THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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Ar. Chicago.	5.15pm	5.45pm	9.50pm	6.55am	7.30am

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	No. *18	No. 8	No. *10	No. *12	No. *4
Lv. Chicago.	8.30am	1.00pm	8.10pm	9.15pm	11.30pm
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*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

City ticket offices, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

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THE BEST —AND— Short Line —TO THE— WORLD'S FAIR

Excursion tickets are good returning until Nov. 5.

DINING and PARLOR CARS ON DAY TRAINS. PULLMAN SLEEPERS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave for Chicago at *2:05 a. m., *11:40 a. m., †4:20 p. m., *11:20 p. m.

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Local Sleeper leaves for Chicago at *11:20 p. m.

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Ticket offices, 26 South Illinois street, Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

LUMP AND CRUSHED COKE FOR SALE —BY— Indianapolis Gas Co.

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WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Money advanced on consignments. Registerd receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

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BEST IN THE WORLD.
ACME MILLS, West Washington street.

☞ Generally fair; warmer.

THIN WEAR

Little use to talk about anything else these sweltering days. The WHEN has everything in Thin Wear from the least expensive up to the finest, and all at the lowest prices for quality.

NEGLIGEE WEAR

Shirts in Madras, Percales and Botany Cloth, soft finish, 50c to $2; One-half Laundered from 75c to $2.50. Satchels for tourists—all kinds.

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GROWING GREATER!

The Whole Stock Sacrifice Sale

THE CROWDS ARE IN IT

Every day, beginning at 9 o'clock, and only stopping when the goods are gone.

: EVERYBODY'S OPPORTUNITY! :

A FEW SPECIMENS.

200 pieces Figured India Silks 75c; regular $1 and $1.25 quality.
15c Figured Wash Pongees for 10c.
Linen Lawns 25c; regular 35c and 40c quality.
Fine yard-wide Brown Muslin, 20 yards for $1.
At $1.65 Fancy Lawn, Gingham and White Waists; regular price $3.
At $1.89, Ladies' Wrappers worth $3.
Her Majesty's Corset, best in the world. Prices during this sale will be $2.75 grade for $2.34; $3.75 grade for $3.18; $4 quality for $3.40.
Pineapple Tissues 6¼c—just half price.
Men's Neglige Shirts—laundered collars and cuffs, 89c; worth $1.25.
Black Hosiery 25c; regular 45c quality. Hand Glasses, 15c.
All-wool 54-inch Ladies' Cloth 45c; regular 75c quality.
72-inch Bleached Damask 75c; regular $1.25 goods.
75 pieces English Pants Patterns—prices cut in two.
Traveling Bags for 69c, 98c and $1.19; worth $1 and $2.
Toilet Soap, good quality, 3 cakes for 10c.

UNDERSTAND IT—Positively no cessation until our entire stock is sold out. We must have room for a complete change in our store.

COME EARLY! KEEP A-COMING!

L. S. AYRES & CO

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Fracture Splints, Special Trusses, Crutches, Elastic Hosiery, Deformity Braces and Surgical Appliances of every kind. The largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES in the State. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., 77 South Illinois street.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR PRINCESS FLOUR

MANY KILLED IN NEBRASKA

The Town of Pomeroy Reported to Have Been Destroyed by a Tornado.

Loss of Life Placed at Between Fifty and Two Hundred, with Many Persons Injured—Damage at Other Points.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 6.—It is reported here, to-night, from Jolley, eight miles distant, that a tornado struck Pomeroy early in the evening, swept away all the buildings in the town, and killed and injured a large number of people. Information is very meager, as no communication can be reached from Pomeroy or other nearer towns. It is feared Manson also suffered from the storm. Pomeroy is a town of one thousand inhabitants, located on the Illinois Central road, in Pocahontas county, in the north central part of the State, and about twenty-five miles west of Dodge. A railway message states that a special train bearing physicians has been sent from Fort Dodge to Pomeroy. The storm came from the northeast and devastated a wide territory.

11 P. M.—The operator at Tara, Ia., telegraphs that one hundred are dead at Pomeroy and two hundred injured. Not a building is left standing in the town.

At midnight the following dispatch was received from Manson: "Pomeroy is five miles east of here. Most of the town lies south of the Illinois Central tracks, and this part is entirely destroyed. Among the dead are: The wife of W. E. Davis, station agent, a sister of Mrs. Davis and Dr. White. Between fifty and 100 more are reported dead or fatally injured. Among the seriously injured is L. W. Moody, one of the most prominent citizens of the town.

