

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

The City's Tax Rate and Property Valuations as They Touch the Revenue.

Legislation to Increase Municipal Financial Resources Recommended—Spirited Discussion Over the Street-Car Question.

Last night's session of the City Council, the last of the year 1888, was of more than ordinary interest. The feature of the meeting was a lengthy message from Mayor Denny, offering recommendations with reference to various matters to which the municipal bodies are expected to give attention. After some routine business of minor importance had been disposed of the message was read.

The Mayor, in the beginning, corrected some figures relative to the city's taxation and income. He had stated in his message at the first of the year that the assessed value of property in the city at the time the 10-cent limit law was passed, in 1877, was \$60,456,231, and that reductions in assessments for taxation had gradually been made, until, in the year 1886, the total valuations were but \$48,765,068. "I now hold a certificate of the county auditor, under date of Nov. 21, 1888," he continued, "showing the total assessed values of 1877, amounting to \$68,383,700, and that the figures given for 1886, were \$60,456,231. It will, therefore, be seen that the city's income from property taxes, in 1877, at the time the 'English bill' passed, (the rate then being \$1.10 on the hundred,) was \$774,975, while its income now on the same account, is but \$454,500, or a reduction of over 41 per cent. It must also be understood that several square miles of territory have been added since the tax limit was fixed, thus largely adding to the cost of fire protection, street lighting, water supply, etc. These facts, he thought, ought to relieve the Council in its anxiety to make some improvements or sprinkling to be paid for out of the public treasury. He has been frequently asked why the city cannot regulate its own affairs, and he has answered that, while these cities have large incomes, Indianapolis has the lowest rate of taxation of any city of 100,000 or more inhabitants in the country. Some of us at \$2.94 on the hundred."

The special committee on legislation, at one of its recent meetings, had the benefit of an opinion from the late Chief Justice, and the committee on the question of the propriety of increasing the tax rate on property, and also as to the prospect of securing the passage of such a bill this winter, if asked for by the Mayor's recommendation. The committee, however, is of opinion that not one of the Senators or Representatives from Marion county would favor it. "I do not suppose there is a member of this body," the Mayor continued, "who is in favor of an increase of our property tax, if it can possibly be avoided without injury to our credit, or without laying out our money in a way calculated to humiliate criticisms from our neighbors. And yet, in view of the fact that an increase of the rate of taxation which would simply equal the reductions made in the assessed value of city property since 1877, would be no increase whatever over the burdens imposed by the act of that year, it would seem that the subject of an amendment to the limit act referred to is at least worthy of the consideration of our legislators; particularly, if a special vehicle tax and an increase in the saloon tax cannot be had. I shall, if permitted, refer to the subject of this committee, simply lay the facts on the subject of our financial condition before our Senators and Representatives, and leave the matter, deciding it as they may see fit. The tax-payers and legislators to make a change in the law now, if needed, as it was in 1877, without reference to the views of the city officials, have the right to do so. It is the duty of our Senators and Representatives from Marion county to meet with our legislative committee during the present week, so that all the facts are referred to the committee, and understood by them before the General Assembly convenes."

