no appeal. Judge Alford overruled the motion in order that he case might proceed.

Cases Appealed to Higher Court.

An appeal was filed in the Appellate Court yesterday in the case against the E. & T. H. Railroad Company for killing Joseph H. Rich, at Sullivan. In the lower court no damages were allowed because it was held that Rich was guilty of negligence in driving on the tracks in front of the train, even if he did expect it to stop. The train had been in the habit ow running into a sidetrack before reaching the crossing where Rich was killed, and the court will be asked to decide if Rich was negligent.

An appeal by Jeannetta E. Cummins from a decree divorcing her from William P. Cummins has reached the Appellate Court. Cummins had three times unsuccessfully sued for divorce, and his wife had sued for divorce once and for maintenance twice before this suit was brought. The charge on which the divorce was finally granted was abandonment, $200 being allowed the defendant.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

The habeas corpus proceedings to secure the release of William B. Taylor, wanted in Detroit on a charge of stealing three diamonds, that was to have come up before Judge McMaster yesterday morning, was continued until this morning. The requisition papers had not arrived, but a Detroit officer will arrive this morning, and it is supposed he will identify Taylor. When Taylor was brought into court he was so nervous from lack of morphine that the court had to wait until a physician gave him an injection of the drug. He is addicted to the morphine habit, and the drug has to be administered to him in prison.

Sued by a Printing Company.

The American Fine Art Company, of Milwaukee, which manufactures lithographs and does general printing, filed suit in the Federal Court yesterday against the Reeves Pulley Company, of Columbus, this State, for $15,000 damages. The Milwaukee Company alleged that it made a contract with the Reeves Company for an elaborate catalogue and other printing and after the work was begun the defendant withdrew the commission.

Probate Court Cases.

Felix A. Bryan was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of James W. Bryan, and gave a bond of $2,000.

Elizabeth Howard was appointed guardian of Lee Roy Howard, and gave a bond of $1,000.

Lottie A. Rogers was appointed guardian of Grover C., Ida, Charles and Anna Miller, and gave a bond of $1,100.

Allowances in Krag-Reynolds Case.

Judge Carter, of the Superior Court, yesterday allowed W. D. Coffin $7,500 for his services as receiver of the Krag-Reynolds Company, and Lewis C. Walker $5,000 for his services as attorney. This closes the receivership, and the business of the company is now entirely in the hands of John Reagan, the assignee.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

The following petitions in bankruptcy were filed in the Federal Court yesterday:

James A. Firestone, of Garrett, De Kalb county; liabilities, $564; assets, $250.

Ernest Wright, of Logansport; liabilities, $505; assets, $206.

George D. Griffith, of Marion; liabilities, $1,873; assets, $1,400.

THE COURT RECORD.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1—John L. McMastter, Judge.

Honora Sullivan vs. Edward Sullivan et al.; partition. Finding that plaintiff is owner of undivided one-third of said real estate for life. Finding for each defendant on cross-complaint that each, except Fred Smith, is owner of an undivided one-fourth in fee simple of said real estate, subject to life estate of plaintiff. The court further finds that the present value of plaintiff's life estate is $488. The court further finds that said real estate is not susceptible of division, and it is ordered that same be sold at private sale for not less than appraised value on notice of one week by publication and Charles Harrington is appointed commissioner to make sale, he to give bond in the sum of $2,500.

Munson Lightning Conductor Company vs. C. F. Wishmeyer; Room 2. Finding and judgment for plaintiff against defendant for $62.50 and costs.

Room 2—W. W. Spencer, Special Judge.

Henry M. Mock et al. vs. Charles Boyer et al.; on note. On trial by court.

Room 3—Vinson Carter, Judge.

The First National Bank of Chicago vs. Lafayette Perkins, trustee, et al.; on petition of receiver for allowance. D. W. Coffin allowed the sum of $7,500 in full for services as receiver. L. C. Walker allowed the sum of $500 in full for services as attorney for receiver.

Charles Hayes vs. Clyde B. Wynegar et al.; damages. Dismissed and costs paid.

Andrew Van Jedgerhuis vs. Kruse & Dewinter et al.; account. Finding and judgment against defendants Kruse & Dewinter for $5. Judgment against plaintiff for costs.

City of Indianapolis vs. William J. Hogan; appeal. Taken under advisement.

Charles E. Carter vs. Milton R. Vert; foreclosure. Taken under advisement.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Henry Clay Allen, Judge.

Maria Poenitz et al. vs. Rose A. Richards; to set aside deed. Dismissed by plaintiff. Judgment against plaintiff for costs.

Mary J. Johnson vs. James Johnson et al.; support. Dismissed by plaintiff without prejudice. Leave to withdraw papers. Judgment against plaintiff for costs.

NEW SUITS FILED.

Andrew J. Carson vs. James Livingston Thompson; damages. Demand $15,000. Circuit Court.

Charles Syreup et al. vs. Lavalette D. Dickey; note. Superior Court, Room 2.

Mary G. Johnson vs. James Johnson et al.; support. Circuit Court.

