HONORING THE OLD PIONEERS

Founders' and Benefactors' Day Fitly Celebrated at DePauw University.

Dr. Hilary A. Gobin's Tribute to the Men and Women Who Blazed the Way for the Preaching of the Gospel on the Border.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Jan. 25.—Founders' and Benefactors' day was observed on Sunday last by an address from Dr. Gobin, dean of the theological department of De Pauw University. Every seat in Meharry Hall was taken. Miss Marquis, of the Music School, contributed some choice selections on the violin, Dean Howe accompanying her as pianist. The lecturer commanded the rapt attention of his hearers from first to last. His theme was "The Pioneer Laymen." Dr. Gobin said:

There are two particulars in which our service this afternoon is a departure from the former observance of Founders' and Benefactors' day. In the first place, on former occasions, addresses have been delivered by those who could make the hour one of intense interest by the narration of personal reminiscences and observations. Your speaker for this meeting has nothing of the kind to offer. In the second place, on all memorial anniversaries of this character, much is said about the heroism of the "pioneer preachers." Their privations and labors, their wisdom and efficiency are worthy of all commendation. But more attention should be given to the intelligence, the moral courage, the thrift and philanthropy of the pioneer laymen. This is all the more needful because the present is an age of the recognition of the value of the co-operation of the laity in all of the enterprises of the church. There never has been the gulf between the ministry and the laity in intelligence and piety which some writers and speakers would lead us to suspect. The hard travel, limited support, earnest preaching and incessant toil of the primitive circuit rider would have been fruitless of results had it not been for the hospitality and Christian zeal of the primitive layman.

MENTAL ACTIVITY ON THE FRONTIER.

Frontier life involves much more mental activity than we of the present generation are wont to believe. We are familiar with the teaching that in the early history of a community the people are so engrossed in the arduous effort to provide for their physical necessities that they have no time for mental culture. We are led to mourn over their desolation in the absence of daily mails, daily newspapers, the magazine and the public library. What a poor, meagre life that must have been without concerts, lectures or novels! The imagination constantly pictures the pioneer as a poor, lone adventurer, contending against a thousand adversities, having a bitter struggle to keep the wolf from the door, literally as well as in a figurative sense, and whose daily life is a toilsome round of hardships, relieved at long intervals by some occasion of rude sport, or the rare visit of a relative or the call of the itinerant preacher. Doubtless all these trials and many other similar ones were experienced in frontier life. But other scenes and incidents of a widely different character were often enacted. All these vicissitudes stimulated, rather than repressed, intelligence. Frontier life gave abundant occasion for thinking, and that form of thinking which, in these days, and within university halls, we claim to be the best of all thinking, and that is original investigation. The pioneer was habitually discovering strange and important facts in the world of nature. The forest was his library, and great and beautiful were the truths which he gathered from its countless pages. The ever-varying sky, with its racing clouds and shining stars, was his picture gallery, and his soul was responsive to its many moods of gloom and brightness. His privations incited him to contrive various useful appliances. That "necessity is the mother of invention" was attested by his expedients to secure safety and promote comfort in his rude cabin. I would not intimate that every backwoodsman was a philosopher and a saint. As in these days of unmeasured facilities for the acquisition of knowledge there is a surprising number of stupid and illiterate minds, so in those days there were too many who surrendered to indolence and lived to no worthy purpose or result. But we can safely claim that the pioneers who gave tone and direction to the history of Indiana were greater in numbers, more profound in intelligence and more consistent in religion than the common allusions to them would indicate.

As to literature, they possessed but few books. But the few were the royal few which crown the very summit of human thought and learning. In the language of the late Dr. Austin Phelps, "you can number this order of imperial minds on the fingers of one hand." The standard literatures of the race as embellished by the greatest authors were divided by him thus: In the Hebrew tongue, Moses, David, and Isaiah; in the classic Greek, Homer, Plato and Aristotle; in the Hellenistic Greek, St. Paul and St. John; in the Roman, Cicero and Virgil; in the Italian, Dante; in the German, Goethe, Schiller and Kant; and in the English, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Bacon and Wordsworth. Dr. Phelps was long in doubt whether he should choose Milton or Wordsworth for the fourth place in the list of English names.

The lecturer thus sought to emphasize the suggestion that the pioneers, while having little in quantity of the world's literature, had much of the best in quality. He said:

PREACHING IN EARLY DAYS.

