

YOUNG MINISTER EMPLOYED FRAUD TO PAY UP DEBTS

In Statement Jesse Seaver
Says Temptation to Live
Beyond Means Was Too
Great to Resist.

(Continued From Page One)

every moment and to use it to the best
possible advantage.

"My greatest ambition is to lead lost
souls to Him who is able to save unto
the uttermost.

"Several errors were recorded con-
cerning me. It has been stated that I
began the practice of forging checks
three years ago. The fact of the mat-
ter is the first check I forged was
caused since last Christmas. It was
also stated that I received more than
\$650 through fraudulent means. This
is also a serious mistake for I can
prove that I secured only \$157 in
this manner. The editors of the pa-
pers owe me an apology for other er-
rors, which they published without
authority, but I forgive them in ad-
vance.

"There are two things which I re-
gret more than anything else. One
is the reproach that this action will
bring upon the work of Christ. I bid
those of you who read this not to
follow the example which I have set
but to follow Him in whom there is
no sin. Of course I want the sym-
pathy and good will of the public, but
I am not so much concerned about
your impression of me as I am of your
impression of Christ."

TAKE CLOCK APART TO FREE BOY'S LIP

Galesburg, Mich., March 3.—Lea
Tolles, a boy of this place, in playing
with the works of a dismembered
clock caught his lower lip between
two of the cogwheels.

The machinery was in motion, and
the lip was drawn further in. The
boy's cries brought his mother, who
stopped the clock, preventing further
immediate damage. But she could not
extricate the boy's lip.

She called a physician. The latter,
too, was unable to give any aid. So a
jeweler was called. He brought his
tools and took the machinery apart.

You would like a box of Price's nice
chocolates.

PLEASURES FROM CONFISCATED BEER

Clinton, Ind., March 3.—Martin P.
Wright, farmer, living west of Clinton,
was locked in the Clinton jail on a
charge of drunkenness and while be-
hind the bars did something that turned
the laugh on the local police.

In the jail corridors are stacked
about 350 cases of beer, recently cap-
tured in a raid on a blind tiger here.
The beer cases for a wall of beer near
the cells. Wright managed to get one
arm out through the bars far enough
to pull down one of the top cases, and
in falling the case was broken open,
so he could get out the bottles.

He drank up the contents of 10 drin-
king the night. Next day the police fa-
vored turning him loose without any
fine as a reward for his drinking feat.
He was fined however for the offense
committed before he entered the jail
paying the customary \$1 and costs.

PHYSICIANS WILL MEET IN RICHMOND

Committees in charge of the arrange-
ments for the Union Medical Society
meeting here have fixed April 20 as
the date for the meeting. It will be an
all day session. Dr. P. M. Sater, of
Hamilton is secretary of the commit-
tee on program and is making the ar-
rangements in this particular.

Hereafter it is against the law in
Brockton, Mass., to say "Oh, you kid"
in the streets.

Death in the Teeth

It has been settled by scientists
beyond a doubt that *typhoid*
fever germs and germs which
produce *diphtheria* and various
throat and stomach troubles come
in many instances from *decayed*
teeth and from teeth that are not
brushed and kept clean. What
a useless state of affairs!

Here is a Remedy designed
to prevent that very thing

SOZODONT

A delicious liquid dentifrice
A powerful germicide

Germs like an acid mouth.
SOZODONT puts the mouth in an
alkaline condition, therefore mouth
germs have no use for it.

Just try it and see the difference
in the tone of your mouth and
the health of your teeth.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

Used with the liquid makes the teeth
pearly white and beautiful.

SOZODONT TOOTH PASTE

May be used in place of the Powder
by those who prefer the paste.

Sold at every Toilet Counter

17 YEAR LOCUSTS SCHEDULED AGAIN

State Entomologist Douglas
Tells How to Avoid Dam-
age by Spraying.

Indianapolis, March 3.—This is one
of the years for the possible reappearance
of the "seventeen-year locust," and B. W. Douglas,
state entomologist, has issued a call to the people of the
state to take steps to prevent the damage
which may be done by this insect.

With regard to this pest, Mr. Douglas
says:

"We are beginning to have calls for
information relative to the appearance of
the seventeen-year locust. Many fruit
growers and nurserymen have asked
for information to guide them in
their stock. The last appearance of
the locust, or, as it should be called,
the cicada, was in 1902, and the
possible reoccurrence of the insect
this year is accounted for by the fact
that there are a number of different
broods of these insects, and they do
not all mature at the same time.

Seventeen-Years to Develop.

