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MR. MURPHY AT WORK

Temperance Apostle Addresses a Meeting at Tabernacle Church.

Several of the Men He Converted Give Their Experiences—Mayor Denny Also Talks Briefly.

Francis Murphy talked gospel temperance to a large congregation at the Tabernacle Church last night. In his inimicable style he talked fully two hours, at intervals of a few minutes apart, on the theme which he has made his life's work and upon which he has not an equal. He related personal experiences in the reformation of drunkards, and then reasoned logically from these experiences to the application to be made from them. In his peculiar way of telling and acting, he related how, when he first came to this city, a man came into the room reeling from side to side of the aisle, so drunk he could hardly stand upon his feet; how he (Murphy) started towards the man to induce him to sign the pledge; how the leaders of the movement in this city at that time advised him to let the man alone and avoid trouble, warning him that the man was a "bad one," and would probably strike him. "But he didn't strike me," said the temperance apostle. "No, indeed; he signed the pledge, and just as soon as he had put his name to the pledge he turned to me and said, 'I've got a brother here, and he's drunker'n I am.' Yes, the love of God was in his heart already, and the love of God brought the love of the brother, and he wanted his brother saved, too. That man is here to-night, and I am going to ask him to say a few words to you. Mr. Martin, get up and tell these people all about temperance."

Philip Martin, who has for five years been known as a tireless worker for the advancement of the Murphy movement in this city, arose, came upon the rostrum and briefly related his reclamation by Francis Murphy. While he was talking the Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, pastor of the church, spied Mayor Denny sitting in the congregation, and quietly walked to where the city's executive was sitting and escorted him to a seat in the pulpit. When Mr. Martin concluded, one stanza of the hymn, "Blest be the Tie that Binds," was sung, and as the song died out Mr. Murphy was again to the front of the pulpit, saying, "My friends, I thank God that this city has a chief executive who is not ashamed to sit upon a platform with temperance people and help them in their work, and I am going to ask him to say a few words."

Mayor Denny was introduced, and spoke briefly, saying that he always had and always would do all in his power to aid the cause of temperance. Then Mr. Murphy singled out persons in the audience who had signed the pledge and called on them for short talks. Messrs. Cleaveland, Taggart, Klein, James, Reynolds, Clark, Wirt, Duncan, Johnson, Gregg and others responded to his calls. Mr. Murphy then concluded with a brief but eloquent appeal for the triumph of the cause which he so ably champions. Referring to the number of complimentary things said about him during the evening, he said it was God's work and not the work of Francis Murphy. He said the women were largely responsible for the intemperance of the land, and explained that they became responsible through their sanction of wine drinking in their society. When handsome young women are willing to pass the wine cup to a young man, he said, it is indeed a courageous man who can decline it and risk the scornful laugh of the young ladies. He appealed to them to wield the power which he said they possessed to almost if not entirely annihilate the drink habit by refusing to recognize at any place or in any society the young man who drank.

"This," he said, "is the only prohibitory law which will do the good intended to be accomplished. It can be put into effect to-morrow if you will do it, and it can be enforced."

He closed with a beautiful tribute to the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln.

Dr. Rondthaler stepped quickly to the front of the pulpit and called for the secretary of the league to come forward with the pledges, and asked that any person in the room who had not already done so come forward and sign. He said he wanted the church to have the privilege of taking signatures to the pledge. A number of persons came forward and put their names on the little card and departed wearing the blue.

Mr. Murphy addressed a large meeting at Lorraine Hall in the afternoon.

Has Not Bought the Sentinel.

It was rumored Saturday that State Auditor J. O. Henderson, in conjunction with a number of Kokomo capitalists, had bought the stock of the Indianapolis Sentinel, or at least a controlling interest. Mr. Henderson expressed surprise when questioned about the rumor. He said:

"I would like to own stock in the Sentinel, but I can truthfully state that as far as I am concerned I do not own one cent's worth, nor do I have any intention of buying any. I learned a few days ago that the stock was positively not for sale, and I think that squelches the rumor for my part. If any of the men in Kokomo have any intention of bidding for the stock or for shares I should have learned of this fact, and, as I have not, I can say that I do not think any one in Kokomo has any intention of buying the paper."

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FOR HOME MARKETS

Flavius J. Van Vorhis Pleads for Them Before the Progress Club.

Europe Wants Our Food, but Takes Little of Our Manufactures—Food and Clothing.