The Bible was in every house, and was read with regularity and thoughtfulness by the entire household. In our day we have a maximum of reading, but a minimum of thinking. In many cases the book is to fill a vacuum of thought rather than to stimulate and sustain it. In the days when books were few and expensive, and only those of permanent value could be purchased, reading was attended with much more zest and appetite, deeper impressions were made, memory was more retentive and subsequent reflection more nutritive. These characteristics were sources of eloquence in the far-famed and much-extolled pioneer preacher. The habit of concentration in reading made the mind more susceptible to spoken discourse. A sermon is a composite article. Sometimes the preacher contributes less than the audience. A man need not have extraordinary ability to be eloquent before a congregation who have not heard a public speaker for six weeks or more. Every eye is beaming upon him with eager interest. Every face is flushed with expectation. At his first reading of hymn or text, responses begin, and all along in his discourse there is a returning fire of comment and ejaculation. These demonstration are not always in accord with the sentiments of the speaker. Sometimes offensive doctrines and even fervent exhortations are met with satirical smiles or out-spoken ridicule. But if the preacher was a man of metal, and he generally was, the unfriendly responses of the Sons of Belial only stirred him to more plainness and emphasis of assertion. His applications, under these conditions, were often personal as well as practical.

The sermon was followed by the best possible aftermath of discourse, and that is discussion. Discussion, even when tumultuous and disorderly, gives winnowing to the truth and conviction to conscience. Men and women consecrated their lives to the service of God. They sang lustily, prayed earnestly, testified habitually and joyfully, but best of all were fruitful in good works. They devoted their property and their industry to the cause of Christ. They made severe sacrifices in their daily comforts of life in order to build churches, schools and colleges. They deserve to be honored as "founders and benefactors."

Governor Porter once said on this platform: "We do not appreciate how much the country is indebted to the plain people of the land." This is true of every age, but it is especially true of the period of foundation and organization. The theories of statesmen, the opinions of judges, the teachings of literature and even the appeals of the pulpit would have availed nothing had not the plain people responded in thought, resolution and action. What a grief we cannot name them! What a shame that it is not in the power of man to give proper mention to all these brave and faithful pioneers who gave us our civilization! But what human art cannot do Divine Providence has already done. Their record is on high. Their treasures are in heaven. Their crown is incorruptible and fadeth not away.

THE PIONEER LAYMEN.

Who were the pioneer laymen! Let us give some "metes and bounds" to this subject. Who was the first and who the last of the pioneers! What year should be named for the beginning and what for the close of the pioneer era? I will tell you exactly what I think about it—I do not know. Our own age and experiences greatly influence our opinion of the matter. If I should ask some of the youngest lady students here—those who are now in that mellifluous dawn when all the past is a gloomy antiquity, and all the future a resplendent elysium—"Who were the pioneers?" the ready answer would be, "Oh, the people who lived in this country twenty-five or thirty years ago were pioneers." On the other hand, it is doubtful if any of the venerable fathers who have honored us with their presence to-day would be willing to be designated as pioneer laymen. We are very sure the good mothers would decline the compliment, even if it should involve a seat in the next General Conference.

The Doctor gave the varying definitions of the word "pioneer," and supplemented them with the more general meaning as "one who goes before to remove obstructions and prepare the way for another." Continuing, he said:

The first visitors to a new country are not always pioneers. They may make rather than remove obstructions. The treacherous and bloody Pizarro and his murderous and pillaging band were not pioneers in Peru. Gold-seeking Spanish invaders have not been pioneers in any country. If this word means mainly those who prepare the way for others then every generation of worthy people are pioneers for those who are to follow. And those who enter the open paths which have been prepared for them are much more likely to be amused at the characteristics than to be grateful for the services of their benefactors. Doubtless the day will come when we will be loosely grouped with our parents and our grandparents under the generic term of "the pioneers." In that day people will talk of what strange customs prevailed away back in the eighteen hundred and nineties. They will be greatly amused over our queer fashions in dress and our droll usages in society. With much merriment they will relate how proud we were of our primitive inventions; how we bumped along in our trains at the rate of forty miles an hour only and thought we were so smart; how we exulted over our sputtering arc lights, our odoriferous fuel gas and our type-writers, which were always making mistakes in spelling and punctuation. They will express amazement at our propensity to talk slang and chew gum. They will be still more amazed that we were so solemn in our amusements and so frivolous in our worship. And some aged alumnus or some enthusiastic college antiquarian in describing the old, old times at DePauw will make his hearers weep with bitterest sorrow as he narrates how many students annually lost their lives in a ferocious hypnotism called "spiking."

The Doctor reminded his hearers that they must not complain by saying:

If we are thus judged or misjudged by the critics of the twentieth century it is like our own treatment of those who have prepared our heritage. Who were the founders of this university! Certainly not merely the men who voted on the conference resolutions, or discussed the subject of location, or witnessed the laying of the corner-stone by Bishop Bascom, or listened to the inaugural of President Simpson. As some eminent classical scholars insist that the Homeric poems represent the culmination rather than the beginning of a literary cycle, so we may say that the founding of a university is the result of causes that have been in operation for a long time. Asbury University was not the product of any one man's vision or any body of men's resolve. Bishop Asbury died in 1816. Indiana was quickly rescued from a very bad beginning. The first settlers were not properly settlers, but were traders, adventurers and speculators who did everything but remove obstructions for those who came after them. These first immigants were French Catholics, mostly from Canada, who at the close of the seventeenth century established trading-posts at various points. The real settlers, the true pioneers, were the Protestant immigrants who came from several of the older States to construct new homes.