Henry Coburn et al. vs. Daniel De Voss et al.; mortgage foreclosure. Circuit Court.

Margaret Schlagle vs. Harry Schlagle; divorce. Superior Court, Room 1.

Mathilda E Lighter vs. James D. McAtee et al.; ejectment. Circuit Court.

SUPREME COURT.

—Minutes.—

19763. The Consolidated Stone Company vs. Lida Staggs, administratrix, etc. Greene C. C. Appellant's brief (8.)

19802. Frank L. Street vs. the Varney Electrical Supply Company. Wayne C. C. Appellant's petition to advance. Appellant's brief (8.)

19753. Robert N. Voliva, guardian, vs. Flora Moffitt. Fountain C. C. Appellee's motion to dismiss and brief (8.) on motion. Appellee's brief (8.)

—New Case.—

19823. George A. Rich, administrator, vs. the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company. Sullivan C. C. Record. Assignment of errors. In term. Bond.

APPELLATE COURT.

—Minutes.—

4206. Charles F. Shaffer vs. Herman I. Stern et al. Harrison C. C. Appellant's petition to advance.

4289. Edward E. Paxson vs. Edwin R. Dean. St. Joseph C. C. Appellant's brief (8.)

—New Cases.—

4396. The Wabash Railroad Company vs. Mary A. Lackey et al. St. Joseph C. C. Record. Assignment of errors. In term. Bond.

4397. Flora M. Shrayer vs. John A. Pittenger et al. Delaware C. C. Record. Assignment of errors. Notice.

CITY WILL SELL TREES.

Thieves Are Stealing Timber from Sellers Farm—City Affairs.

To get ahead of lumber thieves the city will have a lot of valuable trees for sale within a few weeks. On the old Sellers farm, southwest of town, which is owned by the city, there are several hundred good-sized trees, which, in the opinion of the Board of Works, are worth at least $2,000. Oak and ash predominate, and the Board believes it can offer a good bargain to prospective purchasers.

The members of the board spent several hours yesterday in a visit to the farm looking over the place and inspecting the condition of the trees. They found that wholesale stealing has been going on and that probably several hundred dollars' worth of timber has been carried away by trespassers. They decided to sell the trees as the only way of beating the thieves. The timber is of no use to the city, they say, and the money might as well be in the treasury.

Anxious for a Decision.

Officials of the Interurban Terminal Company are pressing the mayor and the Board of Works for an early answer to their petition for a franchise. A member of the Board of Works said yesterday that the city is in no hurry to settle the matter and that there is no reason why procedure should be rushed. He said an answer might possibly be rendered within ten days.

Franchise Committee Meeting.

The Council committee on contracts and franchises will not meet until next week, Chairman Negley says. It was the intention to hold a meeting last Wednesday night, but several of the members could not be present. Tuesday night of next week will probably be the time set. The Southern and the Shelbyville line franchises will be up for consideration.

Irvington Water Facilities.

The question of providing Irvington with water facilities will come before the Board of Works shortly. The board will visit the suburb in a few days to look at the condition of the streets.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

New Officers Elected and Interesting Papers Read.

Delegates to the convention of the Women's Missionary Society of the Indianapolis Presbytery, in session at Memorial Presbyterian Church, elected the following officers yesterday for next year:

President—Mrs. T. C. Day, Indianapolis.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. Dr. Barnes, Greenfield, and Mrs. Charles Springer, Bloomington.

Secretaries—Recording, Mrs. M. P. C. Clarke, Indianapolis; home and freedmen, Mrs. W. N. Wishard, Indianapolis; foreign, Miss Henrietta Mayo, Indianapolis; young people's work, Miss Florence Lanham, Indianapolis; literature, Mrs. C. C. Van Nuys, Hopewell.

Treasurers—Foreign, Mrs. W. H. Hubbard, Indianapolis; home, Mrs. I. H. Fowler, Spencer.

When the meeting opened yesterday morning Mrs. H. P. Gaylord was in charge of the devotional services. Miss Henrietta Mayo read a message from the missions in Japan, in which she told of the progress of the work. Miss Mayo also gave a short report of the student volunteer convention. Miss Gretta Y. Holliday, who has recently returned from Persia, gave a short address in which she told of the work.

One of the features of the afternoon session was the memorial services held in honor of Mrs. Frederick H. Pierson, who died last year. A fitting tribute was prepared by Miss Wishard, but on account of a bad cold the paper was read by Miss Maude Hixon, as was also a poem by Mrs Julia Johnston.

Mrs. Haworth, who has done missionary work in Japan, spoke for some time on her knowledge of missions in the Orient. She also spoke of Mrs. Bishop, who, she said, at one time derided the cause of missions, but who now is one of the foremost workers in the field.

The meeting adjourned to meet next spring in the Fourth Presbyterian Church in this city.

Plan to Secure Labor Statistics.

