A HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR

Electric Railway to Be at Once Built Between Chicago and St. Louis.

The Two Hundred and Fifty Miles to Be Covered in Two and One-Half Hours—Power Station to Be Located at Clinton, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—The Republic to-day announces that articles of incorporation were filed last week with the Secretary of State, at Springfield, Ill., of the Chicago & St. Louis Electric Railroad Company, which proposes to build a railroad as straight as an arrow between the two cities named in the corporate title, to be run by electricity at the rate of one hundred miles an hour.

As to the feasibility of the scheme, an electric railroad is now being built in the Austro-Hungarian empire, between Buda-Pesth and Vienna, to be operated at the rate of 155 miles an hour. It runs over a hilly and altogether rough country for the construction of a railroad. The projectors of the Chicago & St. Louis Electric Railroad Company hope to get their road in operation first, so as to have the first road of the kind in the world. The map and plans of the company show three proposed routes starting from St. Louis, merging into one upon nearing Chicago. Either of them will be at least thirty-three miles shorter than the shortest existing steam route. Terminal facilities have already been arranged for in both cities, and a larger part of the right of way has been secured and subsidies granted.

The patents of Dr. Wellington Adams are those by which the road will be operated. The standard schedule time will be one hundred miles an hour for all through cars. The trip from Chicago to St. Louis can therefore be made in from two and one-half to three hours. It will not be necessary to travel at night, therefore no through passenger cars will be run after 9 o'clock P. M., the tracks being reserved at night for high-class freight, mail and express matter. This does away with the necessity of running Pullman cars, and the expense to the company, as well as the traveling public.

THE CARRIAGES.

The electric carriage, or car, is long, low, compact, light, but strong, having two pairs of driving wheels, each driven by a separate and distinct electric motor. The whole weight of the car, with its passengers, and of the two electric motors comes upon these two pairs of driving wheels, and is therefore all available for traction or adhesion between the rails and the wheels, through the agency of which the car is propelled. The top of the car stands only nine feet from the rail, which is three feet lower than the ordinary street car. This brings the center of gravity very low and near to the track. It has a wedge-shaped nose, or front, for cutting the air, which has the effect of decreasing the air resistance (a most important factor in high-speed locomotion) and of helping to keep the car down upon the track. The motorman stands immediately back of this wedge-shaped point, and between his department and the rear wheels is the compartment for the accommodation of passengers. In the rear of this is a separate compartment for mail and high-class express. The driving-wheels are six feet in diameter and are capable of making five hundred revolutions per minute. The weight of the entire car, with its motors, is but ten tons, while a steam engine to make the same speed, if it were practicable, would have to weigh ten times ten tons.

These electric cars will be both illuminated and heated by electricity, and will contain all modern conveniences for comfort. There will be no conductors or brakemen. It will be possible to stop the cars within half a mile by means of the motors themselves and auxiliary brakes. "Through" cars will be run at intervals of an hour, or oftener, as the requirements of traffic demand. Accommodation cars will run every half hour, stopping at all points along the line. The "accommodation" cars will be differently constructed from the "through" cars, the same requirements not being necessary.

One central power station, six or eight miles from Clinton, DeWitt county, Illinois, will operate the whole road. It will be at the mouth of a coal mine owned and operated by the company by means of electric mining locomotives, electric drills, electric cutters and electric lights. This plan greatly cheapens the present cost of mine operating. Furthermore, the company will obtain the power used for both operating the mine and the entire road from dust or slack, which is not only valueless, but has to be hauled away at an expense to most mining companies. The company will sell the good coal that it mines at a handsome profit, and will, therefore, have another source of revenue.

BLOCK SIGNALS AND A BOULEVARD.

The proposed road will be divided up into twenty-five sections of ten miles each, which will constitute a complete block system, making it impossible for two cars to run at a high speed upon any single section at the same time, thus making collisions impossible. There will be a complete block signaling system by means of incandescent electric lights, with telephone communication between cars upon the same section, whether running or standing still. At night the road will be illuminated by incandescent electric lamps for one mile ahead and one mile behind every car while running. It will be built in a straight line, and, as far as possible, avoiding grade crossings of other roads. At all grade crossings, whether wagon or railroad, a red electric light will be displayed and an electric bell rung for two minutes before it is time for the train to pass.

At first only a double track will be built, but it is the intention to ultimately construct four—the two outside tracks for local traffic and high-class freight, while the two inner tracks will be used exclusively for through passenger traffic, mail and high-class express. The through cars will not stop between the two terminal cities. Spurs will be run to Springfield, Decatur, Taylorville, Joliet and Bloomington, and each of these places will have a through-car service between St. Louis and Chicago without stop.

Ultimately a street will run along the side of the tracks, along which dwelling-houses and stores will be built. On both sides of these avenues the land will be laid out into building lots 100x200 feet, giving an area of half an acre to each lot. These will be bought by the people from the cities seeking the healthy air of the country and pleasant homes within quick and cleanly access to the city. Back of the houses they will have the open farm lands, and in front the boulevard with its electric railway, telephone and electric light, a boulevard merging into Washington avenue, St. Louis and into Michigan avenue, Chicago, by one grand electric highway, along which the farmer may secure electric light and power for pumping, plowing, threshing, chopping and mixing fodder, shelling and grinding corn, harvesting at night in cases of emergency, illuminating his humble home, heat for cooking his hearty dinner and power for domestic purposes. The farmer can build cheap switches with light rails, which will enable cars to be run directly to the doors of his graneries to facilitate the transportation of the products of their lands, thus rendering him largely independent of the ordinary wagon roads.