The speaker here gave the statement of Constantine Volney, the distinguished French traveler and author, who visited Vincennes as late as 1796. The visitor was impressed with the superior intelligence and tarift of the native element, and adds: "Out of nine of the French scarcely six could read or write; whereas, nine-tenths of the Americans, or emigrants from the East, could do both."

Dr. Gobin said the missionary priests deserve great credit for their humane efforts in behalf of the Indians. In this laudable work Catholics and Protestants heartily co-operated. The speaker did not believe that the settlers were fraudulent and oppressive in their dealings with the Indians. In the main the very opposite is true. In this connection he said:

The same conditions which have brought about the present Indian war in the Northwest were the occasion of constant trouble in the early days of Indiana. The Indian has always been the victim of bad men of his own race, as well as of the Caucasian. The generally execrated Indian agent, on one side or the other, and often on both, gave abundant cause for strife. There are two classes of Indian agents—those who represent the government in dealing with the Indians, and those who represent the Indians in dealing with the government. It would be difficult to tell which side has been the more disgraced and afflicted by its representatives. Another cause of strife then, as now, was the destructive fanaticism of their religious prophets. Governor Harrison had no trouble in dealing with Tecumseh so long as he could keep him from the influence of his brother the prophet. The chief was willing for peace, but the prophet insisted on war.

SLAVERY QUESTION IN INDIANA.

Not the least important question that presented itself to the early settlers was this: Shall Indiana be a slave State! It was not finally decided until the formation of the State Constitution in 1816. An incident occurred in connection with this subject in the constitutional convention which may be mentioned with some pride in this memorial. Among the committees appointed to consider special topics was one entitled: "Committee relative to general provisions of the Constitution not embraced in the subjects referred to the other committees." This committee made a strong report against the admission of slavery. The committee consisted of Messrs. Maxwell, DePauw, Robb, Scott and Baird. The DePauw named here was Gen. John DePauw, the father of the founder of DePauw University. The founder of the State and the founder of the University, father and son, though separated by time and the mode of action, were one in the spirit of philanthrophy and benefaction. Of names conspicuous from generation to generation in removing obstructions from the pathway of human progress, none related to the interest of this State are more worthy of honor than that borne by this University.

Dr. Gobin here gave a brief resume of the early educational measures adopted by the Territorial government. The Vincennes University was incorporated in 1807. His reproduced the preamble to the act of incorporation, together with the second section of the ninth article of the State Constitution, adopted nine years later, and added: "These are certainly noble sentiments, nobly expressed. Well done, ye Indian fighters and cabin-builders! Could the Concord philosophers of 1891 do any better?"

In the original board of twenty-five trustees named in the charter of Asbury University, twenty-four were laymen, and only one minister, Bishop Roberts. After the charter was secured, Bishop Roberts retired from the board, and for six years the trustees were exclusively laymen. It was not until 1849 that the ministers constituted a majority of the board.

The Doctor, in passing, referred to a declaration imputed to the late Governor Bigger in connection with the founding of Asbury University. It was that "the Methodists did not appreciate education," or that they "could not furnish a professor for a university," or somethisng to that effect. He [Dr. Gobin] thought the incident had been made more prominent at times than was either necessary or becoming. "We do not know that the Governor said anything of the kind, but the speech was attributed to him, and is given as the principal reason why he was not re-elected Governor. Samuel Bigger was a man of excellent character, and had made an excellent officer. The opposition nominated James Whitcomb, a Methodist, and he received the united support of his denomination." The incident was used by Dr. Gobin as an illustration of the disputatious disposition, rather than the religious prejudices, of the men of that period. The Doctor continued: "The remark attributed to Governor Bigger ought not to leave a sting when we call to mind the catholic spirit and valuable assistance of such men as Gen. Tilghman A. Howard. Gen. Howard was the son of a Baptist preacher. In his youth he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in the maturity of his manhood he became an elder in the church of his choice. He had all the natural elements of a great leader. Tall and commanding in presence, fluent in speech, charming in social converse, profound in his learning, and everywhere esteemed for his incorruptible integrity and hearty benevolence."

Dr. Gobin alluded to the memorable contest for the location of the proposed Methodist university. Lafayette, Madison, Rockville, Putnamville, Greencastle and Indianapolis, each, through a champion chosen for his power as a public speaker, as well as his integrity as a citizen, contended for the coveted prize. General Howard represented Rockville, and when the decision was made in favor of Greencastle he did not relinquish his interest, but co-operated with his Methodist friends and assisted them in getting their celebrated charter through the Legislature. The example of General Howard is not isolated or extreme. All along in the history of this institution a kind good will and valuable assistance have come from leading members of other churches. A few years ago, and it may be true at this hour, seven denominations, including the Roman Catholic, were represented in its body of students.