B. F. Johnson, state statistician, has inaugurated a new plan to secure statistics of organized labor in the State. Heretofore the state statistician has depended upon securing reports of all members of labor organizations from the secretaries of such societies, but this year Mr. Johnson will mail a number of blank reports to secretaries of all societies asking them to give a report to be filled out to each member of the organization. In this manner a complete report for 1901 of the labor conditions throughout the State can be secured. The individual reports will show the amount of money each man or woman made and his financial condition, as well as the number of days he worked. Mr. Johnson estimates that it will require three or four months to secure returns from all the various organizations.

A Man Hunt at Marion.

A dispatch from Marion states that the police there thought they had discovered the hiding place of the man that shot Patrolman Alberts, of this city, a few nights ago. An attempt was made to arrest the man. The patrol wagon and four men were sent to the house where he was said to be hiding. They were admitted to the house after a short delay, and, though they did not find their man, there were evidences of some one having made a hurried departure.

C. W. KRIEL,
Main Cigar Store,
106 Monument place,
English Block.
Wholesale. Retai

REV. W. M. TIPPY'S SERMON

SUBJECT AT ETHICAL REVIVAL, "RIGHTEOUSNESS OF KINGDOM."

Dr. Kellogg's Lecture at Central-Avenue Church—Dr. Stansfield Heard—A Call Issued.

The Rev. Worth M. Tippy, pastor of Broadway M. E. Church, delivered the sermon last night at Meridian-street M. E. Church in the ethical revival series. His subject was "The Righteousness of the Kingdom." Following the sermon there was a communion service. Dr. Tippy said in part:

"We have been teaching day by day during these meetings of the righteousness of the kingdom of God. I shall attempt tonight a definition of the nature of this righteousness. I shall ask your attention largely to the Sermon on the Mount, in which Jesus summarized in a graphic way all His teachings.

"The beatitudes might well have formed the climax of the sermon. They teach the joyfulness of the life of the children of the kingdom and throw a flood of light upon the nature of its righteousness. From them we gather that it consists in humility in one's estimate of one's personal goodness; in a conscience sensitive to the presence of wrong in one's life; in gentleness, mercifulness, personal purity, peace making; in intense desire to have one's life right; in courage to take blows and suffer for the cause of truth.

"The righteousness of the kingdom is not retiring, but agressive. It is like a light that cannot be hidden. It has no place for anger, for impurity nor for divorce except for unchastity. It inspires to frank conversation between men as distinguished from the diplomatic language of ordinary social intercourse. It absolutely denies revenge and puts in place of revenge and haterd love of enemies and prayer for them. As a general principle for the conduct of life it inculcates nonresistance.

"As to religious duties and worship the righteousness of the kingdom is very reasonable and beautiful. Giving to the unfortunate and poor is to be very delicately and considerately done. Prayer is to be in secret and absolutely sincere. All religious service and sacrifice are to be unpretentions. The real thing that commands the hearts of men must be the progress and life of the kingdom. The modern world, like the world of Jesus' time, is intent on acquiring wealth. You must not let the ambition of your life be any such thing, said Jesus. 'Ye cannot serve God and Mammon' (the pursuit of wealth.) Venture out into the kingdom, therefore, and do not be afraid of the future. God will feed and clothe you if you do your duty. The righteousness of the kingdom, therefore, demands the use of wealth for the purposes of the kingdom in the world. A man becomes an administrator of what he has for the wide work of God.

"We are not to say severe and bitter things about each other, not to judge hastily of men's motives, but observe the golden rule. There are two teachings outside the Sermon on the Mount which receive great emphasis by our Lord. They are, first, that a heavy part of the energies of the kingdom are to go to works of mercy—the hungry, the poor, those in bondage. The Master brought this out in the parables of Dives and Lazarus, the Good Samaritan, the great supper and the sheep and the goats. He exemplified it continually. Second, the other teaching is His sublime doctrine of service. Men come into the world with natural gifts which they improve. What shall they do with these? 'Make a place and a name and gather things together for yourself,' says the world spirit. 'The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister,' said Jesus.

"All of these teachings constitute the righteousness of the kingdom of God. Jesus lived them, and God lives that way eternally. That which makes us Christians is the effort to live them also. The test of one's religious life after all is ethical. Jesus brought this out forcibly as He closed the Sermon on the Mount.

"It is vastly important that we patiently work these virtues into, one by one, our lives and into the world. The ideal is high and almost revolutionary. Let us not be discouraged. The thing is to begin to live that way and to take as much time as is necessary to succeed. Make a catalogue of these teachings for yourself. They are very few and simple. Study what they mean. Get a vision of a personal life and of a world in which they are established. Then find in them the meaning and joy of life—the beatitudes."

The Rev. Oscar C. Helming, pastor of the North Congregational Church, delivered the sermon at the noon-day meeting of the ethical revival yesterday in the Y. M. C. A. parlors. Dr. Helming's topic was "The Reality of the Kingdom." He spoke of the earthly realism of the kingdom of God as being demonstrated by the higher plane on which men are living. He said when men learn the teachings of Christ and follow His example they surely find peace and rest.

◆

AN AFTERNOON LECTURE.