"Food and Clothing" was the subject of a paper read before the Progress Club by Flavius J. Van Vorhis yesterday afternoon. His paper was, in part, as follows:

"Food and clothing are the foundation of civilization. The best development of animal structure and the highest animal life, the best thought and the highest attainment of intellectual capacity, the most perfect morality and the most exalted sense of right and justice depend in no small degree upon the kind, quality and quantity of food. I believe it to be a matter of first importance to any nation that it should produce food sufficient for its own people. It ought, in my opinion, to be regarded as a calamity when a nation either cannot or will not produce its own food. I have no desire to have my county imitate such a nation. On the other hand, it has been stated as a fact of history, and you will find it, on investigation, to be true, that no nation very high in the scale of civilization ever made a permanent business of producing food for other nations. I do not expect, therefore, that the United States will ever be a large exporter of food products. No nation will feel entirely safe that must rely upon other nations for its food supply."

He then read from English authorities showing that that country imported from this country more than one-half of the breadstuffs consumed by it and the apprehension with which this state of affairs was viewed by the English people. He then quoted statistics from this country showing the production of food materials and the exportations. The statistics were for the years 1886-87. He showed the aggregate production of all food products for the year to have been $3,222,000,000 and the total exportations $173,000,000, or about 5 3-10 per cent. of the total production. He then quoted more statistics of the wheat production and exportation. Continuing, he said:

"The growth of Russia, the Argentine Republic and India as wheat producers and the increase in some other countries, with the rapid extension of transportation facilities all over the world, are facts that must be taken into consideration in any effort to foretell the future of American agricultural products for exportation. Europe furnishes the demand—all the demand there is—for the world's surplus wheat. This demand does not often exceed 200,000,000 bushels, while it is often less than 160,000,000 bushels. The increase of the world's wheat-growing area is a matter of the greatest interest to us, if it be true, as often asserted, that we are compelled to compete in this world's market for the sale of our surplus wheat. The South American republics are destined by those who have given the subject most attention to be the source of the so-called markets of the world.

EXPORTING FOOD PRODUCTS.

"The value of the corn crop in 1886-87 was nearly double the wheat crop, but the exportation was only one-eighth the value of the wheat exportation. There were 2,000,000,000 bushels of corn produced, but less than 3 per cent. of this amount was exported. It took over 97 per cent. of it to supply our home markets."

Then he gave statistics on agricultural products and exports showing the percentage of food products. The agricultural products were shown to be three-fourths of the entire exports, though the manufactures were more than double the agricultural products. He said these facts were gleaned from a paper written by Secretary Carlisle. It was shown that the exportation of manufactured products was less than 2 per cent. of the total production.

Reasoning from this showing he said: "The foreign markets do not care much for the products of our shops. They have more desire for the products of our fields. They want our food products in rather small quantities to feed their labor in their shops, the products of which they want to send us. It is rather difficult to understand how the operatives of our shops are to be benefited by the operation. Wheat, of which we produce more than we or anybody else want, and cotton, of which we produce four times as much as we manufacture, and of which we manufacture much less than we require for our own consumption, and which deficiency we supply by exportation of our raw material and the importation of the products of foreign labor, furnishes more than half of all our great exports of all kinds. The relation of such facts to our economic conditions and their true significance cannot be properly understood without a study of our capabilities to produce the textiles and our ability to manufacture them into clothing and our capacity to consume them when manufactured. The principal textile fibers from which clothing is made are silk, cotton, wool and hemp (flax).

THE SILK INDUSTRY.

"The history of the silk industry in this country is a very interesting part of its economic history. The production of raw silk is very small—it is insignificant. The production of raw silk is a matter of considerable difficulty; all the work connected with it is delicate and difficult. It requires years to establish the culture, and the enterprise is very hazardous in this country. Some effort to do so is now being made in California, but the silk industry of this country is built entirely upon imported raw silk. Fifty years ago hardly a yard of silk was manufactured in this country, but now the famous looms of Lyons acknowledge our superiority. We are only fifty years old in this country in the manufacture of silk, yet in 1891 we stood second among the nations in quantity and were excelled by none in the quality of our manufactures in silk. We have beaten every nation but France, and that only excels in quantity. The silk industries of the United States occupy 524 establishments, as stated by a report made to the present Congress, or seven hundred establishments, as stated in other authority. These produced sixty million dollars' worth of goods. Just prior to 1861 Great Britain was manufacturing sixty million dollars' worth of these goods annually, and was importing annually less than $11,000,000. In 1889 she produced only $7,500,000 and imported $55,000,000. Why has the United States increased and England so steadily decreased in productive capacity in the silk industry since 1860? It is believed that under the same conditions which have existed during the last ten years we will, in the next ten years, surpass France and lead the world in quantity, as we do now in quality. The danger to our silk industries is in all probability from Japan. Japan produces its own raw silk, and wages are very low, as compared with ours. Notwithstanding this and a duty of 60 per cent. Japan was able, in 1892, to send us 1,065,679 dozen silk handkerchiefs and practically destroyed our handkerchief trade."