Reports reached Cherokee this evening to the effect that a tornado passed through the southeastern part of that county this evening. The tornado's course was eastward. It cut a path from one to three miles in width and about twelve miles long in Cherokee county. All crops in its path are ruined. A large amount of stock and farm animals were killed. It is also reported that sixteen persons were killed and many others injured. Definite details, however, are unobtainable at this hour.

Eastern Nebraska was also visited by the storm. At and near Rogers several persons were seriously hurt.

Boy Drowned in Delaware Lake.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

YORKTOWN, Ind., July 6.—Willy Shidler, aged fifteen, while bathing in Lake Delaware this evening, was drowned. The body was recovered.

Substitute for Calomel and Quinine.

Simmons Liver Regulator, purely vegetable, is equal in power to blue mass or calomel, but without any of their injurious properties.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ILL

Confined to His Cottage at Buzzard's Bay, Suffering from Rheumatism.

His Teeth Also Causing Trouble, but Neither Ailment Is of a Serious Character—Sensational Reports Denied by the Doctor.

BUZZARD'S BAY, July 6.—The yacht Oneida, with President Cleveland on board, arrived here late last night, just before a terrific storm burst over the bay. A call made at Gray Gables this morning revealed the fact that the President is confined to his house. Secretary Lamont says Mr. Cleveland has an attack of rheumatism in his foot and knee, a complaint from which he has suffered for many years, and which is no doubt aggravated this time by the hard work and severe strain on his strength which the President has undergone since the 4th of March. The trouble has been hanging about him for some weeks, but has now so much increased in severity that he will be compelled to take absolute rest in order that he may be at his post of duty at the special meeting of Congress next month. It will be necessary for the President to deny himself to visitors for the present, and his friends will, of course, observe his request that he be permitted to get all possible benefit from his vacation. A similar attack confined him to the house here about a fortnight this time last year. Surgeon-general Bryant is in attendance upon Mr. Cleveland.

Secretary Lamont said to-night that the President's condition remained about the same. He had nothing to add to the statement sent out this afternoon. The President was able, by the aid of chairs, to get to the piazza for a short time and enjoy the breeze from Buzzard's bay. Many telegrams were received to-day inquiring as to the seriousness of the President's illness. It is not of a serious character, but Surgeon-general Bryant says that the President must have absolute rest and quiet. The President will remain through July, but will not transact any public business. He will, later on, give necessary attention only to any official business of importance that may come from Washington. The reported visit here of Vice President Stevenson is denied by Mr. Lamont. He says the President does not expect him nor any one else. Executive Clerk O'Brien, of the White House, arrived to-day, and will have charge of the President's mail. Mr. Lamont and Dr. Bryant will remain about ten days.

A reporter had the following interview to-night with Dr. Bryant, at Gray Gables: "Doctor, a number of conflicting stories are told concerning the illness of the President. Some of them make the matter very serious. You would confer a great favor by making some sort of an official statement."

"The President is all right," said the Doctor, emphatically.

"From what is he suffering?"

"He is suffering from rheumatism, just as it was reported this afternoon. Those reports were correct."

"Then, Doctor, the report that he is suffering from a malignant or cancerous growth in the mouth, and that an operation was necessary, and had been performed to relieve it, is not correct?"

"He is suffering from his teeth; that is all," answered the Doctor.

"Has an operation been performed?"

"That is all," said the Doctor again.

Farmer Killed by a Postmaster.

HENDERSON, Ky. July 5.—George Kerrick, postmaster at Read's Station, yesterday shot and killed Ross Leonard, a young farmer. Leonard was drunk, and raised a quarrel in Kerrick's store. After going home he returned and renewed the quarrel. Finally he hurled a chair at Kerrick, which missed him and struck Mrs. Kerrick. Kerrick then shot Leonard.

ENDEAVORERS IN CONVENTION

Montreal's Catholic Mayor Welcomes the Delegates to Canada's Metropolis.

Mammoth Drill Hall and a Big Tent Filled with Representatives of the Largest Christian Society in the World.

Annual Address Delivered by Father Clark, Founder of the Organization.

Secretary Baer's Report an Exhibit of Unparalleled Success—26,284 Societies, with a Total Membership of 1,577,040 Workers.

WELCOME ADDRESSES.

The Catholic Mayor Wins Applause—Dr. Henson Hits Carter Harrison.