Rev. Joshua Stansfield at Meridian-Street Church.

The Rev. Joshua Stansfield gave his third Lenten lecture yesterday afternoon. His theme was "The Cross; a Fact; a Law of Life." He said in part: "We have already considered the nature and character of the Christ of the gospels, and also the nature and scope of the gospel of Christ, and have seen clearly that this gospel of the God-man, that is, of the divine in human life, is pre-eminently the gospel of divine activities through men, in service, sacrifice and self-giving for the saving of all; it is, indeed, as proclaimed by Jesus, 'The gospel of the kingdom.' I would like to note today that it was in the full proclaiming of that gospel by word and deed that the cross was reached by Jesus. It was an inevitable necessity in a world like ours. The Son of Man must needs suffer and die. The best this world had to give to incarnate goodness was a cross. The world's sin ever makes the cross, that is the occasion of the divine sacrifice and suffering to redeem and save life.

"To the God-man this is ever clear. Jesus saw the shadow of the oncoming cross long before He reached Calvary, and frequently referred to it. But He saw it, not as a human catastrophe, but rather as 'His hour,' and be it remembered that all the glory that shines from that dark hour and which glorifies that otherwise awful cross, arises from this fact, that by His own supreme volutariness and self-giving He made it His. It is not martyrdom, but mastery, the mastery of divine love that makes the cross glorious. The historic cross of our Lord is glorious in this, that it shows forth the eternalness of the divine love and sacrifice. When, however, the cross is simply contemplated as a historic fact and not as a forever doctrine or truth, then it is that the cross becomes of more effect. Then it is that crosses of wood and stone and gold multiply, worship grows liturgical and exacting, but the world's burden and sin are not lifted thereby. The elevation of the 'host,' as pure symbol, may at times have served a purpose, but the tendency markedly is, to glorify a cross that was His, rather than meeting and taking a cross in life that is, and should be, ours. How Jesus did emphasize this. 'If any man will be my desciple, let him take up his cross, and deny himself, and follow me.' Again and again such utterances fall from the lips of the Master, teaching His disciples that it is not possible for them to live the life to which He has called them and to personally carry forward the gospel of the kingdom of God without their own personal sacrifice and sufferng. Jesus well knew that it is personalized truth that saves, it is God in the flesh that redeems, and the kingdom of God must win its way in the earth, inch by inch, step by step, in the lives of His redeemed ones who are the personal embodiment of the kingdom. Now what made the cross for our Lord was not some eternal purpose of the infinite God, but the awful conditions of our earth life by human sin. The cross was a creation of earth, not of heaven, it was the sternest expression of the world hatred of righteousness, justice, truth and love, and that awful cross became transfigured and glorious by the manifestation of the divine love of Him who there willingly gave His life for the life of the world. 'Having loved His own He loved them unto the end.' The same evil in the world will make the cross forever close follower of the Lord in the establishing of His kingdom to-day. Seek by fidelity to your Lord to plant that kingdom in any new territory, carry its principles and its gospel into social life and you will find a cross of society's irony and contempt and scorn more real than any cross of wood you ever gazed upon. Seek to proclaim Christ's gospel and establish His kingdom of righteousness in the industrial, the civic, the national and international life of to-day and you will learn that He 'came not to send peace, but a sword,' and that 'a man's foes are they of his own household.' It is at such points as these that one faces the real tests of discipleship as stated by the Master. 'He that loveth father or mother, or houses or lands, more than me is not worthy of me.' The cross, as a law of life, means sacrifice, self-denial and, if needs be, death itself rather than the denial of the principles and claims of the kingdom of our Lord. The supreme test is that of personal loyalty to the light and truth of God. It is not a question of balancing probabilities, or estimating majorities. 'If a man will gain his life he shall lose it, but whosoever will lose his life for my sake and the gospel shall gain it.' The cross of Christ, as a historic fact is great; the cross as a law of life is greater; it is, however, the life of the Christ on the cross that illuminates and makes clear the 'cross as a law of life.'

" 'Here we learn to serve and give
And rejoicing self deny,
Here we gather strength to live,
Here we gather faith to die.' "

◆

FEET-WASHING CEREMONY.

A Holy Week Celebration at Sacred Heart Church.

The ceremony of feet-washing took place yesterday morning at Sacred Heart Church, corner Union and Palmer streets. The ceremony was in commemoration of the washing of the feet of the apostles by Christ the day before He died. The celebrant at the Sacred Heart Church was the Rev. Francis Haase. A procession of priests and novices started from the sacristy and moved to the main altar in the middle of the church. The gospel relating to the feet-washing by Christ was chanted. At the close of the chant Father Haase laid aside his cape and girded himself with a long white linen cloth. Father Haase was assisted by a deacon and subdeacon, who were similarly garbed. The three celebrants then marched to a bench in the choir, where the remainder of the priests and novices were seated. The right foot of each was bared and washed in a basin prepared for the purpose. Following the foot-washing ceremony prayers were chanted.