It is entirely practicable to build such a road within the time allotted. Steam roads of much more difficult character have been built much more rapidly. For instance, the Texas & Pacific extension was built a distance of 615 miles in twenty-two months. The St. Louis & Chicago Electric Railroad Company will have, practically, a level country over which to build its road, which will be crossed at intervals by steam roads, which can be utilized for the transportation of material.

Among the promoters of this enterprise are the following well-known capitalists: Hon. D. R. Francis, Governor of Missouri; Hon. Seth W. Cobb, Congressman for the Ninth Missouri district; I. G. W. Steedman, president of the Curtis Manufacturing Company, St. Louis; Web M. Samuel, president St. Louis United Elevator Company; William Somerville, president Missouri Glass Company, St. Louis; E. S. Rowse, financial and real-estate agent, St. Louis; Francis E. Nipher, professor of electrical engineering, Washington University, St. Louis; Dr. H. Y. Bond, St. Louis; William H. Thompson, president of National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis; George W. Allen, president Southern Hotel Company, St. Louis; Chas. W. Orthwein, ex-president of Merchants' Exchange; John W. Harrison, president Shickle, Harrison & Co.'s iron-works; John P. Keiser, formerly president Laclede Gas Company.

STUDENT LIFE AT NOTRE DAME.

Literary Societies Resolve Themselves Into a Mock Congress for Practice.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NOTRE DAME, Ind., Jan. 24.—Probably the most exciting event of the past week was the election of officers of the Philodemics, the oldest and largest literary society in the university. The elections of this society are always interesting, but since the formation of the mock congress they have become more exciting. The mock congress is an institution in which every one connected with the university feels a just pride, and when they find its affairs in the hands of competent and trustworthy men—no matter whether they be "Dems." or "Reps.," it is a subject for congratulation all around. The election was held Sunday night, and resulted in the choice of the following: President, N. J. Sinnott, '92; vice-president, J. L. Raney, '93; corresponding secretary, A. Ferneding, '95; recording secretary, M. J. Quinlan, '93; treasurer, J. A. McAuliff, '93. Immediately after the election of officers a motion was made to resolve into a mock congress, which was carried with great applause. The present congress, it is fair to prophesy, will keep up the enviable record of former years.

The Law Debating Society is now preparing a public debate, which will be given the 19th of next month. The subject is, "Resolved, That a free and unlimited coinage of silver would be a benefit to our country." The affirmative is represented by Messrs. L. Chute and H. O'Neill; the negative by Messrs. D. Schively and J. Fitzgibbon. Another public debate by the same society on the Chilian question will take place in March.

The teachers of St. Mary's have awakened to the fact that the surroundings, to be pleasant and cheerful, must also possess beauty. Although their grounds are laid out in a magnificent manner, the bare walls of the class-rooms, until lately, were not enlivened with pictures. During the past week additions have been made to the adornment of nearly all the departments in the shape of large photographic copies of many of the masterpieces of art. Among them might be noted Raphael's "St. Cecilia" and his "Descent from the Cross;" Michael Angelo's "La Pieta," Correggio's "St. Mark and St. Gregory," "St. Luke and St. Ambrose," Andrea del Sarto's "St. John, the Baptist," Titian's "Assumption" and other copies representing more modern schools. The effect of such pictures must be elevating, from both an artistic and a religious point of view.

The sad news of the death, at Philadelphia, of Prof. William J. Iveres, '65, was received here the past week. The deceased was for many years a professor in the university, occupying, with distinction, the chair of mathematics. In 1881 he resigned his position to take charge of a select school at Philadelphia. His uncommon abilities and genial disposition made for him hosts of friends, who will be pained to hear of his demise.

The quartet has suddenly found itself on the way to prosperity, if not to fame. It is in great demand these days, and is making a good name in this neck of woods. It is composed of Messrs. F. Chute, '92, second tenor; L. Harris, '95, first tenor; E. Schach, '93, first bass, and H. C. Murphy, '93, second bass. They have been invited and have decided to take part in a musicale at Mrs. P. O'Brien's, in the Bend, and will also be at an entertainment soon to be given by Professor Egan.

The second batch of essays from "grads" are due the middle of next month. The literary and scientific students may choose their own subjects, providing it is in harmony with their courses. The classical men, however, are to choose from the following: "The Greek Drama," "Cicero and Demosthenes," and "Grecian and Roman Historians." The topics which must be discussed are:

What is the origin of the Greek drama? Appreciate briefly the genius of its three chief representatives—Sophocles, Euripides and Aristophanes—and characterize the style and morality of their works.

Explain the essentials of eloquence, and show why Demosthenes was the greatest orator and Cicero the ablest lawyer in antiquity.