Mr. Van Vorhis then took up the cotton trade and quoted liberally from statistical reports showing the advance in the industry and relative production, manufacture, exports and imports, showing that while we export large quantities of cotton, we also import large quantities of the manufactured goods. He also showed that in 1892 we imported $3,217,521 worth of Egyptian cotton. This is a very fine grade of cotton, next only to the sea island cotton, the production of which is necessarily limited. The Egyptian cotton is produced by labor so poorly paid that in 1892 Providence and Boston dealers were able to sell it at prices with which the home cotton could not compete. He showed the prospective cotton production in new fields recently opened in southern Russia. In concluding on the cotton industry he said, "An examination of the reports shows that from 1866 to 1887 there was a gradual increase in the wages of cotton mill operatives and a gradual decrease in the price of the products. In 1866 one day's wages of a cotton weaver would purchase 4 8-10 yards of cotton sheeting; in 1887 one day's wages would purchase 16 8-10 yards.

THE WOOL QUESTION.

He then took up the wool question. He said:

"Wool is quite as important to the people of the United States as cotton, if not more so. The United States Secretary of Agriculture said in 1890, 'This country possesses a marvelous range of climatic conditions and comprises all possibilities except those of absolute tropical and polar areas.' It is the judgment of wool experts that American staple wools are better adapted for American clothing than any other wools grown. The American consul at Sydney, in New South Wales, reported that our own wools sent to the Melbourne exposition were admitted by the experts there to be superior to any wool grown in the colonies. It is a grave mistake to suppose that there is any variety of wool that we cannot produce. There is not a State in the United States that does not produce wool. So great is the variety of sheep and the kinds of wool that there is hardly a territory in the whole country of the size of an ordinary county that cannot be utilized in the wool culture."

He then demonstrated the possibilities in wool growing in this country, and showed that there was no necessity for the importation of a single pound of wool, and quoted statistics showing the condition of the industry in this country.

"In 1850 there were 22,000,000 sheep in this country," he continued, "and in 1884 there were 51,000,000; in the five years from that to 1889 the number decreased to 43,000,000, with an increase of wool importation from 56,000,000 to 105,000,000."

He then continued the citation of statistics showing the amount of wool consumed per capita to be larger in this than any other country. He figured that it would require about 100,000,000 sheep of all kinds to supply the wants of the country. He then showed the profits of sheep raising, considering the mutton and tallow produced with pelts and wool. He quoted census statistics to show the decrease in the use of shoddy in the manufactures of wool in this country. After the wool industry he took up the growth of flax and manufacture of linen. He showed that this country was well adapted to the culture of flax, and that a large quantity of it had been produced in later years for the seed, the raisers paying no attention to the fibre, which was the source of the larger profit, if cared for. He concluded with an argument for the home market rather than the "markets of the world" so often alluded to.

FALL OF GRAIN TRADE

The Big Elevator Business in Indianapolis Is No More.

Flour Making, However, Has Largely Increased—Unusual Increase in the Killing of Hogs.

During the last fifteen years there has been a marked increase in the quantity of flour manufactured in Indianapolis, while in the quantity of grain handled by Indianapolis houses there has been a heavy decrease. In 1880 the flouring mills of Indianapolis turned out a little over two hundred thousand barrels of flour, while in 1893 they manufactured nearly five hundred thousand barrels. Fifteen years ago the export business cut a small figure, now 60 per cent. or more of the flour produced at Indianapolis is exported, and the brands of Indianapolis mills both at home and abroad stand among the best. On the other hand, no Western city was more crippled by the interstate-commerce act than Indianapolis. Prior to its taking effect as high as 26,000,000 bushels of grain in one year were handled by Indianapolis houses, elevators and mills. Now there are not 5,000,000 bushels handled at this point. This does not cover, however, the business which Indianapolis firms control at other points.