Good Friday will be celebrated to-day in all the Catholic churches with services this morning, beginning at 8 o'clock. At St. John's Church the services will begin by carrying back to the main altar the holy eucharist, which was placed in the Sacred Heart chapel yesterday. It was placed in a repository surrounded by many beautiful and costly ornaments and cut flowers. Hundreds of lighted candles burned. During yesterday and last night the church was at all times well filled with members of the congregation for the adoration of the sacrament. It will be taken back this morning in solemn procession, led by the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Donaghue. After the euchrist is placed on the altar and the relic of the true cross exposed for public gaze prayers will be said for agnostics, schismatics, heretics and Jews. The recitation of these prayers will occupy about one hour. At the close of the prayers a large crucifix will be exposed, to be kissed by the congregation.

◆

DR. KELLOGG'S LECTURES.

One in the Afternoon and Another in the Evening.

The Rev. H. W. Kellogg, pastor of Central-avenue M. E. Church, yesterday afternoon gave his first lenten lecture. Dr. Kellogg's topic was "The Cross." The speaker dwelt on three points—first, the antagonism of the world toward the cross; second, the law of the cross; third, the permanency of the law. In the three points illustrated Dr. Kellogg applied them to the daily life of the world. In the first place, he said, the world at large was unwilling to accept a cross, and in this way the church member was given his cross to bear. The second point pertained to the law of the cross and the life to live in order to make the weight of the cross bearable. In the third case, he said, to gain the permanency of the law it was necessary to have observed God's commandments in the two other points. When this has been done, he said, the permanency of character and heavenly reward are assured.

Dr. Kellogg also gave a lecture last night, in which he read the Scripture pertaining to the passion of Christ. At several points of the reading Dr. Kellogg gave words of explanation. He will give another lecture this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. At 5 o'clock the children of the congregation will be given a stereopticon lecture in the Sunday-school room by Dr. Kellogg. The views to be shown are from paintings of the early masters which relate to the life of Christ.

◆

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN.

A Call Issued to Rev. David A. Heron, of Glendale, O.

The congregation of the Seventh Presbyterian Church met last night and issued a call to the Rev. David A. Heron, of Glendale, O., to become the pastor of the church here. He was here several weeks ago and those that heard him were greatly pleased. The call was decided upon without dissenting vote. The Rev. Mr. Heron has already intimated that a call would be accepted, and, in case he does accept, it is probable he will be here within the next month. He is a graduate of Maryville College and of an Eastern seminary.

◆

EASTER MUSIC.

Programmes of Various Choirs for Next Sunday's Services.

Several programmes of Easter music not before published are as follows:

—Broadway M. E. Church.—

Morning service:
"Spring Song"......................Mendelssohn
"Hark! What Means Those Holy Voices"................................Ashby
"Our Father, Now We Come"....Gottschalk
"Day of Resurrection"..........................
"Christ, the Lord, Is Risen To-day"..W. J. Porter
"The Palms" (cornet)........Stephen Adams
"Lift Your Glad Voices" ....
"Jesus, Victor Over Death"....W. P Porter
"All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name".......
Evening service:
"The Risen Lord" ....W. P. Porter
"Madriga" (violin) ....Simonetti
Miss Benaldine Smith.
"Hail! Thou Despised Jesus"...................
"He Dies the Friend"..........................
"Christ, the Lord" ....

—Fletcher Place Church.—

Morning and evening services:
Anthem, "Christ Our Passover"......Danks
Solo, "Fear Not, O Israel" ....Buck
Charles D. Mendell.
Anthem, "He Is Risen"................Harner
Anthem, "The Dawn of Hope"....Krogman
Solo, "The Golden Pathway"............Grey
E. L. Housh.
Anthem, "O Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem" ....Knox

—St. Patrick's Church.—

Morning service:

"Kyrie," Weber; "Gloria," Generali; "Credo," Generali; "Agnus Dei," Generali.

Mr. Murphy and Mr. Lawler will sing the "Gratias." Miss McHugh and Miss N. McHugh the "Dona Nobis;" Miss F. Wagner, "Ave Verum;" Mr. J. Murphy, "Ave Maria."

"Easter March"..........................Flagler

—First Presbyterian Church.—

The choir will sing "Christ, the Victor," a cantata by Dudley Buck. The entire cantata will be given in the evening, in which Miss Galvin, Mrs. Behymer, Mr. Van Wie, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Nell will sing solos. In the morning selections from the cantata will be given as the choir numbers. The choir consists of Miss Galvin, Mrs. Howard, Miss Feasey, Mrs. Spangler, Miss Cline, Miss Cochrane, Miss Hall, Mrs. Neff, Miss Lawson, Mrs. Behymer, Mrs. Nell, Miss Brown, Miss Overhiser, Messrs. Van Wie, Huff, Mayer, Oscar Brian, Roberts, John Brian, Kunkle, Shedden. Organist, Mrs. C. T. Hansen; director, Mr. Edward Nell.

—St. David's Church.—

11 a. m.—Choral celebration.

Offertory, anthem—"Christ is Risen from the Dead," E. A. Sydenham.