Give an idea, as complete as possible, of the abilities necessary for the perfect historian, and, taking the principal works of Xenophon and Thucydides, Cæsar and Tacitus, show if they realized their ideals.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity—For the thirty-six hours ending 8 A. M., Jan. 26, 1892—Slightly warmer; fair weather.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 8 P. M.—For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—Generally fair; clearing on Lake Ontario; slightly warmer; southwest winds; fair till Tuesday.

The storm has moved from Lake Superior to Ontario. The area of high pressure has remained nearly stationary in the middle plateau region, diminishing in extent. Snow-flurries have occurred in the lower lake region. The temperature has fallen in New England and generally elsewhere. The temperature will remain nearly stationary, or rise slightly.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 24.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A. M.	30.08	27	89	S'west.	Cloudless	0.00
7 P. M.	30.08	36	64	S'west.	Cloudless	0.00

Maximum temperature, 44; minimum temperature, 26.

The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Jan. 24:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	28	0.11
Mean	35	0.00
Departure from normal	*7	–0.11
Excess of deficiency since Jan. 1	–113	–0.87

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Forecast Officer.

General Weather Conditions.

SUNDAY, Jan. 24, 8 P. M.

PRESSURE—High, but reduced barometric pressure continues over the country; low pressure over British Columbia and New England; a storm area is apparently central north from Lake Superior and moving eastward.

TEMPERATURE—Warm temperature continued; 40° and below is reported from South Dakota, Iowa, Lake Superior, Illinois and the Ohio valley northward; 50° and above from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee and South Carolina southward.

PRECIPITATION — Light snow fell near Lake Ontario.

Crashed Into a Passenger Train.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.—Near Danville, on the Cincinnati Southern, a freight train ran into the rear of the north-bound passenger train early this morning, and demolished two sleepers. Wes Anderson, engineer of the freight, was severely, but not dangerously hurt; John McCabe, fireman of the freight, was so badly crushed that he will probably die; Pullman conductor Doubless was dangerously hurt. The passengers received only scratches.

Used the Wrong Switch.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 24.—A serious wreck was caused on the Illinois Central here last midnight, by the collision of two engines. The belated north-bound Cannon-ball ran into some empty box cars, the engineer mistaking his orders as to what switch to use. The fireman, Ellis Scofield, was killed and the engineer, Sam Berry, had his arm broken and is badly bruised. The track is clear and trains running as usual.

FINE watch repairing, by experts, at Marcy.

Indianapolis to San Francisco Without Change of Cars.

On Tuesday, Jan. 26, the Vandalia Line will have a through first-class Pullman sleeper, Indianapolis to San Francisco, via St. Louis, Texarkana, El Paso and Los Angeles. For reservations and further particulars address promptly W. F. Brunner, District Passenger Agent, Vandalia Line, Indianapolis.

JOIN the procession! If you have a cough or a cold join the crowds that are hurrying to the drug stores for Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. It is agreeable, quick to cure, and absolutely infallible. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

GREAT bargain sale gold watches at Marcy's.

THE RECENT CATASTROPHE

It Is Made the Subject of a Denunciatory Sermon by Rev. Dr. Cleveland.

He Says Death-Traps Should Not Be Tolerated—People in Part Responsible for Such Calamities—Services Elsewhere.

THE RECENT HORROR.

Rev. Dr. Cleveland Denounces, in Strong Terms, the Causes That Led to It.

Rev. Dr. Cleveland preached at the Meridian-street Church yesterday morning on the Surgical Institute fire, condemning, in strong terms, the fact that it had been allowed to operate so long under the circumstances described, and deprecating anything that might cause a repetition of the horror. His text was from II Timothy, iii, 13:

Evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived.

The universe in which we live is a fixed relation, an unvarying method, an orderly whole. That is evil which sets itself against nature, which breaks away from the unity of things, which is false to the parts and laws with which it has been placed in relation. Whatever it is that refuses to fulfill its functions and arrays itself against the order and harmony of things is evil, and engages the universe of facts and forces to oppose and destroy it. The planets must keep in right relation with the sun and with each other or be pushed out of the heavens and born down to ruin. Every particular thing must maintain the character native to it and contribute to serve the things with which it is in relation, or else fall into catastrophe and be reduced to its primitive elements.

A man must, by earnest endeavor, maintain himself in his manly, faultless qualities and functions; must preserve his physical health; must lift up and hold his mental and moral nature in supremacy over his greeds and passions, or else he will fall below his proper self and all that is distinctively manly in him perish out of him. Everything has its appointed ideal towards which it must struggle. If the oak and elm do not strive with the elements and steadily persist in reaching forth toward the ideal oak and elm they will lose their beauty and distinctiveness and sink into the scrubbiness and worthlessness of a lower type. So a man must ever struggle upwards, in mind and heart, or sink back into mental and moral feebleness and into habits that are bestial. So society must strive to attain, more and more, to the conditions of good neighborhood and to the virtues of truth and fair dealing, or sink back into the vices that make our life as a den of thieves. The moral faculties we do not use drop into atrophy. There is, sometimes, a social condition that has been truly described as "dead in trespasses and sins."

SIN IS SHORTSIGHTEDNESS.