The Mayor again expressed the hope that the General Assembly, at the approaching session, will favorably consider the propriety of purchasing or condemning the ground in front of the Capitol, as far east as the first alley, so that proper approaches to the Capitol building, a magnificent building. He also renewed his recommendations concerning the location and regulation of hack stands. "I think it better to require express hackmen to locate at stables maintained for that special purpose, if possible, and rather than allow them to locate wherever they please, to continue indefinitely, such a system, he said, ought to be enforced. He thinks, however, that the proprietors of hotels should be permitted to authorize the standing of hacks in front of their premises, if desired. In referring to the markets, he said many complaints are made by marketeers at the East market, from the fact that the rules governing the same. He, therefore, recommended that a careful revision of the old ordinances be prepared by the proper committee, as soon as possible, so that the same may be passed at the next annual sale of stalls. Regular market gardeners, occupying street stands, should be compelled to buy their spaces by the year, and the payment of a license fee should be forbidden as far as possible. As to streets he said complaints still continue concerning their bad condition. Much work in making repairs has been done under the imperative orders of the Council and Board of Aldermen, but it is not likely that this will prove as satisfactory as it would if the repairs had been made in our street-car service. The officials of public corporations, under ordinary circumstances, deserve no special thanks for doing what they are required to do. I feel that a word of commendation is due to Mr. C. Shaffer, superintendent, and the other gentlemen who have controlled the Citizens' Street-railroad Company in this city for the past seven months. It is not necessary for me to enumerate the improvements made in that time by the new management. These are matters deserving every commendation and congratulation on our streets. The cost of new extensions and improvements made by the present owners during that time, amounts to more than a quarter of a million dollars. I have been informed. But with all the satisfactory conditions surrounding the new service, it is by no means perfect, and I would not be understood as saying that the present management has done all they ought, or will be required to do in the future. But considering the voluntary action of the company in paying out a large sum for the improvement of Washington street, which the old company always refused to do, and the friendly spirit which the present management have, at all times, met the city authorities on questions of improvement, I do not approve of too great haste in requiring unusual and unnecessary expenditures on the part of the company. Feeling that the city can get all the improvements desired by exercising a friendly spirit toward the new management, I disapprove of all attempts at unfriendly and unprofitable legislation, which has been threatened or may be attempted. I reserve the right to withdraw all I have here said, whenever I find that the street-railroad company ceases to show a friendly and enterprising spirit toward our citizens. But until that time comes I must be allowed to observe the golden rule toward this company, even at the expense of being criticised by the minority of people who do not understand the meaning or observe the spirit of that rule."

On motion of Councilman Thelma, the message was referred to the committee on rules and ordinances, with instructions to see that the recommendations contained therein are carried out. It was also ordered that the message be printed in the proceedings of the body, and extra copies be prepared for distribution among the members of the coming Legislature. The Mayor then announced that the legislative committee of the Council and Board of Aldermen would meet the Marion county members of the General Assembly in conference Saturday evening, when the proposed legislation in the interest of the city will be considered. Following this City Civil Engineer Shearer reported the total cost of the new Washington street street-railroad Company, which the Citizens' Street-Railway Company paid \$15,363.28. City Treasurer Loftis submitted a financial statement for the month of November, which shows a balance of \$74,458.47. The total receipts were \$41,812; taxes collected, \$89,166; miscellaneous

RECEIPTS, \$17,214.11; expenditures, city orders redeemed, \$72,214.11; balance, Nov. 30, \$66,826.

The committee on railroads, to which ordinance giving the L. N. & C. Railroad Company a right of way into the city from the west were referred several weeks ago, presented a report recommending that the old ordinance be stricken from the files, and that one giving the company the right to the right of way from the northeast be passed. The ordinance provides that the company shall come down the Massachusetts avenue depot, and thence along the Erie & Western road, and thence along the way to the Union Railway Company's tracks along the C. C. & I. railway. It pledges that in case the right of way is granted the company will never use the same for any other route. Councilman Elliott filed a remonstrance against the passage of the ordinance signed by nine property-holders in Bruce Place. Councilman Johnson also filed a remonstrance prohibiting the company from laying tracks on the west side of Massachusetts avenue depot, but this was tabled. The ordinance, which was tabled, was the one which Councilman Johnson alone voting in the negative. By suspending the rules, an ordinance was also passed granting Jonathan C. Armour, of Chicago, the right to lay a switch track across Georgia street and sidewalk at its intersection with Missouri street. The track will reach the new warehouse which Mr. Armour is about to build in that locality.

The finance committee presented an ordinance, which was passed, providing for a loan to be used in paying the city's obligations. It authorized the borrowing of \$100,000 in 1890, to run one year from Jan. 1, 1890, and is a substitute for a resolution of like import passed at the previous meeting. An ordinance was also passed appropriating \$200,000, which to pay the interest on city bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1890.