Many of the men of means have gone into other business or located at other points, as under the interstate-commerce act rates from all points must be based on a proportionate rate from the point the grain is shipped to or on its proportion of the through rate. This falling off in business has practically crushed out the elevator interests, grain formerly handled at Indianapolis elevators now being handled at the smaller elevators along the lines of railways. Elevator A, located in West Indianapolis, is the largest now existing in this vicinity and is used chiefly for storing grain for parties awaiting better prices. The I., D. & W. elevator, which was at one time considered one of the most complete and useful elevators in the city, has, with the railroad company's passing under a financial cloud, practically gone to ruin, little business being done there. Elevator C has been converted more into a wholesale grain store than for elevator purposes. It was unfortunate for Indianapolis that elevator B burned, as it was conducted more on business principles than any elevator in the city. The question of rebuilding it is still unsettled. F. P. Rush, one of the firm, says the condition of the grain business is such that there is little encouragement to operate elevators. In the days of Indianapolis's prosperity in that direction it is estimated that over two thousand persons directly or indirectly were benefited; now the number it is said will not exceed three hundred. In fact, Indianapolis no longer stands prominent as a grain center.

Indianapolis Packers Lead.

In the three months ending Jan. 31, the first half of the winter killing season, the Indianapolis packing houses killed 223,000 hogs, an increase over the number killed for the corresponding three months of 1892 and 1893 of 60,000 hogs. While Indianapolis has killed this large number of hogs, Chicago drops behind last season 85,000; Kansas City, the next largest slaughtering point, 80,000. Cedar Rapids is the only other point where more hogs were killed this season than last, and in this case it was but a few thousand. The daily prices at the Indianapolis yards have been better than at any other point where prices are quoted. For many years Indianapolis has been looked upon as an excellent hog market, but in cattle it has not kept pace with the hog market. Last week the packers found it quite difficult to get hogs, and only killed, at the three larger killing establishments, an average of about 4,000 hogs a day. One of the larger packers states that while there have been more hogs killed this season, the holdings of hog products are not as large as at the corresponding period last year, the packers selling from week to week closer to the quantity of stock carried than usual. Since prices became lower, the movement has been more active. Just now indications point to still lower prices.

Its First Export Order.

The Hoosier Sweat Collar Company is pressed with orders and is working overtime and full-handed, employing seventy girls and thirty men. In the manufacture of these collars twenty-four of the largest-sized sewing machines are in use and twelve of smaller size. The president of the company, in speaking of its business, said it had been a novel one. Through October and November last the works were shut down, not receiving an order of any consequence. One morning, about the middle of December, they received an order for 1,400 dozen from a large Southern establishment, went to work, and, before these were made up, orders had come in to keep them busy up to the present time, and at least on to March 1. Last week the company received an order from Australia, which will be the first export order the works have ever filled.

What Young Ladies Can Do.

Just two years ago fourteen young ladies who had been employed in laundries about the city conceived the idea of establishing the Union co-operative laundry, putting together the little means they had and borrowing the necessary money to establish the plant. They now own the plant, which is valued at $4,000, clear of all incumbrances. They have a general manager, experienced in the business, to look after the outside affairs. The fourteen original stockholders are still there, and have employed other laundry girls as the business has increased. Although no large profits have been realized, the earnings above operating expenses have paid each stockholder a good weekly salary, and enabled the association to declare some small dividends, and to-day it is one of the prosperous industries of the city, with a bright outlook.

Depends on the Tariff Question.

A visit to the engine and boiler works of Chandler & Taylor shows some revival of business in the boiler shops. A full complement of men is at work, and in the machine shops about one-half the usual force. In home contracts the works are building a new engine and boiler for the works of Berry Brothers and two 125-horse-power boilers for the Indianapolis Abattoir Company. The company last week shipped a carload of engines and boilers to a Chicago manufactory and a carload to Florida, one to Colorado and another to Missouri. The company has several orders to fill for Mexico and South America. Mr. Chandler, who has been forty years in business, says he is confident that were the tariff question out of the way beneficial results would be perceptible within twenty-four hours.

Looking After Interests Abroad.

The Nordyke & Marmon Company will make an exhibit at the Antwerp (Belgium) international exposition this summer. They are confident that the first prize awarded them last June at Milan, Italy, over all competitors, at the royal exhibit of agricultural implements, will be supplemented by a creditable number of highest awards at the Antwerp exposition. The exhibit will be in charge of their European representative.

Making Wall Plaster.

The Indiana Wall Plaster Company has taken possession of its new buildings on East North street, and now has one of the largest and most complete plants of this character in the country, the plant having a capacity to turn out four hundred barrels of Diamond wall plaster a day. Everything about the establishment, from belting to machinery and building, is new.

BALDWIN'S MISTAKES

Thomas H. McKee Points Out Errors in a Recent Public Address..

The Judge's Republican Training Unfits Him for Accurate Discussion of Democratic Policies.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The Journal of Monday, Jan. 29, contained an article under the caption: "Free Trade View: D. P. Baldwin Talks Before the Progress Club on the Wilson Bill." Being a resident of Logansport with Judge Baldwin, my attention was called to this article, which purports to be a synopsis of the address delivered by the Judge on the occasion referred to. The Judge in his Democracy is very much like many of those who are now influencing the present executive of the national government, namely, Mr. Gresham, Senator Palmer, Wayne MacVeigh and others who were formerly Republicans, some of whom were not fully appreciated by their former associates and were left to tread the wine press alone.