The manly life is the manly faculties of mind and soul kept keenly alive to truth, earnest in all civic duties, and in faithful harmony with the facts, the forces and the relations of things. Sin is falsity to faculty, to fact and to function; is falsity to relation, to law and to opportunity. Sin is shortsightedness. It is devotion of high powers to low ends. Sin is making others serve us instead of our serving them. Sin is failure to recognize and obey the laws of social relation and health. Sin is the intrusion of our greed and avarice upon the rights and needs of other people. Sin is taking advantage of the weaknesses of our fellow-men. Sin is trading in the infirmities of unsuspecting and trusting people. We owe it to every man not to be ourselves deceived, nor to hold out any deceit to him. We are members, one of another, and must speak and act only the thing that is true. All social health and welfares rest on truth. There can be no real prosperity in any community whose members have not the truth and are not truthful to each other. If there are deceits in our doing and non-doing, then, sooner or later, nature's nemesis will overtake and crush us.

The eternal order of things will not be trifled with. For no selfish advantage will nature be cheated. We cannot violate nature's laws and by any sleight of hand rob them of their penalties. If we tamper with the facts and forces of things, and for selfish gain seek to place ourselves beyond the law of right relations, we shall bring on a tragedy which we cannot escape. If we will not feel, and think, and speak, and do honestly, as neighbors and brothers in our relations with our fellow-men, as Christ has taught us, then calamities will come crashing in upon us, and suspicions and hatreds will multiply. We cannot do falsely in the practice of our greeds and escape catastrophe. God has placed us in a world of laws, of facts and forces, and has given us heads and hearts by use of which we may find out what those laws, facts and forces are, and how they work and may conform ourselves to them. God's laws will not be suspended to accommodate our disobediences, or indolences, or ignorances, or mistakes. If you sweeten your coffee with arsenic it will kill you as surely that you did it by mistake as by intention. Nature's commandment is, thou shalt not make mistakes, thou shalt not be ignorant, thou shalt not be deceived, thou shalt not transgress any natural law. God will grow men by having them use the powers of head and heart with which he has potentially endowed them. Paul had all this in mind when he wrote, "Whatsoever a man sows that shall he reap; knowing the terrors of the Lord we persuade men."

We cannot be false in ourselves, or towards nature, or towards our fellow-men, and escape detection and punishment. Nature's secretary keeps an exact account with us, and all her days are judgment days. Christ declared in unequivocal terms that it was not his mission to take us out of the working and obligation of natural laws. All times, places and conditions are alive with God and his laws. If, in the daring of our egotism and the blindness of our avarice, we set ourselves against those laws, they will break us in pieces. All disobediences dim our vision and deaden our faculties. The murderer, though intellectual, almost always overlooks defenses which a child could have pointed out to him. It is a proverb that the devil is a fool.

THE DEVIL IS A FOOL.

He has chosen a way that must end in defeat. That $15,000 which the manufacturer in Chicago annually saved by burning refuse in his furnaces instead of coal, blinded him to the fact that such fuel overtaxed the endurance of his furnaces and would cause an explosion, and it deadened his moral faculties so that he did not care that he daily and nightly periled the lives of his workmen and neighbors. Greed and avarice in our hearts make us blind, and sometimes cause men to place the lives of the weak and unsuspecting in awful jeopardy that they may feed the evil appetite. Many of the railroad disasters that are happening are caused by the commercial greed behind them and the political greed that looks on, and makes no criticism, and urges no remedying legislation lest political promotions should be hindered. There is a law of progress in things evil. The great disasters that slaughter the weak and helpless are usually the climax of many disobediences of natural laws and of the moral humanities done in the interest of a blinded selfishness. We look on this progress in evil, and are silent until its ripened fruit is gathered in awful disaster, and then we see and feel that we have been murderers, particeps criminis. The things we build abide if we build them into nature and hold them there. The aqueduct the Romans built two thousand years ago is still in good condition and is bringing good water to Rome, and the world is dotted with the structures of antiquity that to this day have survived the ravages of fire and flood.

Money enough has been made out of the poor creatures in that building that burned last Thursday night to have made for them a structure perfectly fire-proof. The buildings in which we deposit our stocks and bonds we make absolutely fire-proof, but when the stocks and bonds we deposit are crippled and helpless children and invalid women, a building in which we would not one of us leave our pocket-book over night is good enough for them, and the amiable public looks on and requires nothing better. We even sophistically excuse ourselves by saying that the building was as good as are the buildings for like purposes in other cities. But great evils to which we consent have a wonderful way of executing their revenges upon us and of thrusting their stings into our sleeping consciences. If we will build on the sand God will punish us for it. The evil of the disaster that overwhelmed us the other night was not in the circumstances of it, but is in ourselves. Who are we that the ice that breaks beneath other people's feet should not break beneath our own when we are fool-hardy enough to venture upon it?

It is much better that natural laws should act strictly and uniformly, than that the indifference and avarice of men should be saved from their natural consequences by those laws acting irregularly and capriciously. Whatever happens has a cause of its happening. Such disasters are revelation; they show what are our characters and what we have been doing in God's world, and not doing, and for what ends. They are moral judgments upon us. The sad end of an evil way is in its beginning. When you have chosen to be selfish and indifferent, greedy and avaricious, you may not know all the consequences of the choice, but whatever they are you cannot repudiate them; the conclusion is in the premise. In the planted seed is its harvest.