The committee on railroads reported a resolution, revising the Citizens' Street-Railroad Company to take up its tracks on Noble street, between Washington and Massachusetts avenue, or run cars over them. Councilman Gasper filed a resolution to the effect that the city should not be bound to take up the tracks on Noble street. The resolution was adopted. A resolution was also passed requiring the same company to run cars on the English avenue and on the city limits every fifteen minutes.

With reference to the condition of Greenlaw Cemetery, the judiciary committee submitted the following report, which was adopted: "In a conference with the Board of County Commissioners they agreed to bury the pauper dead of the city. Legally, the city has no pauper dead; they belong to the county. Therefore the county should not bury the dead, but should and will provide a burial place therefor. The city can, and should regulate all burials on its own corporate limits. We recommend that all contracts between the city and any other parties for burial of paupers be rescinded. We have examined the resolutions adopted by the Board of Health ordering the owners of vaults in Greenlaw Cemetery to bury all bodies therein within thirty days from the passage of the resolutions, and we are of the opinion that said action of the Board of Health is strictly in pursuance with their powers and duties as defined by statute."

There was an hour's spirited discussion over Councilman Darnell's resolution, which requires the street-railroad company to put conductors and double-end platforms on its cars. When the roll for the introduction of the resolutions was reached, Mayor Denny, in account of illness, left the chair, and Councilman Pearson presided. Councilman Darnell, when his name was called, renewed the resolution referred to, and allowed it up with criticism on the Mayor. He produced the records of the Council showing the resolution requiring conductors and double-end platforms was passed in 1877. Councilman Thelma hoped the resolution would not prevail. He believed there had been a great change in the system since the new street-railroad was introduced. He believed in doing everything possible to make itself popular with the citizens. Furthermore, he could see no need of conductors, and he did not believe in the roll for the introduction of resolutions. Councilman Darnell coincided with this view, after which Councilman Darnell took the floor again and renewed his criticism on the Mayor. He charged that the Mayor had criticized him in the message read at the beginning of the session. Chairman Pearson found it necessary to call the Councilman to order, and the latter claimed that he had "fired a shot at him and then fled." The debate grew very warm, and several councilmen went so far as to become personal. Finally, Councilman Pearson moved the resolution referring to the Citizens' Street-railroad Company be held for action until May 1, and moved the previous question. The previous question was carried by a vote of 18 to 6. Those who voted against the resolution were Darnell, Dunn, Gasper, Gaul, Long and Stockmeyer. Following the disposition of this question, Councilman Darnell offered a resolution requiring the company to extend its tracks on Mississippi street to 12th. After some discussion, it was laid on the table.

The question of who has the right to appoint the assistant janitor and engineer for Tomlinson Hall was discussed at length. The market-master and head janitor of the hall are each claiming the right to distribute the patronage, and an ordinance offered by Councilman Wilson proposed to give the authority to the former. The matter was referred to the rental and market-committee and city attorney, with instructions to interpret the original ordinance governing the appointment of the two men and report at a future meeting. The Democratic members of the body, through Councilman Hicklin, introduced a unanimous resolution bringing up the renting of Tomlinson Hall for the campaign, and directing City Attorney Taylor, so far as possible, to give City Clerk Bowler for \$1,500. The Republican majority promptly tabled it, and directed that the matter be referred to the rental and market-committee and city attorney, with instructions to interpret the original ordinance governing the appointment of the two men and report at a future meeting.

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AT GENERAL HARRISON'S RESIDENCE.

Visitors Bearing Invitations and Memorials to the President-Elect.