Judge Baldwin is a good lawyer and knows how to make money and keep it, but when it comes to the discussing of a Democratic measure he has too much of the old Republican spirit left in him. I once heard him declare that the Republican party was an organized idea; that Democracy stood for tenants which are without fixed principles. They may be free-traders in the South and high protectionists in the North. They may be free-silver men in Missouri and for monometallism in New England. They may declare that to the victor belongs the spoils in Kentucky, but in New York civil-service reform is the only virtue. The Judge has not been in training long enough to exactly know how to mix according to Democratic methods. His handling of the tariff lacks the Democratic ingenuity usually shown. Let us place in contrast what the Judge says of the Wilson bill with what the Democrats say in their platform, in order to determine its conservative character. Judge Baldwin's statement is this:

"The Wilson bill is an honest effort to equalize our burdens * * * leaving our manufacturers 42 per cent. average duties, * * * which is a higher tariff than we had at any time during the war. The wonder is that the Wilson bill is so conservative."

The Democratic platform says:

"We denounce the Republican policy of protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government."

If the Democratic platform means anything it is that the party is pledged to repeal this statute of fraud which is unconstitutional. If it be a conservative measure, how can a Democratic 42 per cent. tax bill be any better than a Republican one, in the face of such a declaration as that contained in the language quoted from the Democratic platform of 1892? Judge Baldwin concedes it to be a higher rate of protection than was known to exist in war times. Certainly the Democratic party is not to be commended for re-enacting war legislation in time of peace, and that in the face of a platform which would prohibit any protection.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

But, again, I desire to ask the Judge where he received his information. Forty-two per cent. is not the rate of duty provided in the Wilson bill. In the official records, which were submitted to the House of Representatives Jan. 1, 1894, on page 174, the summary shows that an average rate in the proposed Wilson bill is 30.66 per cent. Experts in the Treasury Bureau here say that this is subject to a reduction of 12 per cent. under proposed conditions, principally the result of an ad valorem rate, which would bring it to 18 per cent. I only cite this fact to show that Judge Baldwin reasons and talks without authority on this phase of the question, as he reasons and talks upon all other phases of the tariff issue, without being informed. His statement that the McKinley bill is a detriment not only to our farmers but to our manufacturers is of the same kind of information. He does not reason from analogy or from observation, but like a Democratic demagogue. I would like the Judge to tell his friends how the McKinley bill is a detriment to the farmers and manufacturers. His citation of figures showing national wealth is a great failure. Does he question the absolute figures of wealth of our country at large? Does he make light of the statements made by the best authorities in the country as to what our wealth is? What does he mean by the "changes swung and eighty billions in 1890?" Every schoolboy who has reached our grammar schools throughout the United States is informed sufficiently to know that we are the richest nation on the face of the earth, not only in accumulated wealth but in diversified wealth. Since the war we have doubled our wealth at least four times. It is no doubt now sixty-five billions. This steady growth is the product of our increasing farming area until its products reach annually about four billions. Our manufactures have steadily advanced, with about eight billions annually added as accumulated wealth. Our tonnage was greater than the five greatest nations of Europe in any one year in the last five. Pennsylvania alone exceeds that of Great Britain, and yet Judge Baldwin would say that we have no great accumulated wealth or increase in development.

We have two billion seven hundred million in the hands of sixty-one reputed millionaires. Only four of them have made their money in protected enterprises. Railroads, lands, real estate, banking, a few merchants and a few owners of patented articles, make up the fifty-seven accumulated fortunes.

Again, he says, "'Behold,' crieth the hilarious high tariff advocate, 'what protection has wrought.' But when put to the test, our hothouse, artificial, stimulated industries, which have cost our American people billions upon billions of dollars, ignominiously failed and are still failing to meet an ordinary commercial crisis." I am surprised that the Judge concedes even the crisis, but he modifies it by the word "ordinary." Let us see. Is he correct in his statement as to the ordinary crisis? R. G. Dun & Co. and Bradstreet's business directories are recognized authorities throughout the United States. According to Dun's annual review for the year 1893 the loss in textile fabrics alone was forty millions as against 1892. In iron and steel the aggregate loss was almost equal to that of textile fabrics. On three classes of goods Dun reports the aggregate loss of sales in the last half of the year 1892 to be ninety millions, and a total loss to business for the nine months of 1893, covering the administration of Grover Cleveland, at nine billions, and yet the Judge says it is only an ordinary crisis.