DON'T FALL INTO THE TRAP.

At last we learn that a little vice is a very costly thing. We may wear the garments of science and charity, but they do not hide the selfishness and deceit that are in us. Our sins find us out. We cannot even look on great evils and perils complacently until we have greatly degenerated from virtues native to us. If any man walks into the crater of a volcano, knowing what it is, his friends ought not to feel disappointed that he comes not back to report. Woe to him who sets a trap for his neighbor, but let not the neighbor be deceived and step into that trap.

We ought to learn from such a happening how to prevent a like happening in the future. We get rid of evils only by getting rid of their causes. God cannot alter the constitution of the universe and turn back the course of nature just that He may shield men in their folly and wickedness. The universe must be kept going as it is and men must learn what are its laws and obey them. If there were no disasters I fear there are men who would make this world very disorderly and wicked. When we see what it costs to trifle with natural and social laws we ought to turn back from our greeds and presumptions and not have the effrontery to talk of repeating them. God has appointed us our brothers' keeper, and not their destroyers, and he will not release up from the duties of that appointment.

DESTROY THE BAD ANCESTRY.

We ought to hunt up the bad ancestry of such bad happenings and utterly destroy it. When we have formed the habit of social indifference and have given ourselves over to lives of self-interest, no matter at whose expense, only awful calamities, year after year, filling the whole world with horror, will be enough to lift us out of those habits and to put into us a conscience that will compel us to look as earnestly after the interests of other people as we do after our own. The penalty of indulging our selfishness is that it sinks us into stupidity and atrophies the human sensibilities in us. It causes suspicions and the hatreds of men. It disintegrates society. It paralyzes the faculties of moral discernment and enterprise. Dives never dreamed that he was to blame when Lazarus died at his gate; he found out that he was, later on.

AWAY WITH DEATH-TRAPS.

"God is not mocked." We cannot fool Him; let us not fool ourselves. That death-traps have been permitted elsewhere is the very reason why we should not permit them in this fair city. Let us not be deceived by the gods of the caucus, or of the market-place. There is a gaining of the world that is the loss of prosperity and of the soul. When every tie of a railroad is stained with the blood of slaughtered passengers, God writes "murder" on all its bonds and dollars.

When we permit paralyzed infants and crippled women to be shut up in the fourth story of a building in our midst, condemned, many times by the competent, as unfit and unsafe, we may be sure that God writes murder opposite to our names, whether we confess to it or not. There is no use in trying to evade it; you and I are to blame for the awful loss of life by burning that has just taken place in our city. We consented to those poor, helpless people being crowded like sardines in a box into the fourth story of that building. I bow my head in contrition and bitter shame before God that I did not lift up my voice against it.

Repentance is the lesson taught us for immediate practice. Repentance means the putting away of your sins. If we live a thousand years we cannot make amends for the sin of our past silence and neglect. In all the years to come, through all the galleries of memory we shall hear the shrieks of those burning innocents. We can now do only the one thing of making the repetition of that calamity impossible.

THE MISSION OF CHRIST.

Rev. Charles Lee Preaches a Strong Sermon at Edwin Ray Church.

One of the most prosperous churches in this city, one with a thoroughly wide-awake and enterprising congregation, is Edwin Ray M. E. Church, in the southeast part of the city, reaching over toward sunrise. The pastor is Rev. Charles W. Lee, an earnest, vigorous preacher, who yesterday morning gave notice that he hoped soon to be able to begin a series of revival meetings in that church, aided by the congregation, and without calling in the services of a professional revivalist at a salary of $50 or more a week.

Mr. Lee took as his text yesterday morning Mat. x, 34-35:

Think not that I am come to send peace on earth; I came not to send peace, but a sword.

For I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law.

"There is a strangeness in these statements," said Mr. Lee, beginning his comment upon the text, "that we can hardly comprehend; a statement that Christ came into the world not as a peace-maker to unite people but to divide them, to break them up, to separate them. That sounds strangely. We might say, if the language is to be taken as it is written, without explanation, that we had no such ideas of God through Christ. But the world understands this subject better than that. Recently a minister was called upon to preach the funeral of an individual, and in the obituary notice the mother was left out. The mother happened to be present, and how many were in that congregation who overlooked the imperfections of that mother's life as Christ did the fault of the poor woman taken in adultery, and said, 'Whatever she may have done had it been my mother there would have been a recognition of her.'