MONTREAL, July 6.—The annual international convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, the largest organized body of religious workers in the world, met here this morning. The delegates were welcomed to the city by representatives of Montreal's religious life. At 6:30 o'clock there were prayer meetings in half a dozen of the largest city churches, but it was not until 10 o'clock, when the regular meeting began in the drill hall, that Montreal had an opportunity of fully appreciating the great multitude that has entered the city's gates within the past twenty-four hours. The drill hall is a vast structure—a regiment can maneuver with ease on its spacious floor—but it was filled to overflowing with delegates to the twelfth annual convention. On the platform were representative clergymen of all the leading cities of the continent.

For a quarter of an hour the vast multitude sang gospel hymns with dash and spirit, and then Rev. Dr. Clarke, the father of the movement, arose, and led the audience in repeating the twenty-third Psalm, after which the Rev. F. B. Keene, of the Protestant mission, Japan, offered up prayer. Then there was another hymn; in fact, there was a hymn sandwiched in between each number on the programme. Then Rev. J. A. McGillivray welcomed the convention on behalf of the pastors of Montreal. His address was short. After him came Senator Des Jardines, the Mayor of Montreal, wearing his chain of office. He was welcomed royally by the convention. After prefacing his remarks by a few words of welcome, he said: "While I am a Roman Catholic myself, and while Montreal is a Roman Catholic city—that is, the greater portion of her citizens profess that faith—none will extend a heartier welcome than we will. It is not a battle of creeds nowadays," continued the Senator, "but a battle between belief and unbelief." This sentiment evoked a great outburst of applause.

When Mayor Des Jardines sat down President Clark called upon the choir to sing "God save the Queen," the audience joining in and waving their handkerchiefs and American and British flags. As they finished President Clarke shouted "My country, 'tis of thee," and again there was another great outburst of applause which almost stunned the sparrows flying about under the lofty roof.

Secretary Budge, of the Montreal Y. M. C. A., welcomed the delegates on behalf of the young men of the city. The third address of welcome came from A. A. Ayer, of Montreal, chairman of the reception committee of 1893.

DR. HENSON EVOKES GREAT APPLAUSE.

Rev. Dr. S. P. Henson, of Chicago, replied to the addresses of welcome. Speaking of Mayor Des Jardines's remarks he said he wished Montreal could lend him to Chicago for the next four months. They needed him badly enough. That the fame of Carter Harrison has spread over the whole American continent was apparent from the laughter and cheers which came from every corner of the hall. Mr. Henson's speech was witty and patriotic. He did not think that the time would ever come for annexation, but he did believe the time would come when the proudest thing they could say—English or American—was "I am a Christian," and the loyalest type of a Christian was an Endeavorer. He believed the present convention to be a greater exhibition than that on the shore of Lake Michigan, especially since it had been smirched by the perfidy of a local directorate. Through the Christian Endeavor Society the world was beginning to find out what young blood could do. Dr. Henson did not believe in denominationalism. He did not believe in parceling out the different ways of divine truth, a separate way to each denomination. The forces of evil were massing. It behooved all Christians to do likewise and to forget their differences. The applause was deafening when Dr. Henson finished.

The committees were then appointed. The only Hoosier who got a place was W. L. Nowell, of Huntington, who was placed on the registration committee.

It was tent against drill hall at the convention this afternoon, or at least that was the way it looked. Simultaneously the afternoon sessions in both places began with music and song. The drill hall was rather better attended, but both places were well filled. "Soul Winning" was the subject in the tent, and "The Junior Christian Endeavor Society: Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future," engaged the attention of those in the drill hall. In the latter place, Miss Alice May Scudder, of Jersey City, presided and introduced the Rev. J. W. Cowan, of Iowa, whose address was "The First Junior Society: Its Origin and Growth." Then came the roll call, conducted by Miss K. H. Hause, of St. Louis, each State representative in the convention stepping forward to the call. Connecticut's representative stepped forward at the call for the "wooden-headed States; let its report grate upon our ears." New York's representative was not present at the call, and did not respond for the State of "New York, which thinks its borders inclose the whole world." "Little Rhody, bless her heart," came forward in the person of a diminutive young lady with a weak voice, who looked abashed at the applause accorded her. Mrs. Hause had something witty to say for each State.

The roll call was followed by an address on "The Possibilities of the Junior Society," by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Minneapolis. It was nearly 5 o'clock when "Junior Christian Endeavor in Foreign Lands," an address by Mrs. Francis Clarke, the wife of President Clark, brought the meeting in the drill hall to a close.