HOW IT WORKS.

Then, he says that the high tariff advocates have ignominiously failed, and are still failing, to meet this ordinary crisis. Let us see how it works. I believe Judge Baldwin knows something of banking, perhaps owns some bank stocks. When the silver agitation occurred in the early spring of 1893, or at least when President Cleveland convened Congress and published his famous message that silver must be demonetized, did the Judge, as a banker, attempt the loaning of money and the continuing of business as he had always done? In other words, if the Legislature of Indiana were in session with a measure pending before it fixing the rate of interest upon all loans in the State of Indiana at 1 per cent. and making a penalty for any higher rate, during the pendency of such bill would Judge Baldwin continue to loan money as he usually does? I leave him to answer this question. I believe he would withhold his loans and hoard his money until such time as the pending measure before the Legislature was finally settled. If defeated and the old law remained in force, the Judge would proceed to business as usual, but if the new law should pass and become operative, the Judge would be among the number who would be found unable to do business under the new order of things.

This is about the situation with the great industrial interests of the United States when Congress convened and the Wilson bill was foreshadowed as early as April, 1893. Manufacturers, importers, in fact buyers of all classes, felt that values must change by the operation of any new schedule fixing tariff taxes; therefore, the mill must stop for the new schedule. The merchant would not buy more than he could sell in the season; hence, all business awaits the termination of tariff tinkering by those who are not only reputed to be but known to be in favor of striking down all protection. The Judge would discredit, as a hilarious class, solid business men of the country who would manage their industrial interests upon the same principle as he manages his banks.

Believing Judge Baldwin to be honest, although misguided, I would like to have him tell the people of Indiana how the rich people of the State are to be called upon to help pay the running expenses of the national government, while the common people are not to contribute to its support. He is certainly too much of a constitutional lawyer to be willing to stand recorded among the able jurists of his State as advocating an income tax. If enacted it would not stand, judged by past interpretation of the Supreme Court. The great trouble is that Judge Baldwin and his Democratic allies find themselves confronted with a condition which they little expected. President Cleveland's message of 1887 was based on an estimated surplus in June, 1888, of $100,000,000. The Democratic convention held in Chicago in 1892 did not contemplate a deficit of more than $80,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. Their mistakes are now apparent. There are better ways out of their difficulties than the ways of destruction, over which Democracy trod for seventy years, until Republicanism was born to lead them out of their financial difficulties, even though at the enormous cost of a great civil war.

Let the people resolve to turn from power those who have proven themselves incapable of managing great national affairs and restore the government once more to the American idea that it costs a foreign competitor something to compete in the great markets of blessed opportunity, the United States.

THOMAS H. McKEE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.

AN ANNIVERSARY DAY

Y. P. S. C. E. Celebrate the Founding of the Prosperous Society.

State and District Conventions—Rev. J. W. Riddle, of Pittsburg, Occupies First Baptist Church Pulpit.

Special services were held in all of the churches, last night, to commemorate the thirteenth anniversary of the organization of the Y. P. S. C. E. The services at the Seventh Presbyterian, Meridian-street M. E., Central-avenue M. E., Broadway M. E. and Tabernacle churches had programmes. Indianapolis and the suburbs now have forty societies, with a membership of over two thousand. In the State there are 1,185 societies, in addition to which there are 261 junior socities. The great growth of the society was a favorite theme at the meetings last night, and it was described as phenomenal. Since its organization, thirteen years ago, there have been formed 28,741 local societies, with a total membership of 1,724,460. The growth in all denominations is very encouraging, the Presbyterian churches leading in number, lacking but five of having six thousand societies. The organization of societies in foreign lands is such that in a few years the remarkable growth in this country is expected to be surpassed. Societies are being organized in Japan, China, India and in some of the South sea islands. There is but one country that does not welcome the society, and that is Turkey. The Mohammedans are very much opposed to anything suggestive of the Christian religion.

On Feb. 2, 1881, recent converts to a church in Portland, Me., met at the pastor's residence in a body. After an hour of social intercourse the pastor presented a constitution which had been previously drawn up by him. It was read and adopted and became the law of the "Williston Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor." The great number of societies in the world have grown from that one society, and they have shown their gratitude by electing the minister, F. E. Clark, who framed the constitution for the few converts, as their president.