"There is no offense that human beings can commit that there is not a feeling of charity manifesting itself for them in the ways and lives of the children of men. It is so under the new dispensation. Christ did not come to set aside any of the laws that bind us to the relationships of this life or the country to which we belong. There is nothing that develops so perfectly home life and love of country, nothing that has such a refining influence upon human life. Christ does not make an attack upon the lives of His people socially or religiously, and yet there is a strangeness in this sentiment. We ask is there reasonableness in it by which we may be enabled to appreciate the gospel more perfectly? There is no better way to determine it than in Christ's coming. We ask ourselves the object of Christ's coming into the world. There are those who simply think He came in to make a sacrifice for the whole world and do not remember that coupled with that is another thought, that He came into the world to reconcile the world to God. He came into the world not to destroy the world, but a personal devil. Many say there is no devil but the devil that is in us. If you do not find that the devil is in man and Christ came to antagonize that influence you will find no explanation of the text. But He did not come into the world to antagonize men but to reconcile men. God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son. Christ came in mercy, in love, and assumed our nature not only to make a sacrifice for us, but to be with us along our path in life. The devil is as much a personality as angels are, and this world is the devil's kingdom. God sent Christ into the world to make war against the devil. He came with his great commission to establish peace between man and God, to break down all opposition in the heart of man against the divine being. What a transforming work! Man who had been a servant of Satan changed to a son of God, and become a servant of the Master to go forth upon his Master's mission in the world. We find Christ's character established as a peace-maker. Whatever He may have been, the character of this great King is manifested everywhere in the New Testament as a peace-maker. What mean the hundred thousand names, or more, that have gone up to the President of the United States, praying that we may have peace with Chili if possible. The influence and power of the gospel of the Son of God is for arbitration. It reaches out to all the nations of the earth. It is for peace in all the relationships of life. Christ never refused to heal the sick, to help the distressed, the sorrowful and the needy. We do not need to stand forth with a great argument to prove that Christ is the Son of the living God. There is not an organization in this city in which the existence of God is not recognized. Men are yielding to the power of the gospel as never before. I would have you remember that Christianity is an individual question. There is a variance, a difference, a distinction between the relationship of a son to God and of a father to God. One may have one relationship and the other another. There is not anything we ought to preach more than the privilege God has bestowed upon us of claiming and pleading the 'I' in this great subject. It is not pleasing for us to hear people talking of the things of this life, saying 'I do this,' or 'I do that.' There is an egotism about it that we cannot overlook. I sometimes think that our use of 'I' in social surroundings may have kept some Christian people from using it in God's service.

"A poor woman, whose father was among the most intensely wicked of men, was told by him when she hinted that she would join the church, 'There is but one thing for you to do—either give up your father and mother and home, or give up the church.' Here is a warfare. It is to be settled, and it is an individual matter. So it is with ten thousand of the little things in life. There was no harm in this girl leaving father, and mother, and home. Yet here was an issue to be settled, and settled in the heart. That girl did it by simply saying, 'Well, father, if I must make an issue between Christ and home my life is for Christ.' Then said the father: 'Gather together what you have.' Then you might have seen her go without the father's kiss and the mother's blessing to the house of a religious aunt, where she found a home where she can worship Christ. Not one single sanctified thought of the loved one shall be destroyed, but the question is as to your duty to your family and to your God. Jesus coupled the thought with it that those who would be His disciples must deny themselves and take up the cross and follow Him."

THE MINISTRY OF NATURE.

A Sermon by Rev. Dr. Haines at the First Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Dr. Haines preached yesterday morning, at the First Presbyterian Church, on "The Higher Ministry of Nature; or, Moral Truths Mirrored in Scientific Facts." The text was Isaiah lv, 10-11:

For as the rain cometh down, and the snow, from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth and maketh it to bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater:

So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth.

Nature, said the speaker, is a sign language. Her processes are sacraments, types of higher truths. In her objects God materializes His thoughts. The rain drops and the snow crystals are His apostles in the physical realm, furnishing a working model of the way His word and spirit work in the moral realm. The text is only one of the hundreds of references in the Old Testament to nature's mirroring of higher truth. The same thing is seen in clearer form in Christ's conversations and discourses. Many of His teachings are based upon the implied fact that nature and revelation are one book, in two volumes, by one mind. Christ did not think the things of nature unwholesome in religion.

Too many Christian men, continued Dr. Haines, seem to look upon the natural sciences as though the final results of scientific discovery might be hostile to religion, or as if a true science might be an enemy of a rational faith, instead of a handmaid of religion. Some minds, it is true, have been bewildered and swept away from the foundations of faith by force of the stream of materialism. Their minds have been colored to that in which they worked, like the dyer's hands. They become students and masters of facts, but fail to discover the deeper and spiritual truth in their discoveries.

The charge that religion has proved an obstacle to science rests upon a very narrow foundation. It was not until scientific discovery and experiment were taken up under Christian auspices and by Christian explorers that the astonishing advances were made which gave character to modern science. It is true, scientific research in the middle ages met with opposition from superstitious forms of Christianity, but it is manifestly unfair to hold Christianity responsible for all the barnacles that have been fastened upon it.

We have now reached the point where we can say that the discoveries of science have, on the whole, widened our thoughts of religion and re-enforced the underlying truths and principles of revelation. The preacher then referred to the principle of correlation of forces, now that light, heat and motion are all but different forms of one power, and to the principle of the conservation of forces, and said that the special point in comparison under the text's beautiful imagery is the energy with which God's truth transforms itself into moral and spiritual truth. Its fruits in the human heart are peace, faith and patience, love and hope. As material energies are indestructible, "so," says the text, "shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth." God's truth is deathless. Spiritual energy is just as indestructible as material, and divine truth incarnated in a human life will, must, have its effect. It will exert itself in some way, and transmute itself into its equivalent into other hearts and lives.

The Tabernacle Church.