"The insect requires seventeen
years for its development from the
egg to the adult, and the greater part
of this time is spent in the ground,
where it feeds on the roots of various
plants. Some of the southern broods
require but thirteen years for their
development, and the common cicada
or "dogday harvest fly" is full grown
in two years. This two-year cicada is
a familiar insect in many parts of the
state each year, because there are
two broods of them, and these two
broods overlap, so that we have the
insects each season.

"The seventeen-year cicada will ap-
pear in Indiana in but two counties
this year, Dearborn and Posey. These
counties have a fair distribution of the
insects of what entomologists know
as Brood 2 of the seventeen-year cicada.
Brood 23, which is the of the
thirteen race, will make its appear-
ance in Indiana this season in the fol-
lowing counties: Bartholomew, Dav-
ies, Fayette, Floyd, Gibson, Jackson,
Jennings, Knox, Montgomery, Owen,
Posey, Putnam, Ripley, Spencer, Sul-
livan, Vanderburgh, Vigo and Warrick.

It may be that the insect will also be
present in some other southern coun-
ties, but the list includes those from
which there are authentic records.

Feared by Fruit Growers.

"The cicadas are feared by fruit
growers because of their habit of laying
their eggs in the twigs of trees—
especially fruit trees. In orchards the
eggs are laid always in the under side
of the branch, and the wounds are ex-
cellent points of entrance for various
fungi which destroy the wood. The
eggs soon hatch and the young in-
sects emerge to fall to the ground.
They immediately burrow in the soil
and are not seen again for years. They
live deep in the soil and seem to dis-
appear in districts that are cultivated,
confining their distribution to wooded
sections. They seldom enter towns of
any size, and in this differ from the
two-year cicada which is a common in-
sect in Indianapolis.

"I desire to get reports of the occur-
rence of the locusts when they ap-
pear this season so that we can more
accurately map their distribution in
this state. For this reason we want
our friends in the south part of the
state to keep a close watch for the in-
sects.

"Fruit growers need have but little
fear of great damage from the present
infestation, as the damage to fruit
trees can be prevented to a very great
extent by spraying the trees with
bordeaux mixture. This is not an in-
secticide, but acts as a repellent and
the cicadas do not lay their eggs on
trees that are so sprayed."

Sale cry—is foulard silk. Knollen-
berg's new line of foulard silk on dis-
play.

A PROMPT VERDICT

Rendered by Jury in a C. &
O. Case.

Without leaving the box in the court
room, the jury in the Butler County,
Ohio, court, which heard the trial of
the suit of Andrew King against
James P. Goodrich, receiver of the C.
L. railroad, and the road itself,
for \$10,000 damages, decided upon a
verdict after Attorney John F. Rob-
bins of this city had made a motion
for the court to instruct the jury to
find for the defendant. The point
was argued for several hours result-
ing in the judge sustaining the mo-
tion and instructing the jury which
returned a verdict favorable to the
defendant.

As soon as the judge had made his
instructions, one member of the jury
nominated a foreman and he was un-
animously elected. It was then only
a matter of a few moments before the
verdict was reached.

King sought damages against the
railroad because of the killing of his
wife by one of the company's trains
at a public highway crossing, April 22,
1910. Negligence on the part of the
company by the failure of the engineer
to sound the whistle or bell was
alleged. Attorney Robbins made his
motion on the grounds that in law
failure to sound the whistle or bell
under the evidence submitted by the
plaintiff was not the proximate cause
of injury.

DOGS KILL POULTRY AND TOWNSHIP PAYS

Two chickens and a turkey which
were the property of Mark Reeves,
South Sixteenth street, and which
were killed by dogs in a raid on his
henery on Wednesday evening, have
been appraised at \$7, according to
the report filed with township trustee
James Howarth, Friday.

The tortoise live longer than any
other known animal.

VOLUME OF WATER USED BY SCHOOLS

Millions of Gallons Consumed
in 1910 Officials of
Company Say.

As a result of statements regarding
the consumption of water in the public
schools made during the school in-
vestigation of the last few days and
which have been given publicity in
the press, the Richmond City Water
Works has prepared the following ar-
ticle in answer:

Company's Statement.

Through the city press recently
statements have been made relative to
the water furnished by this company
to the various schools, reference
having been made particularly to the
consumption at the White-water
school. We will appreciate the favor
if you will give us the space to give
some data in reference to the amount
of water furnished our public schools,
as we believe the public is not aware
of the great quantity of water that has
been and is being furnished free by
this company under our present con-
tract with the city.

