THE DAILY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1894.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—1420 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Telephone Calls.

Business Office.....238 | Editorial Rooms.....242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month	$ .70
Daily only, three months	2.00
Daily only, one year	8.00
Daily, including Sunday, one year	10.00
Sunday only, one year	2.00

WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS.

Daily, per week, by carrier	15 cts
Sunday, single copy	5 cts
Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier	20 cts

WEEKLY.

Per Year	$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de Capucines.

NEW YORK—Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt House.

Coxey in jail will make a much better Populist issue than Coxey at large.

As the days pass the Democratic tangle over the tariff becomes more and more a snarl in more senses than one.

An exchange notes the silence of Senator Turpie, which indicates that he knows what is best for his reputation.

Mr. Croker, the Tammany boss, says he needs a rest. The country would be willing to give the whole Tammany outfit a furlough of indefinite duration.

Woman suffrage will be a pressing issue in the New York constitutional convention which has just met in Albany. The ladies on both sides have headquarters in Albany for the campaign.

Agnosticism has not conquered faith yet. The unreconstructed Charleston News and Courier announces its belief that the Democracy as represented in Congress is trying to reform the tariff.

It is said that manufacturers all over Indiana are sending appeals to Senator Voorhees by telegraph to stand by their interests, which will add a few dollars to the receipts of the telegraph companies and nothing more.

Reports from Louisiana are to the effect that Chairman Wilson, who is now in that State, has pledged himself to do all that he can for the sugar interest. Has the chairman, also, ceased to be an advocate of a purely revenue tariff?

The sincerity of Democratic tariff reform appears in the fact that of the 403 amendments to the tariff bill last reported 328 provide for increased rates of duty, ranging from 10 to 300 per cent., and only six for reductions of duty.

When President Cleveland appoints to office a man who once called him the "giant reformer of the age," and the appointment is rejected by the Senate, the giant reformer must feel that his celebrated personal comfort is being sadly interfered with.

Senator Palmer excuses himself for supporting the Gorman tariff bill on the ground that a half a loaf is better than none. The raising of the duty on refined sugar from ½ to over 2 cents a pound is a "half loaf" performance that the masses will not appreciate.

The decision of the Hon. Daniel Waugh, of this State, to retire from Congress at the end of his present term will cause regret beyond the limits of the district which he represents. Judge Waugh is an intelligent and conscientious legislator, and his short career in Congress has been one of growing usefulness.

If Senator Turpie were a gentleman he would rise to a personal explanation and retract every word of his vehement denial of Senator Aldrich's assertion that over three hundred amendments to the tariff bill were in course of preparation. The number of amendments submitted exceeds four hundred.

The first response of Canada to the free-lumber provisions of the Wilson bill is a proposition to revive the old export duty on Canadian logs which it was forced to repeal by the Harrison administration. An export duty on logs in Canada would stop their export so long as there should be no duty on logs in this country.

A Kentucky editor, who is advocating the re-election of Colonel Breckinridge, says: "The people of the old Ashland district are going to send the Colonel back to Congress, not as a vindication or as a sign of approval of his conduct, but to rebuke the clergy for interfering in political affairs." The average Kentucky Democrat is an extreme stickler for keeping religion out of politics. Colonel Breckinridge's religion was of this kind.

When the residents of cities learned that the McHugh act had extended the terms of all existing city governments one year they came to the conculsion that no greater infamy could be put into one law. They now find their mistake. The people who turned out, on the first Tuesday of May, the Democrats whose rule had been extended a year by Chapter 53 of the laws of 1893, expecting that a change would take place then, now discover that all the officers whose terms had already been extended are further extended to September, 1894. Under the provisions of this act, the elective officers chosen May 1 will not enter upon the discharge of their duties until the first Monday in September. But the tricky statesman from Tippecanoe seems to have tricked himself, as do those who set traps to catch the "coon comin' and gwine." McHugh seems not to have foreseen the Democratic burial of May 1, 1894, and consequently inserted a proviso to the effect that "all those officers who are appointed by the Common Council shall be subject to removal at its pleasure." All the officers chosen by the Councils can be changed, and doubtless will be changed by the Republican Councils, as they have been in Terre Haute and Shelbyville. These infamies are first chargeable to McHugh, but the McHugh Legislature of 1893 is responsible so far as it had intelligence to understand what it was doing. Indiana needs a Legislature to correct the abuses with which the last three or four bodies have defiled the laws of the State.