Among General Harrison's callers yesterday was a delegation of Grand Army men from Brooklyn, N. Y., consisting of Col. W. R. Barker, Col. Geo. A. Pierce and H. W. Knight, who came to secure, if possible, the General's presence in that city on next Memorial day, to review the parade of the veterans and accompany them in their annual visit to the tomb of Gen. Grant. No direct promise was secured, but the most General Harrison could say being that he would like to attend and would keep the request in remembrance. Other callers were ex-Congressman Horace B. Strait, of Minnesota; ex-Governor Reed, of Florida; James Rooney, of Brooklyn, and Col. Geo. W. Friedley, of Lafayette. Several Southern visitors are expected to-day. Col. James Atkins of Savannah, Ga., who was collector of the port under General Grant, is already in the city, and a delegation from Birmingham, Ala., representing the manufacturers of that section is expected. They propose to present General Harrison with a memorial, containing a brief history of the progress of the principles which caused his election, and expressing their belief that a protective tariff will not only aid the development of their material resources, but will become an issue from sectional feeling and prejudice upon which the people of the South can decide according to the dictates of reason and conviction. On the second Tuesday in January, after their meeting in Springfield, the Illinois electors will, in a body, accompanied by their wives, visit the General. The General has received a number of complimentary addresses from Gen. James Grant Wilson, the engraving being intended for a new edition of a biographical encyclopedia. Other recent presents are a number of some of the most beautiful and handsome handkerchiefs from a lady friend of Mrs. Harrison.

AN INCORPORATION ELECTION.

The people of Mount Jackson will vote on the question of incorporation Jan. 5. The election will be held in Bailey's store. Those who favor the movement claim that about two-thirds of the property holders want the village incorporated. Returns made to the State Board of Health show that the marriages in this State during the year ending Dec. 1, 1888, number 18,195. The death rate during the same period was 16,821, and the births 53,473.

RADICAL ACTION NEEDED

Letters from Lawyers Regarding Plans for Relieving the Supreme Court.

Responses Coming in Rapidly to the Circulars Sent Out by the Committee of the Bar Asking for Expressions and Suggestions.

The Indianapolis Bar Association will meet in the Circuit instead of the Criminal Court room to-night, the latter having been previously engaged for another meeting. Among the lawyers there is objection to the present method relating to appeals from the Superior to the Supreme Court. As it is now the appeal must go to the general term of the Superior and thence to the Supreme Bench. When the Bar Association held its last meeting a committee was appointed to draft a bill to be presented to the General Assembly abolishing the general term of the Superior Court. Lawyers regard this division of judicial duties as unnecessary and an obstruction to justice. They say it does not save the Supreme judges from any labor, as nearly all appeal cases go from the general term to the Supreme Court, and hence a great deal of delay could be avoided by abolishing the system. The meeting to-night is for the purpose of discussing the proposed bill, a draft of which the committee will submit.

The project for adding to the strength of the Supreme Court is bringing out many interesting letters from attorneys from all parts of the State. All agree that radical action is needed promptly, but widely different plans are proposed, as may be seen by a perusal of the letters. Out of all, certainly a practicable plan may be obtained. The letters will be published as they are presented; others will follow those presented to-day.

The Hon. John H. Baker, of Goshen, writes, as follows:

Your favor of the 1st inst., advising me that I had been appointed to the committee on the proposed amendments to a meeting of the members of the bar of the Supreme Court of this State on the subject of the proposed bill to amend the Constitution, and the rights of parties litigant is so apparent that it needs no discussion. How can the needed relief be best obtained? There can be no relief at present by adding to the number of the judges of the Supreme Court. To do so would require an amendment to the Constitution. To propose such an amendment would require the assent of a majority of the people of the State. To propose such an amendment would require the assent of a majority of the people of the State. To propose such an amendment would require the assent of a majority of the people of the State.

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2. It has been suggested that relief might be obtained by giving authority to each judge to employ a clerk. This method of adding to the strength of the court is a questionable evasion of the Constitution of the State, and at most can only be temporary relief. The proposed bill, if passed, would result in a permanent relief. The proposed bill, if passed, would result in a permanent relief. The proposed bill, if passed, would result in a permanent relief.

3. The court might be relieved by a Supreme Court of three active judges, holding its session at Indianapolis, would be the wisest method of relieving the court. It would result in a permanent relief. The proposed bill, if passed, would result in a permanent relief. The proposed bill, if passed, would result in a permanent relief.