The president of the local union of societies is Woodburn Masson, and Miss Alice Taylor is the secretary. The yearly State convention will be held in Indianapolis sometime in next November. The chief interest of the local members is centering in the district convention to be held in Danville on March 24 and 25. A lecture is to be given by S. L. Mershen, a missionary of the societies, on the night of the 25th at Tomlinson Hall. On the next evening there will be a mass meeting of the local societies at Tabernacle Church. President F. E. Clark, of Boston, will lecture in the city soon.

PITTSBURG MINISTER'S SERMON.

Rev. J. W. Riddle Preaches at the First Baptist Church.

In the absence of the regular pastor the pulpit of the First Baptist Church was yesterday occupied by the Rev. J. W. Riddle, of Pittsburg, Pa. Rev. Riddle will continue his work here throughout the week, closing his labors on next Sunday. Yesterday morning he talked upon the topic, "Hungering for Righteousness." The text, "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled," formed the basis of the minister's discourse. He pointed out the words as a comfort and encouragement for a hungry man. Scattered throughout our country to-day are a great many hungry people—people hungry for bread—to whom a promise that they should be satisfied and have all they want would bring great comfort and gladness. It is not, however, to people of this sort the passage refers; it is the people who hunger for that which nourishes and builds up the soul, which strengthens and rounds out the character—that which renders the person winsome to the eye of heaven.

"By the term righteousness," said the minister, "is meant righteousness in the broad sense—the sense not of rightness, but of uprightness; the sense of personal holiness, moral and spiritual integrity; the hungering and thirsting spoken of, therefore, is a longing and striving for true goodness, for perfect manhood and for all that is noble and Christ-like in character. If a person is conscious of not being what he ought to be, morally or religiously, and has an earnest desire for higher and richer attainment, this is a hungering and thirsting after righteousness. If he has a certain besetting sin which is proving a hindrance to his peace, or a multitude of other besetting sins or defects of character that might be mentioned, and is earnestly yearning and striving to have it subdued, such is genuine hungering and thirsting after righteousness."

The minister insisted that righteousness or personal holiness is a complex thing. It is spiritual health or wholeness of the soul which is maintained by observance of the proper laws, the same as in physical health. Healthy spiritual activity is required as well as healthy physical activity. Spiritual food is to the spiritual health what the physical food is to physical health. A craving for spiritual food will be rewarded with grace. The word of God, first of all, is the Christian's manna. God's word will be the meat and drink. A man who thus hungers and thirsts can be singled out in a congregation by the eagerness with which he listens. Some of the hearers may look listless or sleepy, but not he. He is all attention. If there is anything good in a sermon he will get it. Hunger, you know, is a good cook. Then there is that matter of heavenly communion or prayer. It is as impossible for a Christian to live without prayer as it is for a plant or an animal to live in an exhausted receiver. Exercise is necessary to the healthful development of the spiritual functions.

"In proportion, too, as we give ourselves earnestly and cheerfully to the work which the Lord has provided for us," said the minister, "do we find ourselves reveling in spiritual health and prosperity. Dead men do not hunger or thirst. Spiritual hunger and thirst is a sign of life. A vigorous appetite is not only a sign of life, it is also a sign of health. Those who are sick do not hunger. If we have the divine life in us it will show itself in this way. We will crave the word of God, which is His gift as food to the soul; we will crave communion with Him in prayer, from which the soul receives its health-giving ozone. The closing thought is that they who hunger and thirst after righteousness shall be satisfied. God does not plant religious desires and instinct in His children to mock them. They shall be satisfied here. A man in this life may not be able to secure all good things of a worldly nature, which his heart may be set upon. In God's presence there is fullness of joy; at His right hand there are pleasures forevermore."

Roberts Park Song Service.

The song service at Roberts Park M. E. Church last night was attended by over 1,200 people. About two hundred were turned away. Fine music was rendered by the choir, assisted by other talent of the city.

The Pyramid Pile Cure

Is a new discovery for the prompt, permanent cure of piles in every form. Every druggist has it.

Flanner & Buchanan

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commodious quarters. Perfect privacy and convenience assured. Chapel and Morgue in charge of lady attendant.

172 North Illinois Street.

DIED.

HEIMS—Saturday, Feb. 3, Simon Heims, aged seventy-one years. Funeral from residence, 302 East Market street, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MYSTIC TIE LODGE, NO. 298, F. AND A. M.—Special meeting in Masonic Temple, at 7:30 o'clock this evening, for work in the second degree. Visiting brethren will be cordially welcome.
WILBUR F. BROWDER, W. M.
WILLIS D. ENGLE, Secretary.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Salesmen or agents. Good pay selling pants to order, $3; suits, $15. HUNTER TAILORING CO., Cincinnati O.