In the meantime the work in the tent was not lagging. Rev. W. A. Patterson, of Toronto, presided, and after the usual music the address, "Special Work for Young Men," was spoken by Rev. Rufus S. Miller, of Hummelstown, Pa. "How to Reach Young Men" was the subject to which more than a dozen young ladies and gentlemen spoke, all on the same lines as those laid out by Mr. Miller. "Evangelistic Methods in Church Work," by Rev. F. D. Power, of Washington, D. C., ended the speeches for the afternoon, and the tent meeting was brought to a close by a series of answers to the question, "What Evangelistic Work Is Your Society Doing?" put to the meeting by the conductor, Mr. P. S. Foster, of

While the meetings were being held in the tent and drill hall, this afternoon, the meeting of the board of trustees of the United Society sat in session behind closed doors. At 5 o'clock Secretary Baer announced that San Francisco had been decided on as the next meeting place.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Rev. Clarke Tells of the Great Work of the Society—Secretary Baer's Report.

MONTREAL, July 6.—Great throngs of Endeavorers filled the Drill Hall and tent this evening. Rev. T. E. McEwin, of New York, presided in the hall, where President Clarke delivered his annual address. He spoke, in part, as follows:

An old saying has recently been applied with much force to the Christian Endeavor movement; a saying to the effect that every new and successful organization must pass through three stages of development—the "pooh-pooh" stage, the "bow-wow stage" and the "hear, hear stage." The society early passed through the "pooh-pooh stage" and survived it. Then the "bow-wow stage was reached, and in basso profundo the critics, said: "This is a dangerous movement outside of the church." When again these well-intentioned, but mistaken critics were proved to be in the wrong, some of them joined the ranks of the encouraging "hear, hear" army, who, through evil report and good report, have proclaimed their faith in our principles and plans. Another section of these critics paid the society the compliment of imitating it, and with these plagiarized copies undertook to supplant the original. However, these attempts to supplant the society have happily failed, but from still others, who heretofore have been critical or indifferent, has lately come the shrill response, "Adopt my reform, grind my ax, and your society may yet do some little good." So the "hear, hear" stage may be said to have been ushered in by two elements—the imitation and grind-my-ax stage. In some respects this last is perhaps the most dangerous of all, but with God's good grace, which has brought the movement through sneers and growls to popularity and success, we believe it will survive this danger, too.

With all due deference to these friends who would usher in this fourth stage of the development of the movement let me ask a few questions. Is it nothing that the society has created or revived and rejuvenated 26,000 young people's prayer meetings? Is it nothing that it has poured the warm life blood of its youthful enthusiasm into thousands of week night church prayer meetings? Is it nothing that it has comforted and strengthened pastors in all their work, as myriads of them are ready to testify? Is it nothing that for the multitude of young people it has solved the question of worldly amusements, not by preaching against these movements or by passing laws against them, but by higher legislation, of substitution, of overcoming evil with good? Is it nothing that thousands of Sunday schools have been enlarged through the efforts of the Sunday school committee? Is it nothing that tens of thousand of young strangers have been made to feel at home by the calling committee? Is it nothing that a multitude of churches have been made bright with God's hand-painted pictures—flowers—and that an equal multitude of hospitals have afterwards glowed with the radiance that follows the footsteps of the flower and the sunshine committees? Is it nothing that missionary meetings have been multiplied, that hundreds have given themselves to proclaim the good tidings, and at least a hundred thousand dollars were given last year by the Christian Endeavor societies in addition to what would otherwise have been given through the agency of the missionary committees? Is it, above all, nothing that through the efforts of the lookout and allied committees, and of faithful helpers in every society, scores of thousands of our associate members came into the evangelical churches, and came in not to be drones, but to be working Christians?

It will be a sorry day for the society when it loses its first love, when it is untrue to its first principles, or when it seeks to substitute for the quiet, unobtrusive spiritual work that it has to perform for its own church a more showy and noisy endeavor, which leaves souls unsaved and the work of the church undone. The world does not stand in need of another temperance society, or another missionary organization, or another anti-opium guild, or another society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children. These splendid organizations (God bless them all) are the appropriate channels for all those reforms and philanthropies; it is the mission of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor to put life blood into these and every good cause by quickening the conscience, training the intellect, stimulating the activities, enlarging the sympathies, promoting the generosity of the young people under the direction of and in conformity to the will of the churches with which they are connected.