4. Another mode of relief would be found in organizing an appellate court district an appellate court of three active judges, holding its session at Indianapolis, would be the wisest method of relieving the court. It would result in a permanent relief. The proposed bill, if passed, would result in a permanent relief. The proposed bill, if passed, would result in a permanent relief.

5. It seems to me that, for the present, an appellate court, composed of three active judges, holding its session at Indianapolis, would be the wisest method of relieving the court. It would result in a permanent relief. The proposed bill, if passed, would result in a permanent relief. The proposed bill, if passed, would result in a permanent relief.

6. The circular letter sent out to obtain the views of lawyers concerning the proposed methods for relieving the court, has been received. It has been before me prior to this time, and especially in 1881 and 1882, when I was a member of the Indianapolis Bar Association. It has been before me prior to this time, and especially in 1881 and 1882, when I was a member of the Indianapolis Bar Association.

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THE VIEWS HE ADVANCED.

Dr. Jeffery's Ideas That Caused Some of His Hearers to Regard Them As Unorthodox.

Dr. Jeffery delivered a sermon Sunday morning which some of his hearers regard as being heterodox, relative to future punishment.

The Doctor was asked by a Journal reporter, last night, as to what he said that would cause his hearers to question his orthodoxy. "I made use," he said, "of scientific words and reasoning which may have left the orthodox question open to discussion. Dr. Porter, Joseph Cook and many other distinguished biologists held very strong views on future punishment, and hold, on scientific grounds, to the threefold nature of man, or what St. Paul calls body, soul and spirit. I accept that view." The Doctor then defined the organic forces as being that mysterious, impalpable something that resided in the soul from which the physical manifestation proceeded. This principle, said he, finds illustration in all forms of animal and vegetable life, man having it in a higher degree of intelligence and will-power. The body, therefore, consisted of these two properties—the organic force and the physical organism proceeding from it. Accordingly, the function of the psyche in man was to work out a physical organization after the law of its own life; consequently the natural or physical body and psyche were united with each other as in the case of a grain of wheat.

"Now that grain of what must die," said he, "is not that grain, but what dies in that case. Simply the husk and albuminous substances, while the vital force survives and absorbs into itself new material, which makes the product of the original substance that constituted the kernel, but there is a resurrection of the organic force, manifesting itself in a new physical organism. Now, two things are possible in regard to this vital force: it is possible to be utterly destroyed, as in grinding a grain of wheat into flour; it is possible to survive in a suitable environment, but to destroy the vital force can never be reproduced. Scientifically speaking, therefore, it is conceivable that in the dissolution of the physical organism, the vital force may survive, and in the case of that dissolution, or it may escape and take on new conditions of existence, as in the case of the caterpillar. In one sense the caterpillar dies; that is, the caterpillar, but at the same instant the butterfly, which has been forming within it, escapes and survives under the law of the caterpillar life, but is not caterpillar. In the case of the psyche, it is possible to say that it will make for itself a new body; but will it be the same body? It is possible to say that life and its body together will be a natural or psychical body. Now, then, what sort of a new body will the psyche take on at the dissolution of the present organism? Recently an organism which will be a suitable vehicle for the characteristics which have dominated the earthly psyche. If the psyche in this life sell out to the present organism, it is possible to say whether they be gross or sensuously aesthetic, or purely intellectual, its moral character will abide in its future destiny, and experience teaches us that the dominant characteristic of the psyche is its selfishness. The psyche affords no consolation to the theory of the future progressiveness of the psyche toward holy freedom and a sinless existence. It must abide under the law of its own life and its own manifestation may be devilish, that is the love of evil for its own sake. The Doctor took the position that while science recognizes the immortality of the soul, the Bible teaches the psyche at what is called death, or the possibility of the survival of the psyche in a future state, it does not demonstrate that either is a fact. The apostles teach that the psyche lives after the flesh it shall die. The Scriptures also teach that the spirit principle in man has in itself no generative power or propensities of self-propagation, but that the spirit quickens the spirit of man with the organic force of its own divine life and begets a new man or creation of the image. This is represented in the Scriptures also teach that the spirit principle in man brings over to its own side the psychical nature and identifies it with spiritual nature. This spiritual organic force begets for itself a new environment, which is the spiritual body. The Doctor quoted passages of Scripture in support of this view. He left it to be inferred, or, in fact, intimated, that instead of being unconsciously until some future period, or entering into some intermediate state, the Christian at once passed into the presence of the Lord. "These are my views," said he, "let them be orthodox or unorthodox."