For the past ten years or more this
company has had meters on the ser-
vices supplying the different schools
in order that we might determine the
quantity used by each, and by making
monthly examinations find where
there were leakages and thus reduce
the waste of water that is unnecessary.

Reports are made to the super-
intendent of the schools, Mr. Mott, and
through his cooperation we have been
able to save a very large quantity of
water.

It may be interesting to know that
the following quantities of water were
used at the various schools for the
year ending December 15, 1910:

	Gallons
High school	2,841,015
Garfield	1,512,500
Starr	1,585,500
Finley	1,923,750
Warren	1,672,500
Whitewater	1,468,000
Hibberd	1,235,250
Valle	666,750
Baxter	560,250
Fairview	198,750
Total	11,806,515

During this period the meters at the
Whitewater and Hibberd schools
had stopped registering for one month
which would have increased this total
consumption by about 125,000 gallons.
For the month ending February 15 the
consumption at the various schools
was as follows:

	Gallons
High school	622,500
Garfield	222,000
Finley	88,500
Starr	156,750
Warren	106,500
Whitewater	161,250
Baxter	129,750
Fairview	16,500

making a total consumption for the
month of 1,711,500 gallons. In this
table it will be noticed that the con-
sumption at the Whitewater school
was 106,500 gallons; comparing this
consumption with the Starr and Hib-
berd schools, which are larger schools
it will be noticed that the consump-
tion of the Whitewater school was
higher in proportion than the other
two. This has been the case at this
school for a number of years, the
cause of which was due to the leaky
urinals and also to the fact that there
was not a satisfactory arrangement
for turning off the fixtures at night. This
meant that there was a continual flow
through these fixtures for twenty-four
hours out of the day and seven days
of the week. It is no fault of this
company if the fixtures supplying the
urinals were not in satisfactory con-
dition, as there was certainly an am-
ple supply of water being furnished
enough to flush these fixtures pro-
perly if the plumbing had been in proper
condition.

We have no criticisms to make of
the janitors or of any of the school of-
ficials and with the recent change in
the plumbing at Whitewater school
we believe this waste of water will be
remedied. This company has never
placed any restriction on the amount
of water to be used at the various
schools, and has simply tried, through
metering and reports to the super-
intendent of schools, to get the unnec-
essary waste of water reduced. We
believe with this information that it
will be seen that this company has
had no disposition to place any limit
on the amount of water that is necessary
in the operation of the public
schools.

Thanking you for the courtesy we
are, very truly yours,
Richmond City Water Works.

MANY BILLS HAVE BECOME LAWS NOW

The Governor Signs Several
Measures, but Also Vetoed Two Thursday.

(Palladium Special)

Indianapolis, March 3.—Governor
Marshall vetoed two legalizing acts of
the senate Thursday.—Aiken's bill leg-
alizing all certificates of tax credits
issued by county auditors, and Farlow's
legalizing the issuance of warrants
by county auditors for townships or
improvement districts on authority of
boards of county commissioners.

Concerning the former bill, Governor
Marshall said in his message to the
Senate:

"The power to compromise taxes
was not conferred upon the persons
named in this act. Any question as to
omitted taxes should be subject to
public scrutiny and to the investigation
of the commissioners. One who has
not paid his fair proportion of tax
should not be relieved therefrom by
certificate from the county auditor after
the tax payer has filed his affidavit
of good faith and justice of his claim
to be credited on such alleged omitted
taxes."

His objection to the Farlow bill was
that it might validate unlawful claims
and lead to such injustices as he men-
tioned in connection with the Aiken
bill.

The senate patched up a substitute
for the Greenwell bill which the
governor vetoed Thursday morning. The
original bill legalized warrants issued
by county auditors on order of boards of
county commissioners and judgment
of courts. Senator Greenwell intro-
duced a substitute bill at once, which
protects the auditors as provided in
the first bill, but still does not
interfere with the collection of any
illegal claims which may have been
turned into cash by other persons.

A number of important non-partisan
measures became laws Thursday with
the sweep of the governor's pen.
Among them were:

Shively-Beal employers' liability
bill.

Greenwell cold storage bill.

Harlan bill reducing the Indianapo-
lis general tax levy from 90 to 75
cents.

McCarthy bill for sanitary conditions
in school houses and proper con-
struction.

Wood bill, giving police commis-
sioners in cities of 10,000 to 35,000
the right to increase salaries of police
officers \$10 a month.

Clark full switching crew bill.

Proctor full increasing the railroad