3 p. m.—Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis: T. T. Field.

In place of a sermon will be sung, "The Daughter of Jairus," by Sir John Stainer.

Youthful Benedict in Reform School.

Attorney Russell B. Harrison yesterday filed a demand with Governor Durbin for the release of Walter Davis from the Reform School for Boys at Plainfield. Davis was sent to the Reform School from the Marion Criminal Court charged with burglary, his attorney claiming he stole a pair of shoestrings. After serving a year Davis was released on parole, and though still a minor was married. He had trouble, and his wife's folks caused his arrest on a charge of assault, and he was sent back to the Reform School. Attorney Harrison says this is contrary to law and demands that the case be investigated and Davis be released.

FOR FEMININE READERS

WAYS OF CLEANING, TINTING AND CARING FOR LACE OF ALL SORTS.

An Argument in Favor of Mourning Garb—Social Position of a Congressman's Wife.

Lace is used in such profusion, not only in gowns, but in millinery and household decorations, that the process of home cleaning has become a matter of interest to most women, says the Millinery Trade Review. With plenty of care, patience and time (the first essentials) a good lace that has become soiled may be made to look as well as new.

In washing fine laces have a strip of flannel on which to baste the lace, using care to have every point basted down smoothly. Make a strong suds with white soap and water. Dissolve one teaspoonful of borax in half a pint of boiling water and add to it two quarts of the suds. When this liquid is tepid lay the lace in it and let it soak for ten hours or more. Then sop and squeeze the flannel, but do the work carefully and gently. Then squeeze out all the suds and drop the flannel in a bowl of hot suds. Work gently in this water. Now rinse in fresh water until the water looks clear. Finally starch and squeeze as dry as possible.

Tack the flannel on a clean board, drawing it very tight in all directions. See that every part of the lace lies smooth and that all the meshes are open. When dry cut the basting threads and draw them out very gently. The lace may be tinted in the last rinsing water if the dead white is not liked. If the lace is point or any of the laces with raised designs it will be necessary to lift the raised work with a small pointed instrument.

To starch lace mix one teaspoonful of starch with two teaspoonfuls of cold water and pour on this one pint of boiling water. Place on the fire and add one-fourth of a teaspoonful of sugar and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of gum arabic which has been soaked in one tablespoonful of cold water. Boil for five minutes, stirring all the while. Strain through cheese cloth. For laces in which only a suggestion of starch is desired double the quantity of water. For heavy laces that are required to be rather stiff use only half the quantity of water.

Gum arabic starch is made by putting one-fourth of an ounce of the best white gum arabic in a cup or wide-mouthed bottle with one gill of cold water. Let it soak for two or three hours, then place in a basin of cold water and put on the fire to dissolve. Stir frequently; strain through cheese cloth. This makes a very stiff starch. For articles that need to be only slightly stiffened a quart of water or even more may be added to the dissolved gum arabic.

In cleaning common laces make the suds as for fine laces and let the lace soak in this for ten hours or more; then rub gently between the palms of the hands. Wash in a second suds in the same manner, then rinse until the water is clear. If the lace is to be tinted do it now; then starch. Have a flannel tacked tightly on a board; spread the lace on this and pin to the flannel. Be sure that the lace is drawn out properly and that each point is fastened to the flannel with a pin. Or the wet lace may be drawn out perfectly smooth, covered with a piece of cheese cloth and ironed with a moderately hot iron until quite dry.

To give thread lace a soft, old look pass it through water that has been slightly "blued" and to which has been added a little black ink—one drop of ink for every half pint of water. For an ecru tint use tea, coffee or saffron. Make the tinting fluid fairly strong and try a corner of the lace in it; if too strong add water. Tea is the most satisfactory agent, but it does not give as yellow a tint as coffee or saffron.

To clean lace with absorbents mix together equal quantities of cream of tartar, magnesia and powdered French chalk. Spread the lace on a piece of cloth and sprinkle it thickly with the mixture and roll up. Let the lace lie in this for a week or ten days, then shake off the cleaning mixture. With a soft, clean cloth wipe the lace. This method will only answer for laces that are not much soiled.

To dry-clean laces put the laces in a bowl and cover with napththa. Let them soak for an hour, then wash by sopping and rubbing between the palms of the hands. Rinse the lace in a second bowl of naphtha, then pull it into shape. The texture of the lace is not changed in the least by this method of cleaning. If the lace needs stiffening dip it in a thin solution of gum arabic, pin it to a covered board and let it dry. There must be neither fire nor light in the room when the lace is being washed with the naphtha, and the windows must be open.

Fashions in Jewelry.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Never has the cult of the jewel been studied with greater zest than it is at present, let alone the fact that jewelry is more worn than ever and that there is immense scope for the skill of the designer. It is a fad of the owners of fine gems to have them reset occasionally, working out the designs themselves. Louis Quinze and Louis Seize designs are the genres of the moment and lend themselves particularly well to the setting of the diamonds and emeralds, while the large cabochons are likewise very much in vogue and give a piquancy to a dainty and elaborate piece of bijouterie.