Dr. Gobin paid a feeling tribute to the memory of James Whitcomb, the donor of Whitcomb library. If ever a benefaction came to a college in a time of need, in such a time came Governor Whitcomb's library to this institution. It numbered 4,500 volumes, and many of them to this day are works of rare and increasing value.

The Doctor regretted that in a service devoted to the memory of founders and benefactors it was not in his power to give even a brief account of the character and services of such noble laymen as Joseph A. Wright, Calvin Fletcher, Gamaliel Taylor, John Cowgill, Isaac C. Elston, W. W. Hitt, Henry S. Lane, A. C. Stevenson, S. W. Parker, John Ingle, Robert Stockwell, Jesse Meharry, George Manners, Anthony Swisher, Joseph Orr, John R. Goodwin and Robert McKim. This is by no means a complete list, and was given by the speaker simply to suggest a galaxy of names as numerically large as it is morally heroic.

LIVING BENEFACTORS.

Dr. Gobin said he had not intended to mention the name of any man now living. "Doubtless many in the audience think of other benefactors who should have a place in this roll of honor. But it will be interesting to my younger hearers to call attention to a gentleman now residing within forty miles of this place, who was the associate and helper of the pioneers, and has a most unique position in history. He has seen every President of the United States except Washington and the elder Adams. He has been personally acquainted with every one since Mr. Monroe. He was the coadjutor of Webster, Clay and Calhoun, and served with them in the national legislature. He was present in Congress when John Quincy Adams fell dead at his desk. I refer to Richard Waldo Thompson, the first honorary alumnus of this university. He is our Indiana Nestor."

The munificent benefactions of Jesse Meharry and Robert Stockwell received grateful mention. There had been times, however, when the faith of the friends of this institution had been sorely tried. Since the founding of the university sixteen Methodist colleges have been projected in Indiana. Some of them died "a bornin'." Some did not survive the second summer. Others died of heart failure. But the most of them passed away on account of what the physicians call "impoverisation of blood." Over ten years before the founding of this university there was founded in the southwestern part of this State an institution, not alone of education, but of social union and co-operative industry also. It was a most interesting experiment in philanthrophy. It was organized by men of great intelligence and the best of motives. No schemes of speculation were involved in the undertaking. But these men, Robert Owen and his sons, made one fatal mistake, a mistake which they imagined to be their chief wisdom. In founding their new community they rejected the Christian religion. They considered all religions as in alliance with superstition and oppression. This was the most promising experiment from the stand-point of skepticism that could possibly be made. But with all their learning, and genius, and philanthropy their cherished fabric failed to endure. They were founders but not benefactors, unless we concede, as we are very willing to do, that they were benefactors in purpose but not in achievement. The temple of their hopes was beautiful and inviting, but it was built upon the sand.

The speaker closed with a special adjuration to duty on the part of his hearers in removing the obstructions that confront us. Chief among these he ranked the demon of strong drink. "The lesson of the pioneer laymen, to us who have entered into their labors, is that by life-long diligence in truth and righteousness we best serve Him who, though rich, for our sakes became poor that we, through His poverty, might inherit all things."

THE DRINK HABIT.

An Appetite from Which No Race of Men Has Been Exempt.

Boston Transcript.

It seems to be as much a part of man's nature to drink exciting beverages as it is to breathe. No people, no country, no age, has been free of the habit, and, of course, the abuse, with its consequent intoxication and all the attendant evils, has also been a constant and universal experience. The study of the question reveals a wonderful amount of ingenuity on the part of ignorant people in the production of alcoholic drinks from the most unpromising material. It has been proved, too, that the abuse of the habit of drinking has so destroyed or injured the sense of taste that only the strongest and most pungent liquids will satisfy the unnatural craving. Women have been known to drink enormous quantities of Cologne water merely to gratify their unwholesome appetites. There have been instances where raw alcohol has not been too fiery for a victim of this terrible feeling that they call thirst. In country places, remote from business centers, men have extracted spirits from bitter roots, from ordinary vegetables, from all sorts of growing substances, at an expenditure of thought, time and study that, devoted to a useful end, might have produced wonderful results. Lately ether has been drunk to an alarming extent by the Irish peasantry, and the habit seems to be spreading. It is said that at fairs, markets, in railway carriages, particularly the third class, the odor from ether-laden breaths is appalling to one who is not used to the fumes of the drug. The poison, it is said, is freely sold at public houses and groceries. Its effect is often so to excite the wretched victims that, at a fair or other public gathering, the fun, as they call it, becomes so fast and furious that the ordinary decencies of life are disregarded. It is declared, moreover, that the habit of ether-drinking has been acquired by persons of comfortable means and respectable position. Ether-takers of this class, like habitues of other forms of inebriety, rarely avow the true reason for their wrong-doing. They take ether as others take alcohol—for various mundane ills.