THE MAYOR'S HEAVY DOCKET.

The Mayor had a lengthy docket to dispose of yesterday morning, but it was made up principally of misdemeanors. John Thompson, who was suspected of burglary in entering the residence of C. L. Turner, Saturday night, was fined for loitering and held for further investigation. There were a few prisoners in the "dock," who were anxious to get out to the work-house, where there is a good fire and nothing to do, but the Mayor saw what they were after and dismissed them.

THE SUIT OF SIMON FLINT AGAINST JAMES W. COOK.

The suit of Simon Flint against James W. Cook is on trial before a jury in the Circuit Court. The case came here on a change of venue from Hancock county. It was begun in 1880, and after being tried in the Hancock Circuit Court was taken to the Supreme Court, where the decision was in favor of the defendant. The cause of complaint is the refusal of the defendant to pay for a wind-mill purchased of one of the plaintiff's agents, on the ground that there was a defect in the machinery.

AN AWARD FOR DEDICATION.

Mrs. Bertie Pettit, of Fort Wayne, has been awarded \$6,000 in the report of Master Commissioner Flint, to whom the case against the Wabash Railroad Company was referred. The report states, upon the evidence of passengers, and others, that she received injuries in a railroad collision near West Lebanon, Ill., last January, which have made her permanently an invalid.

STOCKHOLDERS PARTLY REIMBURSED.

An allowance of 22 1/2 per cent was made yesterday, to the stockholders of the Shaw Carriage Company, who, in the settlement of the affairs of the company, paid in an amount in excess of their liability. The proceeds were derived from a sale of the real estate and personal property of the company.

JURY COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

Judge Alex. C. Ayres has been appointed jury commissioner of the United States Court in place of John B. Wilson, resigned.

THE COURT RECORD.

Room 1—Hon. N. B. Taylor, Judge. John Raugh vs. Indianapolis Union Railway Company et al., from Alfred, J. P. Trial by jury. Room 2—Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge. John Bridges vs. Perry Tomlinson; damages. On trial by jury. Thomas F. Brennan vs. W. F. A. Bernheimer, guardian, et al. to set aside deed. On trial by jury.

A POST-CAMPAIGN LIE.

No Money Stolen and Magee Raised None in Pittsburg for Indiana Republicans. The lie morning paper sought to support by a fictitious interview concerning a theft of \$40,000 by two young Republicans, in whose case it was represented the money was sent from Pittsburg to the Republican committee of this State, was too absurd to obtain any credence, except in circles where such a lie would be thought to be serviceable. Wm. Wallace, treasurer of the committee, said he knew nothing of any such thing, and Attorney General Michener characterized the statements of the paper referred to as a tissue of falsehoods. The money was said to have been raised by Mr. Magee, of Pittsburg. Yesterday the New York Mail and Express published an interview with Russell B. Harrison, who said the story was untrue. "In reference to myself," Mr. Harrison continued, "I did not visit Pittsburg during the campaign, nor have I been there since. At a meeting of the Indiana State central committee, after the election, a committee of prominent business men was appointed to raise money for the campaign, the head of which was the Hon. W. M. Keen, president of the Vandallia railroad. He told me, after his work was completed, that he had examined and checked off the vouchers for every dollar received and expended, and found them correct. He also informed me that every dollar was expended for legitimate and proper campaign expenses."

The New York Evening Sun yesterday published a Pittsburg special, saying that Magee returned from the East yesterday morning, and on being interviewed on the subject said, "The story has absolutely no foundation." He said the "Tarriff Club," as an organization, contributed nothing to the general fund, but that the money was sent to the national committee, and that afterward Attorney General Michener came to the city for the purpose of securing money. Magee did not know what Michener secured, if he knew, but Michener's collections were conveyed by him personally to Indiana.