The Tabernacle Church was organized about eight years ago, and two of the principal propositions in its articles or rules regulating the work of the congregation were that there should be congregational singing, and that all seats should be free. Yesterday morning nearly every seat was occupied in its large auditorium, and after an earnest sermon on the Christian service of giving, by Dr. Rondthaler, the services were then handed over to the president of the board of trustees, Stanton J. Peelle, its secretary Charles E. Dark and its treasurer, A. W. Ogle, who proceeded to receive voluntary subscriptions to meet the current expenses for the present year. Six thousand dollars was pledged in about thirty-five minutes, leaving $3,000 to be pledged by those of the congregation not present, as it requires $9,000 to conduct the affairs of this church during the year 1892.

This speaks well for the active work of this church, which also gives liberally to other churches, and has charge of two chapels in this city besides its own church work. The free reading-rooms of this church will soon become one of its leading features, as the pastor, Dr. Rondthaler, is particularly interested in its success, and with his usual energy is striving to excel in this direction of interesting the young people.

Successful Church Work.

At the Central-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning, one person was received on probation, three by letter, and twenty-six into full membership. Since May 1, 1891, at which time the present pastor, Rev. Henry A. Buchtel, D. D., began his labors, eighty-seven persons have united with the church, making the present membership about five hundred. The Sunday-school is in a very flourishing condition, the attendance yesterday being 401. Special revival services have been held for three weeks past, and will be continued on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. On Wednesday evening next Rev. Dr. George L. Curtiss will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Epworth League.

CLOCKS and music-boxes repaired at Marcy's.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause, and is for sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SCENES ABOUT THE WRECK

Great Crowds Viewed the Surgical Institute Building Yesterday.

Funeral Services at Kregelo's Chapel—Bodies Will Be Shipped To-Day—Van Vorhis's Story—Dr. Allen's Statement.

The Surgical Institute building was viewed yesterday by thousands. The crowd about the building was constant, but was ever changing in the people composing it. It required five minutes, seemingly, on the average for each one to survey the ruins, and to pass on. The principal point of interest is the fatal "roost," where nine of the unfortunates were smothered or burned to death. No other point about the building is connected with so much that appals the senses. The other fatalities were scattered about the annex, and there was little left but ashes or burned timbers.

The patients at the Weddell annex rested more comfortably yesterday, because of the large number who left for their homes. The three girls, Misses Mason, Knowles and Southwick, who jumped from the roof, all showed improvement. Miss Knowles is the least injured of the three, and was able to write a letter, as she lay half propped up in bed. No religious services were held yesterday, owing to the crowded facilities. It was customary before the fire to have a Sunday-school service in the morning and a song service in the afternoon. The assembly hall was on the first floor in the rear of the reception-room, and was used also for entertainments, which were frequently given in the institution. In fact, the hall was being fitted with stage and scenery at the time of the fire. An artist from another city was present painting the canvas.

The bodies of Fred Dockendorff, of Stillwater, Minn., and Arthur Bayliss, of Ironton, Wis., will be shipped to-day by Powers & Blackwell, word having been received yesterday to that effect. The body of the latter will be sent to Lavelle. His parents did not hear of the catastrophe, until Saturday, the telegrams having been sent, through a clerical error, to Jimtown. The body of Katie Strawn will be sent to Ohio to-day, unless the condition of her aunt at St. Vincent's Hospital indicates demise before night. In that case the body will be held until both can be sent. It has been cleared of the traces of the fire, and looks very natural, it is said. Miss Strawn's father is employed at the Atkins saw-works. Mrs. Strawn was not much hurt, but her sister, it is thought, cannot recover.

Funeral services were held yesterday, at Kregelo & Whitsett's chapel, over the bodies of Mrs. Lazarus and child. The rites of the Hebrew Church, Rabbi Messing officiating, were followed. The afflicted husband then left on an afternoon train for Alliance, O., where the interment will occur.

The building, yesterday and last night, was guarded by a single patrolman, though all the entrances were nailed up. It is supposed a large amount of personal property will yet be found in the ruins. The value of the property recovered by the police was $823, almost three-fourths of which has been claimed. A number of inquiries for lost property were made yesterday of Superintendent Colbert. Captain Quigley states that when he began a search through the unburned portion, he found that the bureaus, trunks, etc., had apparently been thoroughly ransacked, but whether by their owners or authorized persons he does not know.

Coroner Manker will begin his official investigation at 1 o'clock to-day.

Dr. Allen's Statement.

Dr. Allen yesterday, in speaking of the future of the Surgical Institute, said to a Journal reporter:

"To our friends we wish to state that the rumors of our rebuilding on the present site for institute purposes is not our intention. The property has become too valuable for other business purposes, and it has long been the intention of the proprietors to build a sufficient number of cottages on a large piece of ground, and quite a distance from the business portion of the city. They have also been importuned by friends in Chicago to remove the business to that city, believing it to be a better place for its location. Should the institute remain here, building will begin very soon, and ample provision will be made for not less than five hundred patients at a time, with ample grounds and greater facilities than heretofore. The hundreds of letters and telegrams from old patrons and friends in the various cities and parts of the United States and Canada, and from those who know us better and have had more personal dealings with us than many Indianapolis people, are comforting, indeed, as they all urge the continuance of the efforts which restored them; and, feeling conscious that upon a cool and fair consideration of the facts in the case, unkind criticism will discontinue, it is the determination of the proprietors to prosecute the long-cherished work which they know has brought happiness to many homes."