AN EASTERN MYSTERY.

Britons Perplexed by the Swift and Wonderful Secret Mail of India.

Providence Journal.

What is known as the "secret mail" of India has for more than a generation perplexed the English mind, and is still a profound mystery, although numberless attempts have been made to explain it. Every one who has lived long in Asiatic countries is aware that the accurate knowledge of important happenings at a distance is often possessed by the natives a considerable time before it is obtained by the government, and even though special facilities had been provided for the transmission of the news. This was frequently and conspicuously illustrated throughout the Sepoy rebellion. Happenings occurring hundreds of miles away were usually known in the bazars hours and sometimes days before the news reached the authorities, and the information obtained was regarded as so trustworthy that the natives speculated upon it even to the full extent of their fortunes. Indeed, upon one occasion the "secret mail" beat the government courier by fully twelve hours, although every endeavor had been made to secure the swiftest dispatch.

The Hindoos themselves say, when they consent to talk about it at all, that they depend neither upon horses nor men, and have no secret code of signals, but that they do possess a system of thought transmission which is as familiar to them as is the electric telegraph to the Western world. Anyone may accept this explanation that will. But, though most people with less fondness for the mysterious and a better knowledge of the weaknesses of the Hindoos for making riddles of the simplest facts, will look for a more prosaic explanation, it remains to be said that none has been forthcoming. The "secret mail" is an indubitable reality and no Westerner has ever succeeded in solving its mystery. If news is transmitted by signals no one has ever seen the signalers; nor if there is a vast system of stages in operation, covering hundreds and thousands of miles, has any one ever come across any of its machinery? And, indeed, it would seem that some means of communication must be at the command of the natives more rapid than horses or runners.

Mr. Bancroft's Varied Talents.

Boston Transcript.

Mr. Bancroft seemed to have united the man of books with the man of affairs in the most extraordinary way. He founded the Naval Academy when he was President Polk's Secretary of the Navy, and carried the scheme through in spite of the most violent opposition on the part of Congress, which finally agreed to let him try the experiment, predicting its failure. In the same way he managed to secure a modification of the navigation laws of Great Britain when he was minister to the court of St. James, that was one of the most useful achievements of his life. Mr. Bancroft's public life may be found in any biographical dictionary, but they tell but little of the man. He had the art of making personal friends of great people wherever he went. When he was minister to Berlin, in 1867, he and the old Kaiser became great friends. Mr. Bancroft was a many-sided man, and his practical knowledge of men and things made him find a common meeting-ground for himself and the soldier Emperor. They kept up their friendship, and when the old Emperor died the only person except the President who was officially notified from the German legation was Mr. Bancroft.

They Swore.

Lowell Citizen.

"Has any one sworn to this statement?" said the president of the company when the treasurer presented his report.

"No one but the stockholders," was the reply.

He Couldn't Do It.

Ram's Horn.

The man who dyes his whiskers couldn't find any easier way of telling people more about himself without going to a great deal more expense.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Paying Commissions to Be Abolished.

H. R. Dering, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, spent Sunday at home. He has been traveling around a good deal of late, and he says that more confidence is expressed among passenger men that the agreement to abolish paying commissions is this time to be effective, than he has ever noticed on any one subject where action has been taken by so many roads. This agreement has provisions for its maintenance which in the past have never been tried. For instance, it has an executive committee which has power, should it see a weak line suffering in its business through the non-payment of comissions, to give such road a differential in rates which will compensate it for loss sustained by adherence to the agreement. Again, if a road is charged with crookedness in rate matters the road is given an opportunity to prove its innocence. If it is proven this committee has power to visit the penalty on that road for breaking the agreement, which is in every case practically an absolute boycott. As the burden of proof is placed on the accused, it is believed that roads which in the past have had no scruples about breaking agreements will now be more careful to conform to the provisions of the agreement.

Personal, Local and General Notes.

George Bradbury, general manager of the Lake Erie & Western, is expected home from the East to-day.

The roads running south from the Lake Superior mines, in the year 1890, carried an aggregate of 9,038,939 tons of iron ore.

William M. Greene, general manager of the Big Four, has gone to New York on official business. He is to be absent several days.

C. H. Kleis was on Saturday appointed agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago at Reynold, vice G. B. Parkman, resigned.

The application for a receiver of the Marietta & North Georgia road has brought to the front a host of creditors, among them two Indianapolis contractors.

The French Lick branch of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road is to be practically rebuilt. A heavier rail is to be laid and the road is to be properly ballasted.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton will soon have under its wings a system equal in mileage to that of the Big Four and other growing systems, by acquisitions in Ohio.