MISSOURI GETS TWO EFFICIENT PUBLIC OFFICIALS FROM THIS STATE THIS WEEK.

Col. L. D. Drake, a former assistant at the Plainfield Reform School, takes hold as superintendent of the Missouri Reform School, and John F. Back, a former horist at the Indiana Deaf and Dumb Institute and Reform School, has accepted an appointment as horist and architect at the Missouri State Agricultural College at Columbia.

INDIANA CONTRIBUTIONS.

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Dr. Jeffery delivered a sermon Sunday morning which some of his hearers regard as being heterodox, relative to future punishment.

The Doctor was asked by a Journal reporter, last night, as to what he said that would cause his hearers to question his orthodoxy. "I made use," he said, "of scientific words and reasoning which may have left the orthodox question open to discussion. Dr. Porter, Joseph Cook and many other distinguished biologists held very strong views on future punishment, and hold, on scientific grounds, to the threefold nature of man, or what St. Paul calls body, soul and spirit. I accept that view." The Doctor then defined the organic forces as being that mysterious, impalpable something that resided in the soul from which the physical manifestation proceeded. This principle, said he, finds illustration in all forms of animal and vegetable life, man having it in a higher degree of intelligence and will-power. The body, therefore, consisted of these two properties—the organic force and the physical organism proceeding from it. Accordingly, the function of the psyche in man was to work out a physical organization after the law of its own life; consequently the natural or physical body and psyche were united with each other as in the case of a grain of wheat.

"Now that grain of what must die," said he, "is not that grain, but what dies in that case. Simply the husk and albuminous substances, while the vital force survives and absorbs into itself new material, which makes the product of the original substance that constituted the kernel, but there is a resurrection of the organic force, manifesting itself in a new physical organism. Now, two things are possible in regard to this vital force: it is possible to be utterly destroyed, as in grinding a grain of wheat into flour; it is possible to survive in a suitable environment, but to destroy the vital force can never be reproduced. Scientifically speaking, therefore, it is conceivable that in the dissolution of the physical organism, the vital force may survive, and in the case of that dissolution, or it may escape and take on new conditions of existence, as in the case of the caterpillar. In one sense the caterpillar dies; that is, the caterpillar, but at the same instant the butterfly, which has been forming within it, escapes and survives under the law of the caterpillar life, but is not caterpillar. In the case of the psyche, it is possible to say that it will make for itself a new body; but will it be the same body? It is possible to say that life and its body together will be a natural or psychical body. Now, then, what sort of a new body will the psyche take on at the dissolution of the present organism? Recently an organism which will be a suitable vehicle for the characteristics which have dominated the earthly psyche. If the psyche in this life sell out to the present organism, it is possible to say whether they be gross or sensuously aesthetic, or purely intellectual, its moral character will abide in its future destiny, and experience teaches us that the dominant characteristic of the psyche is its selfishness. The psyche affords no consolation to the theory of the future progressiveness of the psyche toward holy freedom and a sinless existence. It must abide under the law of its own life and its own manifestation may be devilish, that is the love of evil for its own sake. The Doctor took the position that while science recognizes the immortality of the soul, the Bible teaches the psyche at what is called death, or the possibility of the survival of the psyche in a future state, it does not demonstrate that either is a fact. The apostles teach that the psyche lives after the flesh it shall die. The Scriptures also teach that the spirit principle in man has in itself no generative power or propensities of self-propagation, but that the spirit quickens the spirit of man with the organic force of its own divine life and begets a new man or creation of the image. This is represented in the Scriptures also teach that the spirit principle in man brings over to its own side the psychical nature and identifies it with spiritual nature. This spiritual organic force begets for itself a new environment, which is the spiritual body. The Doctor quoted passages of Scripture in support of this view. He left it to be inferred, or, in fact, intimated, that instead of being unconsciously until some future period, or entering into some intermediate state, the Christian at once passed into the presence of the Lord. "These are my views," said he, "let them be orthodox or unorthodox."