A SYSTEM OF LEGALIZED ROBBERY.

Attorney-general Smith is not a valuable public servant and is as far as possible removed from a political reformer, yet in one respect he is rendering a good public service. By his rapacity and greed he is doing more than any dozen other men in the State to bring additional odium on the fee system. General Grant once said in substance that the way to bring about the repeal of a bad law was to vigorously enforce it. Possibly Attorney-general Smith hopes by his vigorous pursuit of fees to bring about a repeal of the system, but those who know him will be more apt to conclude that he is simply making hay while the sun shines and trying to feather his nest while the plucking season lasts. How well he is succeeding is shown by the fact that his official income last year exceeded $20,000, of which $5,000 was his legal salary and the rest fees drawn out of the pockets of the people. For a lawyer who never earned $3,000 a year before he became Attorney-general this is doing pretty well. But Mr. Smith has not got enough yet. His pockets are deep and his greed knows no bounds. Like the daughter of the horse leech, he cries, "Give, give." This is his last year in office, and he evidently hopes to make it his best. From all parts of the State come accounts of the rapacious demands of his deputies and agents, and while they are working the out counties Smith himself is attending to the home business. On Monday he filed eight suits in the Marion Circuit Court against three express companies, two palace car companies, two telegraph companies and one telephone company doing business in this city. These suits are ostensibly to collect taxes alleged to be due the State from these corporations, but really they are to make fees for the Attorney-general. There is no present necessity for the suits. The question of the liability of the corporations under the tax law of 1891 is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, and if the case goes against them they will doubtless pay their taxes without suit. But this would not suit the Attorney-general. He wants his pound of flesh in the shape of fees, and hence he goes into court and asks for the appointment of a receiver for every one of the eight corporations. He has but a few months more of office, and no time to lose. If there is such a thing as legal blackmailing these suits come under that head.

The Attorney-general's office has become a State scandal and nuisance. Instead of being the home of law and fountain of justice it has become a sort of legal robber's roost. A high administrative office has been turned into a den of cormorants. The odious fee system which the people of the State have been trying for years to smash finds its safest refuge and its boldest exponent under the dome of the Capitol. These suits against corporations are only a feature of the general system. In other proceedings the fees that go to line the Attorney-general's pockets come out of the hard earnings of the tax-burdened people. The public school fund is robbed. Every taxpayer in the State is held up. Trust funds are squeezed, estates are plundered, and the dead as well as the living are made to contribute their quota in order that the five-thousand-dollar salary of the Attorney-general may be swollen to $25,000 or $30,000 by fees. The whole system is an outrage on the people and a disgrace to the State, and should and must be reformed.

SORROWS OF THE LITTLE ONES.

It is the custom of men and women who have forgotten the experience of their youth to speak of childhood as a happy period, and of the sorrows and troubles of children as trifling—of no importance in themselves and bearing but lightly on the childish hearts. They ought to have better memories than this. If they had they would be better able to sympathize with the little ones in their trials and tribulations. They would remember that their own youthful griefs were sometimes bitter, indeed, and hard to endure. In some respects they were even more acute than after sufferings, for the latter, intense though they might be, were sure to be modified to a greater or less degree by reason and experience, which counsel patience and teach resignation. The children have nothing whereby to measure the woes which darken their skies and seem to them to end all the world's delights. If they realized how soon hope would spring in their breasts and sorrow pass away their hearts would not be so heavy, but the happy juvenile faculty of forgetfulness is only appreciated by the old. It is this transient nature of childish grief which makes the grief itself seem light to those looking back at it, but to the sufferers themselves it is not so. Proofs of its intensity are frequent enough. Here, for instance, is a little Philadelphia girl of twelve years who drowned herself in the river because her mother had petulantly accused her of being a thief, the child having spent for her own use a single penny of some change intrusted to her. The charge was a terrible one to the girl; she brooded over it for an hour, and no doubt felt that she could never hold up her head again for shame. Earth seemed to hold no compensation for such misery, and so she deliberately ended her little life. Who can say that her suffering was not as intense as that felt by older travelers along life's thorny way? There was no proper relation between the cause of her act and the deed itself, but in that respect she was not different from those who commit suicide for other reasons. She did not know what death meant, but who does? She was simply a human being overwhelmed with woe and humiliation, and groping in the dark for help, and her case should teach a closer insight and a greater care in dealing with sensitive children like her.