President Clarke added that he sympathized, however, with those whose watchword was onward, and forward, and upward, and who cried out for "larger and better things," and he would suggest two or three things for the year to come to occupy the energies of the Endeavorers. One was the cultivation of a larger and more intelligent spirit of patriotism and good citizenship, not by joining any particular party, but by bringing their vote and influence to the test of the Christian Endeavor pledge; by not knowingly voting for a bad man or bad measure. Such a course would impel politicians to select better men for candidates. He continued:

Do in humbler ways; let your influence be felt for every right cause. I am glad, for one, of the stand that Endeavors have taken for the Christian and the American Sabbath. I believe that the course of the society in the question has set an example that we may wisely follow in the future. We have proved, for one thing, that we are not boycotters, whatever illnatured people may say. There is a suspicion of lawlessness in that word borrowed from the bogs of old Ireland. It is not our word, nor does it express our attitude. We protested and petitioned; we did everything we could as individuals and societies to save the Nation from the threatening disgrace, and now we, each one for himself, without judging others, will decide what he would have bidden in regard to going to the exposition or staying away from it.

A second suggestion by the president for the year to come was an enlargement and cementing of interdenominational, international fellowship. The speaker emphasized the way that the church predominant in Montreal could join in the Christian Endeavor movement like all others. There were no lines of creed or politics. In conclusion he said: "Let us still keep for our yearly motto: 'One is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren.'"

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

At the close of the president's address Secretary Baer read his annual report. Mr. Baer said that twelve years ago the first Endeavor society was organized in the Williston Church, Portland, Me. To-day there are thousands of societies. The official enrollment is as follows: New York State still leads with 2,985 societies; Pennsylvania is a good second, with 2,628; Illinois third, with 1,822; Ohio fourth with 1,766; and Iowa fifth, with 1,186; Massachusetts and Indiana are not far behind. In Canada there are 1,882 societies. The growth in the Southland has been encouraging. Maryland, Tennessee and Texas each have over two hundred societies, and Georgia, Florida, West Virginia and Arkansas each have over one hundred, with Virginia, South and North Carolina not very far behind. England has over six hundred societies, Australia over 225; India, 71; Turkey, 41; New Zealand, 39; Japan, 34; Madagascar, 32; Scotland, 30; Mexico, 22; West Indies, 19; Africa, 15; China, 14; Ireland, 10; France, 9; Samoa, 9; Sandwich Islands, 6; Bermuda, 6; Brazil, 2; Persia, 2, and Chili, Colombia, Norway and Spain 1 each. There are nearly a thousand societies in foreign lands, making a grand total enrollment for the wide world of 26,284 local societies, with a membership of 1,577,040.

The net gain in local societies is the largest ever made in the history of the movement, despite the fact that every Christian Endeavor Society that has become an Epworth League—and hundreds have changed each year for the last three years—has been stricken from the lists. The net gain in number of local societies in 1882, was six. 1883, 49; 1884, 100; 1885, 97; 1886, 597; 1887, 1,464; 1888, 2,565; 1889, 2,793; 1890, 3,341; 1891, 5,261; 1892, 4,806; and 5,276 is the forward step last year. In other words, more societies have been organized since the New York convention than were organized during seven years of the society's early history. The badge banner for the greatest proportionate increase during the year goes to New Mexico. The greatest absolute increase was in Pennsylvania, being a gain of 799 societies. At St. Louis it was reported that seventy thousand had joined the churches from the society; at Minneapolis it was 82,500, and last year, at New York, 120,000 members had become church members. The society now numbers 1,577,040 individuals banded together for service.

The conclusion of the report was greeted with cheering, and, after it had subsided, the prize banners were awarded. Pennsylvania mustered 600 strong to receive the banner for the greatest absolute gain for one year. New Mexico's delegates received the banner for the greatest proportionate gain in Christian Endeavor membership. Chicago's delegation made their presence known when the announcement was made that 433 junior societies in Illinois entitled them to the retention of this banner for another year. Banners for New York and the District of Columbia were also presented.

Movements of Steamers.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 6.—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, from New York; Chester, from New York.

BREMERHAVEN, July 6.—Arrived: Aller, from New York.

WANTED

To find a strictly first-class hotel, restaurant, club or cigar dealer who does not sell "Admiral" cigarettes.

MONON MUST PAY THE FREIGHT

Special Finding in the Federal Court Requiring It to Pay Nearly $300,000.

Remarkable Story of How a Railroad Was Built on Wind and Gobbled Up by Queer Practices.

Crawford's Methods in Acquiring the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Road.

Peculiar Way of Securing a Foreclosure—Findings of Fact and Law by Special Master L. C. Walker.

