

A STRONG ARRAY OF FACTS

Murphy's Talk on the Theme of Common Humanity and Duties to One Another.

Appealing to Business Men to Keep Accounts with God as They Keep Them with Other No Less Exacting Creditors.

A large audience, consisting principally of members of the up-town churches, gathered at the meeting held in the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon to hear Francis Murphy...

Mr. Murphy took as his subject, "All Sinners Are Alike Before God, with One Remedy in Christ." He said God knows no distinctions in sin of persons or kind. Sin is sin, and has a single remedy to cleanse it in the blood of Christ.

"Have you read that story of a poor seamstress in London? She was at work on a riding habit for a rich young lady. She was supporting her father and he was taken sick with a terrible fever. When she found out she had not enough covers to keep him warm as the child came over his frame, and she laid the elegant lady's habit over him. The next day the garment was found and she was arrested, not knowing anything of this use made of it, put it on and rode out with her father, happy and gay, completely forgetful of the poor child who had made it. But when she got home she said, 'Father, I am not feeling well.'"

"What is the matter my dear?" "I don't know, but I will soon be better." "What shall she do to get better?" "I don't know, but I will soon be better."

"You people never think the rich and poor are related, but it is an awful thing for the rich to have the means to help and not do so. Now I want you to save these people from drink. You say, 'I cannot go out and speak to these people.' You expect that the Legislature will sweep the streets of sin, and shut up every den of iniquity. You expect to sit in your elegant homes and look out on a city free from transgressions. You expect to come to the Legislature and earn money easily, and live easily, and do every thing easily, and to send your children to school and out into life with the means to help and not do so."

Mr. Murphy then urged the Christians to aid him, and from the meeting came generous responses. A term of prayer was held, several of the ministers leading and the meeting closed with several signing the pledge.

In the evening Mr. Murphy addressed, as usual, a large audience at the Y. M. C. A. Hall. His subject was "Straightening Up Accounts with the Lord." It was a good time of the year, he said, to take an inventory of the past. Merchants will do it; bankers will do it—everybody but the careless who do business in the world. In spite of everything, it is found out just where he stands. "Christians," he continued, "I ask you, are you straightening up your accounts with the Lord? You do stand in your work for Almighty God among your fellow-men to-night! If we would only exercise the same in our mercantile and commercial affairs to find the facts in these matters which wonderful relations there would be! And what wonderful chances in the plans of some men who have been called to be merciful to find the facts in these matters which wonderful relations there would be!

"The last explosion in Chicago was occasioned by oatmeal, which, I think, the first but which in this to the Scotchman's maintenance behaved so badly. Flour has a mill in Minneapolis all to pieces; it made a first-class wreck of a building in Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn; it knocked out the Jewell's establishment at Fulton street, in that city, and it has ruined I don't know how many other places.

"Four last alone," continued Dr. Perry, "in this property. Powdered sugar cleaned out a huge store in Cortlandt street only a few years since. Pulverized cocoon shells came near to wrecking the seven-story building at West Broadway. Drug-grinding-mills are frequently the scenes of such explosions. Paint-mills, which reduce lampblack and similar pigments to a dust, run a similar risk. Bakers are ever within an ace of being blown into eternity by the dust of starch, flour and sugar. Fine saw-dust is apt to induce in the same protuberant display. Wood turners and fishers are always on the alert for accidents of this sort. Even in cotton, linen and woolen-mills, the fine lint which fills the air of every room is liable to ignite, and if the proportion of air is right, to explode with more or less force. Lazy housekeepers, who do not clean their furniture, but allow the dust to accumulate, run the risk of an explosion, when in a fit of reform they vigorously sweep a close room in a no night with the gas lit."

The dusting work of Secretary Whitney, Boston Advertiser. Soon after the "Cleveland and reform" administration came into power, Secretary Whitney made a great show of "reform" by refusing to accept the Dolphin at the hands of John Koch, under the contract, ratified by the builder and the government, and by arranging to have the remaining cruisers constructed under direct supervision of the naval department. In pursuance of this line of policy, the vessels were purchased of the British Admiralty—plans that were said to have been rejected by English engineers as too cheap for that reason—and the work recommenced at the United States Navy Yard. One of the vessels recently laid down in the Texas. No sooner was the

construction well under way than the discovery was made that, if built according to the adopted plans, the Texas would not bear the weight when launched. Work on the ship has been abandoned, pending the preparation of new plans. Some attempt has been made at headquarters to deny these facts, but the Army and Navy Journal, which there is no higher authority in its specialty, declares that the story in regard to the Texas is true in every particular.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

It Approves All Accounts, Looks to the Inauguration and Adopts Resolutions.

The Republican State central committee met at the New Denison Hotel last night in view of the affairs of the late campaign. All the congressional districts were represented except the First, Tenth and Thirteenth. Secretary Dille was unable to be present, and in his absence Mr. E. Sulzer, of Madison, acted in his place. The session was principally taken up in receiving reports from officers in charge of various departments of the campaign work. Chairman Huston submitted a report with reference to the disposition of the effects of the committee, and all he had done was indorsed. Matters with reference to the future action of the committee were discussed, and it was the general sentiment that it should continue its labors between now and the date of the next election. Some general plans of procedure were mapped out, and will be followed.