THE CONFESSION OF THE ENEMY.

Three hundred and twenty-eight of four hundred amendments proposed to the tariff bill by the Democrats of the finance committee provide for new duties or increase those already in the bill. The Wilson bill passed by the House was distinctly a measure to kill Northern industries and promote the transfer of a large part of our manufacturing to Europe. When it came to the Senate another ex-confederate sub-committee, working on the same plan, gave protection to certain Southern industries, coal, iron ore and raw sugar, and to certain Democratic trusts, notably the Whisky and Sugar Trusts, but amended the House bill to an extent that the author cannot claim it as his. And now, ostensibly, the same Senate committee has discovered about four hundred mistakes in its own work, as the presentation of the Gorman amendments shows. In the Wilson bill certain Southern industries, like rice, were protected; in the Voorhees bill more Southern interests and the Democratic trusts were further protected, and now in the Gorman bill the duties of most of the schedules have been advanced and changed from ad valorem to specific and compound duties. Duties are placed upon nearly all articles bearing duties in the McKinley law except wool. As a rule the duties are not so high, but some are higher. Why has this been done? Because the Democrats in the Senate cannot pass a strictly revenue tariff bill. It is because every Democratic Senator is a protectionist when it comes to the special industries of his own State, with the exception of Voorhees, Turpie, and Palmer of Illinois. Louisiana Democratic Senators will not vote for a bill which does not protect raw sugars. The Virginia and West Virginia Senators were not appeased until coal and iron ore were protected. Hill, Murphy and Smith have stood out for protective duties on the varied industries of their States and, consequently, all the duties on the products of those industries have been advanced—not for revenue, but for protection. The most conspicuous duty for protection is that upon sugars, and the most conspicuous increases are the duties on refined sugar. But the point the Journal would emphasize is that the Democrats in Congress, even the makers of the Wilson bill, have confessed the utter impracticability of passing a tariff bill which shall be wholly upon a revenue basis. Each successive bill is evidence that Democratic managers are coming to realize more and more that free trade in this country is a barren ideality, suited only for campaign purposes when the country is prospering under protection.

A CASE OF FACETIOUSNESS.

The Sentinel has facetiously undertaken to make it appear that whatever rights the colored people of Indiana have is the result of the devotion of Democratic legislators to that race. The term facetiously is used because it is not possible that the Sentinel expects that any person having the least claim to information will take it seriously. The Sentinel must know that every Democrat in Congress from Indiana who voted at all voted against the proposition to abolish slavery, in a half dozen successive votes, preventing its submission to the States until Jan. 6, 1865, and that in February, 1865, every Democrat in the Indiana Legislature voted against the amendment abolishing slavery. The Sentinel must know that every Democrat in Congress from Indiana, in June, 1866, voted against the proposition to make all persons equal before the law, known as the fourteenth amendment, and that every Democrat in the Indiana Legislature, in January, 1867, voted against making the amendment a part of the Constitution. If the Sentinel does not, every man conversant with the history of that period knows that every Indiana Democrat in Congress voted against the fifteenth amendment, declaring that the right of citizens to vote "shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race or color." Those who will take the trouble to consult the journals of the Indiana Legislature for 1869 will find that every Democratic Senator who was present when the roll was called upon the ratification of this amendment refused to vote, hoping to prevent ratification, and that every Democrat in the House, except two, resigned the day before the vote was taken in order to destroy a constitutional quorum. It is a matter of record that every Indiana Democrat in Congress voted against the civil rights bill, designed to carry out the spirit of the fourteenth amendment. Not satisfied with such action, the Indiana Democratic convention of 1870 denounced the action of the Legislature and protested against Indiana being counted for the fifteenth amendment. During the war every Indiana Democrat in Congress voted against the bill to permit colored men to carry the mails, to ride on street cars in the District of Columbia and to repeal the fugitive slave law. Indeed, during the entire period that these amendments, designed to insure the abolition of slavery, the conferring of civil rights and suffrage upon the colored man, were pending, the Indiana Democrats in Congress and the Legislature were their most persistent foes.