A Narrow Escape.

Lewis Van Vorhis, a railroad engineer who was paralyzed in his lower limbs, was in the roost, in the rear northeast room, with Ramstack, Ellis and Pryor. He was able to use his arms, and when he found the building on fire he let himself hang from the window sill, hoping to hold on until he could be rescued. He says he looked up and saw Ramstack looking out of the window. He then disappeared, and in a moment Van Vorhis says he felt the flames licking the ends of his fingers on the sill. This scared him, and he let go, fortunately lighting on a roof only fifteen feet below. He was successfully removed from this place. He says he thinks Ramstack, when he turned back from the window, opened the door and let in a deluge of flame. As Ramstack was found on his back on the bed near the open door it is probable Van Vorhis is right. All who were in this room perished

Statement Corrected.

Mr. Nicholas Ensley desires to correct a statement in the Journal that little Ruth Collins was rescued from the Surgical Institute fire by A. M. Grose, a Cincinnati traveling man, and taken to the Grand Hotel. He says Ruth is now at his house, No. 835 North Meridian street, and that he is a cousin of her father, Hon. A. P. Collins, of Salina, Kan. Mr. Collins is expected to reach Indianapolis to-day to take Ruth home.

Railroad Officials Pass Through.

A special car containining forty railroad officials, who attended the funeral of Ben McCullough, at Sidney, O., yesterday passed through this city last night for St. Louis. The party was made up of general passenger and ticket agents, freight agents, superintendents and others high in authority of nearly every road in this part of the country. Conspicuous among the number were the Texas Pacific officials, of which road Mr. McCullough was the general passenger and ticket agent.

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which developes ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY, TIME, PAIN, TROUBLE, AND WILL CURE CATARRH BY USING ELY'S CREAM BALM

CATARRH ... HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

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EMIL WULSCHNER, Sole Agent, 42 and 44 North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE HASSELMAN PRINTING CO., on the 31st day of December, 1891.

Amount of capital stock	$75,000.00
Amount of capital stock paid in	75,000.00
INDEBTEDNESS.	
Bills payable	$1,246.98
Bills payable, secured	8,600.00
On open account	3,484.67
	$13,331.65

O. H. HASSELMAN, President.
V. A. VESTAL, Secretary and Treasurer.
R. W. LOWRY, MILTON ABRAMS, GEO. E. MARVIN, } Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of January, 1892.
[SEAL.] SMITH KING, Notary Public.

DO YOU COUGH? TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE.

It cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50c and $1.

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For particulars address

THE BRUSH ELECTRIC CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SCHOOL ENUMERATION.

Sealed proposals will be received until 4 p. m. on Friday, February 4, 1892, for taking the annual enumeration in the city of Indianapolis for school purposes.

For information call upon the Assistant Secretary. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Enumeration," and addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Auditing. By order of the Board of School Commissioners.

DIED.

FLACK—Bertha May, daughter of Joseph F. and Amanda Flack, at 4:30 p. m., Sunday, January 24, 1892, aged eighteen years. Funeral will be announced later.

FAET—Mary E. Fant, wife of Ernst H. Fant, at 1:15 o'clock Sunday morning, January 24, 1892, aged fifty-three years, seven months and nine days. Funeral from the residence of her husband in New Palestine, Ind., on Tuesday, January 26, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family invited. Trains leave at 10:57 a. m. and in evening at 7 o'clock from New Palestine.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

MYSTIC TIE LODGE, NO. 398, F. AND A. M.—Special meeting in Masonic Temple, at 7:30 o'clock this evening, for work in first degree. Visiting brethren will be cordially welcomed.
CHARLES P. LESH, W. M.
WILLIS D. ENGLE, Secretary.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE SOLICITOR to represent a new financial enterprise. Address R. P. FINDLEY, Bradford Block, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CONSUMERS' GAS TRUST STOCK. D. H. WILES, 46½ North Pennsylvania.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCANGE—IMPROVED FARM TO EXchange for Indianapolis property or merchandise. J. W. SINKES, 208 Bright street, Indianapolis.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COFFEE AND PEANUT roaster, 192 East Washington street.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS — MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market street.

MONEY TO LOAN—6 PER CENT. HORACE McKAY, Room 11, Talbott & New's Block.

LOANS—MONEY, MORTGAGES, 6 AND 7 PER cent. D.H. WILES, 46½ North Pennsylvania.

SIX PERCENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN INdiana. ISAAC H. KIERSTED, 13 Martindale Block.

LOANS—MONEY ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OFFICE, 57 West Washington street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOWest market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing

The poisonous flavoring extracts in the market are one of the wolves in sheep's clothing which ruin the stomach, causing dyspepsia and blood diseases before the consumers have discovered their true character. The only safety the public has is to buy only such goods as are well known to be of the finest grade and purest quality.

Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts

are just what they purport to be, containing no poisonous oils or ethers which are used in making the cheap extracts. Dr. Price's Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., are made from the true fruit.