A bill was introduced last Friday in the Legislature of Minnesota which compels railroads to share the right of way where the location is such as to admit of laying but a single track.

F. H. Britton, superintendent of the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio, has resigned, to take effect Feb. 1. For the present his duties will be looked after by General Superintendent Dickson.

W. M. Pennington, general traveling agent of the White Line, spent Sunday in the city. He has just returned from an extended Southern trip, and states that there is still a good deal of cotton to be shipped North.

George E. McCage, for many years general agent of the Lake Shore road at Pittsburg, has been appointed freight agent of the Carnegie Association at a salary of $5,000 a year. He assumes the duties of the position Feb. 1.

It is understood that the Continental fast-freight line will withdraw from this territory when the Seaboard and Western Dispatch commences operations. The Continental will use the Ohio & Mississippi entirely for its Western route.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen are making extra efforts to have their annual reception and grand ball on Wednesday evening, in Masonic Hall, a pleasant occasion. A number of the fraternity from other points will be in attendance.

In the Transcontinental Association there is a dispute as to who is highest in authority, and a meeting has been called for today in Chicago to settle the question whether James Smith or E. P. Vining is the more important official of the two.

S. F. B. Morse, general passenger agent of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley road, will, on Feb. 1, retire, to go with the Louisville & Nashville road. G. L. Brown, general freight agent of the N., N. & M. V. road, will have charge of the passenger department.

The managements of the Michigan roads have asked for an extension of time in which to equip all freight cars with safety-couplers. All were to be so equipped by Jan. 1, 1891, but many of the roads found it impossible to comply with the law in the time given.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company contemplates making extensive improvements in the way of stations, side-tracks, etc., at important points on the line. Plans for such improvements are now being laid out to be begun with the early spring.

Earnings of the coal roads are falling off. The winter in the Northwest has been so mild that the usual quantities of coal were not consumed in the months of November, December and January, and at many points the stock on hand now will carry them through the winter.

Forty acres of ground in Princeton, Ind., have been surveyed, where the new shops of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis road will be built. The citizens donated the forty acres and voted a subsidy of $66,000, to be paid within three years. The cost of the shops to be built is estimated at $200,000.

Indications are that Jay Gould is to practice the same tactics on the Union Pacific that he did when in control of the Wabash—lop off all non-paying divisions. He is now trying to unload the St. Joseph division, which is now in such shape that another dollar could not well be squeezed out of it.

At the next meeting of the General Passenger Agents' Association of the Michigan roads a resolution will be introduced for adoption that no road shall issue mileage books of less than 2,500 miles, to be sold at a less rate than $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile. This step is taken to prevent scalpers dealing in mileage books.

Among the railway employes' associations there is now but one non-striking organization—the National Yard-masters' Society. The action of E. E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors, in the Chicago & Erie strike, places that organization among those that will take part in strikes.

General Manager Black, of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, has promised the citizens of Greencastle that he will stop there some day and consider with them the location of the company's shops at that point. The company is to increase its side-track capacity at that point, which is to be made a meeting point for more trains in the not distant future.

In the first three weeks of January the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western road shows an increase in earnings over the corresponding period in 1890 of $2,839. The Lake Erie & Western, in the third week in January, this year, showed an increase of $8,050.21. The increase for the first three weeks, however, was but $2,081.54, the first two weeks showing decreases.

The stockholders of the Toledo & Ohio Central will, on Feb. 18, hold a special meeting to vote on a proposition to increase the road's capital stock $3,000,000; also, to vote on guaranteeing the bonds of the Kanwaha & Michigan Railroad Company. An impression prevails that in time these two roads will be consolidated, and then taken into the Chesapeake & Ohio or Big Four system.

The 3 per-cent. dividend declared on Friday last by the Illinois Central on its earnings in the last six months was the fifty-seventh dividend that the road has declared. This does not bear out the sensational reports published in several New York papers in July last, with displayed head-lines, to the effect that the Illinois Central was on the verge of bankruptcy, etc.

The three days' rate war between the roads east from Terre Haute enabled the scalpers to replenish their low money-drawers considerably. One of them remarked on Saturday that these rate wars come up about once a month to help out the scalpers, who, he admitted, were now more troubled to keep up their supply of tickets than at any time in the last ten years.

The rumor of a consolidation of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western, the Iowa Central and the Terre Haute & Peoria roads has been revived. So far as the I., D. & W. is concerned, negotiations with another syndicate have gone so far that it is highly improbable that it can be counted in, and if the other two are to be parts of the C., H. & D. there has been a decided change in the views of the owners of the C., H. & D. in the last few weeks.

W. H. McDoel, traffic manager of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road, spent Sunday in the city. He states that while the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road is not in the Central Traffic Association it does not pay commissions for business, and has not for four years, although the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Illinois Central, its competitors for business, do.