If the Sentinel continues to nourish its facetiousness it will be telling next week that Abraham Lincoln was a Democrat and was supporting the Voorhees Democracy in Indiana.

In the hundreds of changes proposed to be made in the Wilson bill there is no attempt to save the reciprocity treaties under which our foreign trade has largely increased. With the island of Cuba alone our trade in agricultural implements has increased from $74,000 to $130,000; in passenger and freight cars, from $127,000 to $271,000; in India rubber goods, from $27,000 to $42,000; in machinery, from $965,000 to $2,792,000; in cut nails, from $48,000 to $107,000; in steel bars, from $20,000 to $327,000; in tools, from $115,000 to $243,000; in engines, from $10,000 to $130,00; in wire, from $118,000 to $321,000; in boots and shoes, from $74,000 to $114,000; in other articles, from $9,472,000 to $18,845,000. These figures represent the growth of trade with Cuba from 1889, the year before the McKinley bill was passed, to 1893, when it was in full operation and before the Cleveland panic had set in. The Democratic plan of tariff reform makes no provision for saving this growing trade.

The board of managers of the Union League Club of Chicago, which has once postponed action on the question of dropping Colonel Breckinridge's name from the list of its honorary members, will meet in a few days to take final action in the matter. There ought not to be any hesitation in regard to the proper course to pursue. If Colonel Breckinridge is fit to remain an honorary member of such an organization he is fit to be re-elected to Congress and restored to his former place in society as well as in politics. There are only thirteen honorary members of the club, and the list includes ex-President Harrison, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Harlan, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Vice President Morton, Governor McKinley and other prominent men. They have a right to expect that the list will be purged by dropping the Kentucky Congressman.

The School Board was quite right in refusing to accede to the proposition to dismiss the schools on the two afternoons of the May festival. It would, no doubt, be an admirable thing for the thirteen thousand pupils to have the opportunity of hearing the high-class music that will be rendered there, but there is reason to believe that but a small proportion would attend the concerts if given the time. In any case, other things are to be considered, and Mr. Frenzel, president of the board, states them well when he says that requests to close the schools are frequent during the year, and that if all were granted the aggregate school year would be greatly shortened, an injury be done the children and the integrity and discipline of the system be weakened. Teachers know that this is true, and particularly so at this season, when the children are restless and looking forward to the long vacation. The majority of the teachers, as well as the parents, are probably well satisfied with the decision of the board.

The evening paper which declared that it was too virtuous to print the reports of the Breckinridge trial contained yesterday the details of a case of infanticide so vile and revolting that the manager of a professedly sensational sheet would hardly have ventured to shock his readers with them. Nothing so indecent and so unnecessarily specific as to nasty incident has appeared in the local press since the publication of the particulars of a similar case by the same paper last year. When a man makes loud professions of virtue he should not be trusted too far. When a newspaper does so it will not bear reading too closely by people who object to a needless flood of uncleanness. After reading the story alluded to will it be in order for the W. C. T. U. and the Christian Endeavorers to meet and issue another certificate of character to the paper in question?

Cincinnati papers announce the death of Mr. George K. Duckworth, a prominent business man of that city and founder of the political club that bears his name. He began life a poor boy and left a large fortune.

The name and title of one of Colonel Breckinridge's competitors in his race for Congress seems to have a direct relation to the verdict of the Washington jury. It is Colonel Settle.

Haughvillians want to change the name of their town from Haughville to Haughton. This is all right, provided the more aristocratic termination does not make them haughty.