The huge single emerald is effective in rings, while for the corsage all sorts of birds, fern and flower designs are to be seen. The prettiest style of coiffure ornament for the regular featured type of face is the little circular bandeau formed of minute, multi-colored gems with a large pearl or diamond just on the forehead. It gives a distinctly Egyptian effect.

Enameled wreaths sparkling with an occasional diamond like a drop of dew in among the leaves are charming. They require that the hair should be coiffed to the very best advantage—so arranged, in fact, that the wreath nestles becomingly into it and does not stand out aggressively.

The very latest use to which jewels are being put is for the enriching of old laces. As a matter of fact, the idea of supplementing a really exquisite flounce of old lace with anything at all, even though it be with priceless gems, seems at first thought almost heresy, but only those who have seen this gem-set lace can judge now beautiful the effect is.

Rings clearly indicate the increasing fad for astrology and the occult sciences. The rings are in seal form, the seal a gold surface deeply carved with a crest or monogram. The hand-wrought circle takes its design from the sign of the zodaic under which the ring's wearer was born, and at the back of the ring, set in intricate carving, is a small bit of the wearer's birthstone.

Bracelets, with zodiacal figures, linked together by birthstones are another fancy, and the same general idea runs through much of the up-to-date jewelry.

Still more sentimental is the renaissance of the eighteenth century custom of setting jewelry with gems whose first letters will spell a sentiment or name. Many copies of the old rings, bracelets, brooches, etc., are shown, and many new ones are being made to suit the ideas of individual purchasers.

An Ideal Kitchen.

New York Evening Post.

A woman who will take possession of a new country house this summer is accused among her friends of being prouder of her kitchen than of any other apartment in her house. This, too, from its artistic excellence, as well as its perfection from a hygienic and sanitary point of view. She has made it a blue and white room. Around the hearth the floor is of blue and white tiles, though the rest of the floor is laid with wood and covered with a blue and white linoleum. This, she explains, is because the unyielding tiles are very tiring to the maids' feet. The walls are of glazed tiling, white, with blue decorations. The wood-work is all white, with a hard enamel finish. The sink is of white porcelain, and the built-in refrigerator in the little annex to the kitchen is of the same spotless and smooth composition. The cooking utensils are of white agate-ware, the shades are white, and some muslin sash curtains are of a thin washable material in a delft blue design. The chairs and tables are in white enamel, the cooking table having a heavy plate-glass top over its spotless whiteness. All the shelves of the dresser are finished with a fine coat of white enamel, "which," the mistress explains, "is the wrinkle in my rose leaf, for I wanted shelves of glass, as they have in the hospitals. However," she adds, "this is a great improvement upon shelves that must be covered with paper, something not now tolerated in sanitary kitchens." There are no tucking places anywhere, everything is open, airy and spotless, and likely to be kept so, as no coal range will be used. The kitchen china is blue and white, and all the toweling patterned in similar colors. Yet, as its owner exultantly announces, "it has cost little more than a dingy mixed-up kitchen would have cost, and I expect its moral influence on the maids who will use it will more than offset this excess."

Congressman's Wife in Washington.

Harper's Weekly.

The rural congressman's wife, ambitious to be in society, and who fondly imagines that election to the House of Representatives carries with it the golden key to unlock all doors, learns her first and bitter lesson, says Mr. Low, when she discovers that position means something, but persons are everything. Such a woman comes to Washington full of her own importance, profoundly impressed with the greatness of her husband, fondly believing that the wife of the President, the wives of the members of the Cabinet, the wives of senators, will receive her with open arms; that she will be invited to the dinners of which she has read in her local paper; that she will get her name in the newspapers, and her dresses will be described, as was that of the Governor's wife at the last charity ball. Alas for her disillusionment! She learns that, while a congressman may be a very big man in his district, he is a very small man in Washington until he has established his right to be regarded as above the average. If he has money and tact he may soon attract attention and cross the golden boundary; or if he has no money, but much ability, he will reach his destination by another route; but if he has neither one nor the other, if he is simply an ordinary member of Congress, a very fair specimen of middle-class, commonplace intelligence, the social recognition for which his wife sighs will never be hers. The wives of senators from her State will return her call, she may be invited to a tea, even to a dinner at the fag end of the season, but that will be the limit of her insight into society.

In Favor of Mourning.

New York Evening Sun.

"Yes," said the dressmaker, "I believe in mourning. I believe in anything that serves to distract the mind at a time when it needs every possible distraction. I've seen too many grief-stricken women come in here and for several minutes forget their sorrow in the discussion whether to trim the new frock in folds or frills. At sight of how becoming to her the back is—and to most women it is very becoming—I've seen many a woman in extreme woe brighten visibly. I say this is no spirit of flippancy, nor any desire to make light of so sacred a thing as grief. It is simply that clothes, not matter what their color, are the greatest distraction known to the feminine mind, and at a time when she most needs distracting the necessity of having a lot of new ones is very welcome. Society, the play, the opera—every activity that she would, under ordinary circumstances, find relief in is denied her both by choice and convention. Clothes are her only refuge, and the fact that mourning necessitates an entire change of wardrobe is most consoling. The woman who faces her grief without going into black is deprived of a strong, if material, mitigation of that grief. It is upon the same principle that a woman, the death of whose husband leaves her obliged to support herself, is less likely to brood or become morbid over her loss than one whose financial condition gives her all the time at her disposal for brooding. The grief of one is no less than the grief of the other, but it is healthier because of the distraction.