The year 1899 is not footing up as favorably for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company as its friends had anticipated. The earnings for the last quarter, ending Dec. 31, show a falling off in gross earnings of $83,437, and in net of $295,066. The decrease in net, however, is due to the large sums of money the company is spending at terminals of divisions to enable it to move business with promptness.

The re-establishment of friendly relations between the Big Four and Baltimore & Ohio roads is a subject of favorable comment in railroad circles. Both companies have learned that it was a mistake to kill the B. & O. Kankakee Dispatch, and now seek to remedy the evil by establishing a new fast-freight line. There are but few roads in the country where interchange of business is more beneficial to both than in this case.

One of the members of the Legislature, it is said, has prepared a bill which he will introduce this session, which is a copy of the law by which the State of Pennsylvania was cleared of ticket-scalpers. The Indiana bill, however, will not have the backing of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Pennsylvania law was prepared in the interest of the Pennsylvania road, and when it became a law the Pennsylvania officials saw that it was enforced to the letter.

C. S. Melen, who on the 1st of February retires as traffic manager of the Union Pacific, is an Eastern man, and was a few years ago taken off the Boston & Maine road. Without previous experience on Western roads, he has not been a brilliant success. In speaking of this on Saturday, a railroad man remarked that it is a little singular whenever an Eastern man comes West to teach Western men how to railroad they almost invariably make a failure, while it is directly the reverse when a Western man goes East. He attributes this to the fact that Eastern men who are brought West are considerably advanced in years, and have the New England style of railroading, while Western men who go East are usually young and active, commenced railroading at the bottom round and learned each department thoroughly.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Residents of Indiana and Illinois Whose Claims Have Been Allowed.

Pensions have been granted the following-named Indianians:

Original—Lemuel Flynn, Peru; Harrison Prunkard, Brazil; Wm. R. Sutherland, Bennington; Jas. J. Lane, Franklin; Chas. N. Monks, Winchester; John W. Eldridge, Franklin; Jas. Hatfield, Hatfield; Dale O. Lockhart, Oakland City; Benjamin Martin, Smartsburg; Marshal Lewis, Indianapolis; James D. Bullock, Rockport; John Moore, Newberry; Essex Hazel, Boonville; Robert C. McGuire, Indianapolis; Jas. Barrington, Wabash; George W. Coats, Union City; Luther T. Southall, Rogersville; George Starks, Rutland; George A. Bishop, Auburn; Martin Adelman, Wheatfield; Adam Huttenstein, Vistula; Franklin Leader, Elkhart; William Blue, Warsaw; George H. Joyce, Donaldson; Alex. Zook, Spearsville; Mason Mellott, National Military Home; William Smith, Aurora; John D. Fuller, Frankfort; Robert Devers, Cannelton; William Batts, Acton; John Fox, Elnora.

Restoration and Increase—Jacob M. Risley, Velpen; Hugh McQuiston, Shelbyville.

Increase—Frederick Schwab, Wawaka; John Egleston, Chesterton; Dennis A. Coleman, Huron; William Kappler, Evansville; John T. Harnish, Union City; Henry C. Gillum, Oakland City; John D. Martin, Covington; Perry Thompson, Plymouth; William D. Bonar, Green Center; John E. Willett, Kirkwood; James J. Clark, Leavenworth; John A. Burne, Van Buren; John J. White, Flat Rock; Daniel W. Miller, Monroe City; John Wilson, Twelve Mile; Alex. McGarrough, Monroe City; John Hartman, Brookston; Isaiah L. Ramp, Bloomfield; Hinton Parrott, Lebanon; Franklin Haywood, Lafayette; William Sims, Jeffersonville; Benjamin F. Stevens, Poston; Henry Green, New Marion; Isaac A. Havens, Curtisville.

Reissue—Zephaniah H. Crane, Mace; Samuel Horine, Kokomo; Zebulon T. Lambdin, Paoli; Parry Davis, Goshen; James Carroll, Worthington.

Reissue and Increase—William W. Shy, Oakland City.

Original Widows, etc.—Elizabeth J. Carrick, former widow of Francis A. Thompson, Frankfort; minors of John C. Sewell, Brownstown; Elizabeth, widow of Barton Fletcher, Terre Haute; Mary, widow of James Lamey, Anderson.

TO RESIDENTS OF ILLINOIS.

Original—Norman McQueen, Table Grove; Geo. L. Bancroft, Kinderhook; Elijah Erwin, Toledo; Charles V. McDermott, Mount Carroll; Adam Wm. Nagle, Broughton; Charles Bennett, Donovan; Thomas Noel, Annapolis; John C. Long, Chicago; John Blakely, Donovan; Henry Gust, Beardstown; Godfrey Volkner, Effingham; Abraham Willis, Grape Creek; William B. Nichols, Ramsey; Philip D. Brewer, Crossville; John Heinbokel, Wayne's Landing; Thomas J. Jones, Lowder; Francis M. Masters, Auburn; George W. Varney (deceased), Freeport; Louis Borg, Chatsworth; Ned Hopson, Pelonia; Alex. Drousent, Hamilton; Alonzo Blauvelt, Stewartson; Anamas M. Clifford, Wool; Thomas M. Thornburg, Marshall; George D. Riley, Walnut Prairie; Isaac Daniels, Montezuma; Perry Hess, Carterville.