COMPANIONS IN WAR AND PEACE.

Organization of the State Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. A very notable meeting of companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States will be held here to-morrow, when the formal organization of the Indiana Commandery of the order will be carried out by ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, the Legion's commander-in-chief. The organization will take place in the assembly-room of the Bates House, at 6 P. M. on that day, but previous to that hour there will be a meeting at headquarters, at 12 M., and during the afternoon companions will be received at the homes of General Harrison and Dr. H. R. Allen, on North Delaware street, and at Major Clinton Comly's residence, United States Arsenal grounds. At 8 o'clock in the evening a banquet will be given at the Bates House for companions of the order, when the program of the evening will be placed on each plate.

The charter members of the new commandery are Maj. Signourney Wales, Terro Haute; First Lieut. and Adj. Charles S. Millard, Indianapolis; Maj. Wm. H. Calkins, Indianapolis; Col. Eli Lilly, Indianapolis; Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, Crawfordsville; Capt. James R. Carnahan, Indianapolis; Maj. Clifton Comly, United States Arsenal, Indianapolis; Maj. William Cumbach, Greensburg; Capt. Dudley H. Chase, Logansport; Brevet Maj. Gen. R. S. Foster, Indianapolis; Capt. L. R. Jackson, Union City; Capt. Brig. Gen. Fred Kneller, Indianapolis; First Lieut. G. W. H. Kemper, Muncie; First Lieut. Thomas H. Kirby, Jr., Muncie; Capt. David L. Lott, Anderson; Lieut. Gen. George F. Rorer, Indianapolis; First Lieut. James S. Ostrander, Richmond; Col. Oran Perry, Indianapolis; Lieut. Stanton J. Peelle, Indianapolis; Lieut. B. B. Peck, Indianapolis; Col. R. S. Peck, Indianapolis; Fort Wayne; Maj. C. L. Wilson, Indianapolis; Maj. J. R. West, Richmond. As to the visitors from abroad, Recorder Thomas H. Peck, of this city, has been designated Chicago will send a delegation of twenty-five, Detroit twenty-five, Milwaukee fifteen, and other cities ten. Individual names of the expected in addition to ex-President Hayes are: Colonel John Barlow, Nashville, Tenn.; General S. E. Robinson, Columbus, O.; Colonel D. P. Drew, St. Louis, Colonel C. H. Frisvold, Athens, O.; Major George W. Steele, Marion; Captain J. H. Insley, Leavenworth, Kan.; Colonel E. A. Scoville, Cleveland, O.; Major E. D. Davis and H. P. Lloyd, Chicago; Major H. Mattox, Major W. P. Chamberlain, Captains A. R. Warnick and J. W. Wilshire, Cincinnati; General K. N. Wood and Captain William R. Hule, Covington, Tenn.; Major W. H. Headley, Butler Hill, Ill.; Major F. G. Cross, Captain Eugene Cary, Chicago; Captain A. S. Frazier, Kenton, O.; General George B. Wright, Columbus, O.; Major W. D. Bickham, Dayton, O.; General A. C. Voris, Akron, O.; Capt. W. A. Hegley, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Gen. Charles E. Springfield, O.; Major W. M. Keen, Capt. J. H. Lindley, and others, from Terre Haute, Crawfordsville, Warsaw, and other places will be represented. Gen. Law will be escorted to his quarters by the commander of the State Commandery-in-chief Hayes is expected to arrive this evening, coming over the Panhandle road. He will be received and escorted to quarters by the New Denison. The committee on invitation, reception and entertainment, consisting of Col. Oran Perry, Gen. Fred Kneller, Lieut. Stanton J. Peelle, Col. C. S. Millard, Maj. C. H. Frisvold, and Lieut. B. B. Peck, suggest that it will be a compliment to the legion that it will be heartily appreciated if flags and other decorations are displayed during the stay of the visitors in the city.

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