Some Excellent Dishes.

Woman's Home Companion.

Old England Corned Beef.—The round is chosen, and a piece weighing eight pounds is covered with boiling water for three minutes; it is then taken out and rubbed with a mixture of one ounce of saltpeter, one cupful of salt and twelve or fifteen crushed cloves; the meat is then covered with the water, which should be cold, all of the ingredients, together with one tablespoonful of brown sugar, added, and kept in a cool place in a stone crock for two weeks, but turned every day.

The Wiener-Schnitzel of Berlin.—Cut slices of veal into thin, small cutlets, bread them and fry them in hot bacon-fat, then place them on a dish, and cover them with grilled sardines split open, and garnish with lemon-slices, capers and hard-boiled eggs cut in fancy shapes.

Scotch Scones.—Mix one pound of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one half teaspoonful of salt; and one tablespoonful of sugar and enough buttermilk to make a thin dough, which should be kneaded, rolled out, cut into round cakes and baked on a greased griddle.

Odds and Ends.

Black and white are among the favorite trimmings for early spring hats, and some of the latest novelties are white velvet leaves shading to black at the tips.

All belts point down in front whatever their width. With the thin gowns, soft belts of ribbon are worn knotted at the back with two ends not much more than a quarter of a yard long.

Lace collars and cuffs, which give a pretty finish to any waist, now come in sets, consisting usually of a high neck collar, a sailor or round shaped collar and wide cuffs to match.

A touch of color is given to black or white evening gowns by fastening to the left shoulder an unusually large pompon of colored Liberty silk ribbon, with two long side streamers extending nearly to the edge of the skirt.

Two shades of one color make a pretty belt, and for general wear with different waists there are black satin ribbon belts finished with a narrow clasp in front and a wider slide to match at the back, giving a pointed effect. These can be bought in the shops with oxidized and silver gilt clasps. Then there is the usual display of leather belts in white, black and colors.

To make lemon sandwiches trim the crust from a loaf of bread; put in a large covered dish and surround with lemon peel. Take sufficient butter, cover in grated lemon, cover in wax paper and put in the covered dish with the bread, allowing this to remain over night. In the morning take out and rub the butter down until it is a little soft, spread on the bread, adding gradually a little piece of the lemon and a small quantity of finely-chopped parsley. Put two slices of the bread together and cut in the desired shape.

Mrs. Denison, vice president of the General Federation, has this to say concerning the matter of reorganization in an article in Brown Book, of Boston: "If the General Federation were to be composed of individual clubs, with the executive board formed of state presidents, who should, from their own number, elect a working committee, the smaller body to meet as frequently as the present board of directors, and the entire board annually, the States would be given a dignified position, would have practically the management of the General Federation, and that body would have the services of the women most closely in touch with club work throughout the country."

"In all REAL ESTATE transactions INSURE the TITLE. You then have no abstract to pay for and you get absolute security. The fees are REASONABLE.
INDIANA TITLE GUARANTY AND LOAN COMPANY, 129 East Market street."

Jap Rose
(TRADE MARK)
Soap

one-sixth pure glycerin, and containing vegetable oils, is transparent.

Carries the perfume of natural flowers. Most delightful for toilet.

A trial of it will convince you that nothing better can be made for use on skin or hair.

AA JAMES S. KIRK & COMPANY
RAIN WATER MAKER—SOFTENS THE HARDEST WATER
SEND TEN CENTS FOR SAMPLE

Mother & Child
are both benefitted by
the use of
ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S
Malt-Nutrine
TRADE MARK.

The use of this food product brings robust health to all. Malt-Nutrine contains 14.60% genuine nutritive extract and less than 2% of alcohol. Absolutely non-intoxicating and positively strengthening and invigorating. Doctors recommend it.

All druggists sell it. Prepared only by
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
St. Louis. U. S. A.
Brewers of the famous Budweiser, Michelob, Black & Tan, Pale-Lager, Faust, Anheuser-Standard, Export Pale and Exquisite.

"Ah, these are just the finest yet!"
Such are the words the go[illegible] wife utters;
"When I can get them I'll ne'er [illegible]—
These dainty darlings, these

"York Butters."

These crackers are always made of the choicest creamery butter.
Ask your grocer for them.

The
Parrott-Taggart
Bakery

Makers of the Famous Domestic Bread.

Genuine "ROGERS" Plated Knives and Forks
$3.00 per Dozen
Also full line of Spoons and other articles of Tableware.
LILLY & STALNAKER,
114 E. Washington St.