Restoration and Increase—Wm. J. Michaels, Farmington.

Increase—(Navy) Williamson G. Duncan, El Dorado; Isaac Daniels, Montezuma; Benj. F. Overton, Taylorville; Hironimus Oswald, Chicago; Thomas Eubanks, Omaha; Jas. E. Disbrow, Warrensburg; Alvin Eckley, Parkersburg; Nathan Crews, Merriam; Daniel Austin, Allen Springs; Lyman Likes, Barry; Joel C. Barber, Rockwood; James Noonen, Lemont; Wm. T. Corcoran, Carlyle; Geo. F. Landgrebe, Hammond; Charles Atkinson, Chicago; Jas. R. Combs, Ottawa; Thornton Hoin, Cowden; Herman F. C. Pretzach, School; Jos. C. Stratton; Chicago; Jas. Smith, Lexington.

Reissue—Thos. L. Burns, Waggoner.

Reissue and Increase—Wm. McManis, Princeton.

Original Widows, etc.—Barsina, widow of Milo Chatfield, Bloomington; Christian, father of John C. De Krieger, Quincy; Sarah A., widow of James Adams, Decatur; Rosina, widow of Carl Niederheiser, Chicago; Mary Ann, widow of John W. Skipper, Funkhouser; Nancy Boas, former widow of Geo. F. Galey, Decatur; (navy) Anne, widow of Jacob Lightfoot, Mound City.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DIED.

SHIPP—Died on the morning of January 23, Juliet Dumont Shipp, wife of Joseph P. Shipp. Funeral at residence, 540 North Deleware st., Monday, January 26, at 10:30 a. m. Burial private.

GREGG—On Sunday morning, Jan. 25, James A. Gregg, aged 61 years. Funeral Tuesday, at 2 p. m., from California-street Church. Friends invited.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE—Meeting of Adoniram Grand Lodge of Perfection, this (Monday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for business. N. R. RUCKLE, 33°, T. P. G. M. JOS. W. SMITH, 33°, Secretary.

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS, EXCELSIOR DIVISION, No. 43, U. R. K. P. You will meet at the Armory, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 1 p. m., to attend the funeral of Sir Knight James Gregg. Will leave the Armory at 1:30 p. m., sharp. WM. J. KERCHEVAL, Sir Kt., Capt. F. H. THOMPSON, Sir Kt., Recorder.

ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIEND—COUNCILS of Indianapolis, Brightwood and North Indianapolis will give a public installation of officers, followed by a literary and musical entertainment, at Tomlinson Hall, Wednesday evening, January 28, 1891. Admission free. Everybody invited.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—RUBBER BOOTS PATCHED AND half soled. 47 MASS. AVE.

WANTED—FLAILED RYE STRAW. HIGHest price paid. HOLLIDAY & WYON, Georgia and Pennsylvania sts., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN, EXclusive or side line; must be energetic and reliable. A. S. JEWELL, 325 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY MANUFACTURING plant and business not exceeding ten thousand dollars. Address with particulars, P. O. box 3, Indianapolis.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and telegrapher. Experienced in railroading. Can furnish type-writer, with best of references. Address, C., care Journal.

WANTED—A CHANCE IN A LIFETIME FOR men with capital and active men without capital to secure a very pleasant and profitable business. No drones or curiosity-seekers need apply. Address with 2-cent stamp, CONSOLIDATED ADJUSTABLE SHOE CO., Salem, Mass.

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SURGEON.
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DR. JOHN CHAMBERS
Office-rooms, 43 and 44 Lorraine Building, cor. Washington and Tennessee Sts. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m.; 2:30 to 5 p. m. Elevator.

DEWITT GEORGE, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Residence—367 Park ave. Office—99 East Market st., Rooms 1 and 2, Baldwin's Block. Telephone 662.

DR. BRAYTON.
OFFICE—102 North Meridian st., from 2 to 4 p. m.
RESIDENCE—808 East Washington st. House telephone 1279.

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Teeth without plates, or crown and bridge work, a specialty. Vitalized Air administered.
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Have open a confectioner's and caterer's establishment at 41 East North street, opp. Blind Asylum, with a full line of Delicious Candies, Fine Candy Boxes, etc. In a few days a Restaurant will be opened at the same place, with all the delicacies of the season. His past record is an assurance to patrons, that, under all circumstances, only the best materials of every description will be used.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MRS. EDGAR, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, THE celebrated palmist, may be seen at 159 East Ohio street. No sign out.

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