WANTED—First-class man to take State Agency. Must be intelligent and active; pleasant work, good wages. NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED HELP—You may have your choice of over 100 styles of sample vehicles at less than cost. We must have room for new '94 designs. ROOTS & CO., 133 South Meridian street.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A good pattern maker for machinery work. Address, THE BELL-ARMISTEAD MNFG. CO, Vincennes, Ind.

WANTED—Energetic man to manage branch office. Position permanent. Salary, $1,200 and commissions. Must furnish $600 to assist in carrying stock. Address MANUFACTURERS, Box 339, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Whisky salesman, by a leading wholesale house of Louisville, Ky.; wish a first-class salesman who has an established trade in Indiana and Illinois. State amount sales, etc. Good reference required. Address F., 127 Third street, Louisville, Ky.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION—You may have your choice of over 100 styles of sample vehicles at less than cost. We must have room for new '94 designs. ROOTS & CO., 133 South Meridian street.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Real estate (brick block of three rooms and ground suitable for platting), all or part in exchange for stock of dry goods. Lock box 176, Bryan, O.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—You may have your choice of over 100 styles of sample vehicles at less than cost. We must have room for new '94 designs. ROOTS & CO., 133 South Meridian street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—You may have your choice of over 100 styles of sample vehicles at less than cost. We must have room for new '94 designs. ROOTS & CO., 133 South Meridian street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Old hats and rubber repaired by WM. DEPUY, 47 Massachusetts avenue.

ANNOUNCEMENT—For commissioner of the First district, George W. Askren, of Warren township. Subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

ANNOUNCEMENT—You may have your choice of over 100 styles of sample vehicles at less than cost. We must have room for new '94 designs. ROOTS & CO., 133 South Meridian street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An interest in hardware business in city; fine location. Good chance for an experienced man. Address, HARDWARE, Journal.

FOR SALE—Four-horse-power Otto gas engine, in good order, and will be sold reasonable if sold soon. Address, DE VOL & JEFFERS, Shelbyville, Ind.

FOR SALE—Sawdust. Clean, dry sawdust in quantities to suit purchaser. Excelsior Brick and Lime Company, 91 Fulton street. M. M. REYNOLDS, Manager.

FOR SALE—A first-class livery and boarding stable, doing good business. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address, LIVERY, per General Delivery, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—You may have your choice of over 100 styles of sample vehicles at less than cost. We must have room for new '94 designs. ROOTS & CO., 133 South Meridian street.

FOR SALE—A big opening for the right man. The established practice of a noted specialist doing a large business in Cleveland; also office furniture and equipments. Business will bear investigation; overwork and failing health the reason for selling; would take a partner. Address, Room 4, 452 Pearl street, Cleveland, O.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS—Money on mortgages. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market street.

LOANS—Money to loan. CLIFFORD ARRICK, Room 32, Journal Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—6 per cent. HORACE M'KAY, Room 11, Talbott & New's Block.

LOANS—Money on watches, diamonds, jewelry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OFFICE, 57 West Washington street.

LOANS—Sums of $100 to $100,000. City property and farms. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market street.

FINANCIAL—Money to loan on first mortgage. Favorable terms. JNO. S. SPANN & CO., 86 East Market.

FINANCIAL—You may have your choice of over 100 styles of sample vehicles at less than cost. We must have room for new '94 designs. ROOTS & CO., 133 South Meridian 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.

AMUSEMENTS.

The theaters will offer a varied line of attractions this week. At the Grand Opera House to-night, and all week, a specialty company of twenty-six people, and reported to be an excellent vaudeville organization, will present a long programme of features for which much merit is claimed. Albini, known as the king of cards, a slight of hand performer of good ability, is at the head of the company, and is surrounded by such people as the McCoy sisters, last season with "A Trip to Chinatown;" the Gloss brothers, De Camo, Nellie McGuire, McVoy and Doyle, Thorne and Carlton and others, together with the troupe of Turks who were with the Buffalo Bill Wild West show at Chicago. The company will give a rehearsal at the Grand to-day, and all features that might offend will be cut out. The prices will be 15, 25, 50 and 75 cents.

There will be no attraction at English's until Thursday night, when the Liliputians will begin their annual engagement with their new play, "A Trip to Mars," which will be produced with elaborate spectacular effects, dazzling costumes and many striking novelties. The sale of seats will begin this morning, with prices ranging from 25 cents to $1.

The Park will offer two shows. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wayne will offer a half week's engagement this afternoon in "The Black Flag," and will be followed Thursday by "The Diamond Breaker," with Etelka Wordell in the leading role. The Waynes have played several engagements at the Park, and have always given good performances, while the "Diamond Breaker" was recently at English's and was