The coming inauguration of President-elect Harrison was talked about, and it was agreed that as Indiana was the home of the new President, the State should be fitly represented at that event. It was therefore decided that the committee should render some assistance in the preparations Indiana people are already making to go to Washington. An inauguration committee, composed of representative Republicans from each congressional district was appointed as follows:

- First District—W. D. Ewing, H. S. Bennett, Evansville.
Second—T. H. Adams, Vincennes; J. C. Billheim, Washington.
Third—Walter B. Godfrey, New Albany; Dr. S. C. Teard, Indianapolis.
Fourth—M. R. Sulzer, Madison; A. E. Nowlin, Lawrenceburg.
Fifth—W. J. Lucas, Columbus; Thomas Hanna, Greensburg.
Sixth—John L. Rupe, Richmond; J. F. McCulloch, Muncie.
Seventh—Charles F. Griffin, R. B. F. Peirce, C. W. Fairbank, N. B. Runkle, J. H. Cernaak, Dr. W. P. Johnson, Indianapolis, and W. T. Durbin, Ellettsville.
Eighth—W. R. McKoon, Terre Haute; Gen. Lew Wallace, Crawfordsville.
Ninth—W. H. Hart, Frankfort; H. C. Tinsy, Lafayette.
Tenth—J. A. Myers, Logansport; Chas. B. Landis, Delphi.
Eleventh—G. W. Gaudin, Muncie; A. C. Beers, Peru, and the editor of the Peru Commercial.
Twelfth—Lieutenant-governor R. S. Robertson, Ft. Wayne; J. B. Kimball, Kendallville.
Thirteenth—D. Zook, Gosport; Geo. W. Longhan, South Bend.

This committee will meet at the New Denison Hotel next Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Its special object will be to assist Indiana in securing cheap transportation to Washington, to provide for the comfort and entertainment of the people while they are there, and to see that the State is properly represented in the inaugural parade.

On motion, a committee was appointed to frame a suitable resolution of thanks to Chairman Huston. It reported the following, which was unanimously adopted: Whereas, We take pleasure in expressing our high appreciation of the services rendered by our chairman, Hon. James N. Huston, in the recent presidential campaign, and of his expression of interest in the high esteem and regard for him as a citizen and political manager; whereas, in his manly and broad and generous spirit, he has graciously accepted of our thanks, and in his own person, through his knowledge of men and public affairs; therefore, We resolved, That, on behalf of the Republicans of Indiana, we desire to express the appreciation of the party for his services, and to assure him of the gratitude of the party sincerely and earnestly for the ability and energy manifested.

A resolution was also passed thanking the Indianapolis Journal and the rest of the State newspapers for the work done in the campaign. Resolutions were also passed thanking Secretary Dille, to all the county central committees, to the others who graciously served the committee and to all the members who were with the committee during the campaign. The committee concluded its work at 11 o'clock and adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

DANGER IN THE DUSTPAN

Some of the Surprising Effects of Explosive Oatmeal, Flour and Sugar. "It's all nonsense," said Dr. Charles Perry, a pharmaceutical expert, "to say that the two explosions in Chicago this week were caused by dynamite or bursting boilers. They were caused by dust, and only dust. The public doesn't seem to realize that the dust of any vegetable substance which will burn will explode when mixed with air, but every chemist knows it to his sorrow. If you blow your gas out and go away, you know that when you come back and strike a light there's going to be an explosion of the mixed gas and air. You also know that if you put a lighted match in an empty explosion or naptha barrel, with a little of the original substance left, you are pretty sure to have the barrel disappear in small pieces and find yourself in the next lot. The same rule applies to any fine dust which can be burned, and which, when mixed with air in the proper proportions, can be exploded in the atmosphere. Here's a large tin can. I throw into it a teaspoonful of powder de riz and a little of hypodermic. I shake the tin until the can is full of dust-laden air and touch a match to it. Off it goes, and, ouch! I burned my hand in showing the fact. With gas it takes about eight seconds for the gas to get to make a good blow-off. With dust the proportion is about the same. The last explosion in Chicago was occasioned by oatmeal, which, I think, the first but which in this to the Scotchman's maintenance behaved so badly. Flour has a mill in Minneapolis all to pieces; it made a first-class wreck of a building in Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn; it knocked out the Jewell's establishment at Fulton street, in that city, and it has ruined I don't know how many other places.

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No Leap Year Until 1920.

The following explanation is given why the year 1900 will not be counted among leap years: The year is 365 days, 5 hours and 49 minutes long. Every four years, therefore, the extra hours make the year 365 1/4 days long, and every fourth year we have an extra day. This was Julius Caesar's arrangement. Where do these eleven minutes come from? They come from the fact, and are paid by omitting leap year every 100 years. But if leap year is omitted regularly every one-hundredth year, in the course of 400 years it is found that the eleven minutes taken each year will not only have been paid back, but that a whole day will have been given up. So Pope Gregory XIII, who improved on Caesar's arrangement by adding a day to the year, made the year 365 1/4 days long, and every fourth year we have an extra day. This was Julius Caesar's arrangement. Where do these eleven minutes come from? They come from the fact, and are paid by omitting leap year every 100 years. 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