Special Master in Chancery ex-Judge Lewis C. Walker submitted to the federal court yesterday a voluminous report of his findings of facts and of law in the sensational railroad litigation inaugurated by the suit of Charles E. Pope, receiver of the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad Company, against the Chicago & Indianapolis Air Line Company, the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad Company, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company and Erastus Hubbard and Morris Sharp, trustees. The master's report covers about two hundred and fifty typewritten pages, and constitutes one of the most interesting tales of railroad wrecking, sharp practices and utter disregard of vested rights that ever found its way into the records of the Indiana courts. The hearing of the cause began in October last, and the evidence, argument of counsel and preparation of the report has just been completed, and the whole constitutes several volumes of very interesting matter.

ORIGIN OF A BIG SCHEME.

According to the facts as found by the master in chancery, the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad Company was organized in 1869, and about the same time the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad Company was organized at Chicago, the scheme being to construct a line of railroad from the latter city to Charleston, S. C. Among the incorporators were some of the best-known capitalists both of Indiana and Illinois, and in the course of a few months the Indiana and Illinois companies were consolidated under the name of the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad Company. Both companies had commenced the construction of their lines before the consolidation, and according to the agreement all the right of way, subsidies voted by counties and cities along the route became the property of the consolidated company, which also assumed the indebtedness. William S. Haymond was made president of the company, and it at once proceeded to get a charter in Kentucky and other States which lay in its proposed route. Under the scheme of the projectors each State would have its own line and be under the control of a separate board of directors, but Haymond was connected with each as a director, and was president of the whole company.

Immediately following the signing of the agreement, the Chicago & South Atlantic company put its engineers into the field and commenced the work of construction, apparently carrying out in good faith its contract to bring the road through certain Indiana cities as stipulated in the agreement. The company also secured additional donations, graded the roadbed, built bridges and culverts and contracted for various kinds of material. In 1876 the Chicago & Atlantic issued bonds for the further construction of the road and mortgaged the entire line from Chicago to Indianapolis to the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank, the directors of the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago end of the road being present and two of them being on the committee that negotiated the sale of the bonds. Soon after this the directors of the Indiana section of the road held a meeting and resolved that the Chicago & Atlantic were unable to comply with the agreement of consolidation, and that it was the sense of the directors that the contract should be annulled, and that the interests of the company demanded that they should have absolute management and control of the road.

A QUEER TRANSACTION.

In accordance with this sentiment, the contract of consolidation was annulled, but was done without the concurrence or consent of the Chicago & Atlantic. At a subsequent or adjourned meeting, at which W. S. Haymond, president of the Chicago & Atlantic, and a director in the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago, was present, he was induced to sign an instrument annulling the contract of consolidation, but he said that he was not authorized to do so and refused to do it till the directors guaranteed the payment of the sum of $6,000, which was due him on construction. When the directors of the Chicago & Atlantic heard of the transaction, they repudiated Haymond's action, but the Indiana directors proceeded to take possession of the road in Indiana, and entered into contracts for work upon it. About the close of 1877 the directors of the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago executed to Morris Sharp, of Ohio, a deed of trust covering all the property in Indiana to secure an issue of mortgage bonds aggregating $900,000, and due in twenty years. Yeoman, Hegler & Co. were then employed in the work of construction and took practical possession of the roadbed under their control. The contractors, says the master, were aware of all the proceedings and fully informed of the claims and rights of the Chicago & Atlantic. By these separate actions the road was under two deeds of trust, one to the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank and one to Morris Sharp, and the action of the Indiana directors rendered the completion of the road by the Chicago & Atlantic impossible.

Yeoman, having practically gobbled up the Indiana end of the road by his contracts of construction, proceeded to Chicago and succeeded in having himself elected president of the Chicago & Atlantic on the representation that he would see that its debts were paid. He and two men named Thompson and Walker were chosen directors, each having secured one share of stock in the Chicago & Atlantic, but at a meeting of the stockholders this action was declared illegal. At this point another factor appears in the complications. In 1880 the Chicago & Air Line Railroad company was organized and was incorporated under the laws of the State.

WHERE CRAWFORD CAME IN.

Harry Crawford was the moving in this new enterprise, and the articles of incorporation show that he had $500,000 of the alleged capital stock of $1,600,000. The master says that the articles were filed at the instance of Crawford; that nothing was ever paid upon the subscriptions of stock, and that every incorporator except Crawford subscribed to the stock with the understanding that they were not to pay anything. Crawford then made a contract for construction with the company and all the stock was turned over to him under this contract. Crawford then organized the Chicago