It is very lucky for Colonel Breckinridge that he has a head of white hair. A bald-headed man in his position would have been laughed off the stand, oratory or no oratory.

There is a strong suspicion that one citizen who attempted suicide Tuesday did so because an esteemed contemporary accused him of saying, "I will suicide."

Why shouldn't Mrs. Lease go to Congress if she choose? She will not be the least intellectual man there by any manner of means.

A big ice trust has been formed in New York city, with the avowed purpose of freezing out competition.

Daily Reader, North Manchester: Feb. 2, 1884.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Putting Him at Ease.

Mudge—Er—Miss Laura, I hope I am not talking too much about myself.

Miss Laura—Oh, no. You have to be talked about by somebody, of course.

Class Songs.

She—I suppose you sing the classical song, "Saw My Leg Off," of course.

He—No, indeed. It's the medical department that sings in that way. I am in the law school. We sing it "Pull My Leg Off."

Made Him Uneasy.

Professor Stone—To the geologist a thousand years or so are not counted as any time at all.

Man in the Audience—Great Scott! And to think I made a temporary loan of $10 to a man who holds such views!

Hoodooed.

Weary Watkins—I knowed this Coxey business would fizzle out.

Hungry Higgins—I don't see how you knowed so much more than anybody else.

Weary Watkins—W'y, the name of it was enough to hoodoo it. Wot could you expect of anything called a "movement?" W'y didn't they call it the Coxey "rest?"

THE LATEST TARIFF BILL.

It is a weak, poor, spineless thing that the Senate compromisers would offer the House in place of the virile, robust Wilson bill at the forthcoming conference. The House Democrats should stand out for the original measure.—Chicago Times (Dem.)

It is very clear that "fixing" the tariff in the Senate in order to secure votes which party fidelity and personal honor should have already made entirely certain may prove to be a quite different process from enacting the measure.—New York Times (Dem.)

The defeat of this measure, which is the result of a coalition between plutocrats and communists, is a consummation devoutly to be wished. Only by its defeat can this Congress be brought to its senses, and a Democratic tariff bill be framed and carried through.—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

It is a compromise between the idiocies of Wilsonism and Wellsism and the trickeries of back-stair legislation. It will not bear debate; if passed it will be passed under gag rule, and if thus passed will increase the lack of confidence in commercial conditions. It is a measure wholly devoid of stability.—Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.)

Its passage will not bring back good times and the era of high wages. Employment will not be as plentiful as it was, and strikes and lockouts will still continue. The competition of cheap foreign goods will be much more severe than it is under the present law, and sharper competition makes lower wages.—Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

The Senate has been twirling its thumbs for months, while a half-dozen of its members were fixing bounties for pet interests. The last edition of the bill looks as if the half-dozen had fixed their bounties. This is government without party—the mugwump mode. It is a fraud, and it should be suppressed.—St. Louis Republic (Dem.)

The McKinley Democrats in the Senate in the last revision of the tariff bill played havoc with many reforms in the Wilson bill as it passed the House. But there is no use worrying over them, as the great desire of the people is for prompt action, and any bill that has been proposed is to be preferred to the McKinley law.—Pittsburg Post (Dem.)

The result is weary months wasted to the business world and to the party, and, after it all, instead of a bill redeeming the pledges they were commissioned to redeem, a mongrel piebald of patches and pusillanimity, a grotesque hodgepodge of pretense and pettifogging, a nondescript abortion of incompetency, selfishness, cowardice and treachery.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

The changes are so numerous and clearly not in the direction of influences hitherto prevailing in Democratic ranks that the acceptance of the same by the Senators of that side is an open question. Especially the Louisiana Senators, who had given in their adherence last week, are now said to be kicking. They would like to have the sugar bounty retained.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph (Rep.)

The Democratic partisans in Congress, having been whipped out of their attempt to pass a Democratic tariff bill, will hide their surrender to trusts and blackmailers as far as they can by pretending to consider the pending measure "better than the McKinley bill, at all events." Those who have sense know that it is not—that duties which are just high enough not to protect are more burdensome and less beneficial than protective duties.—New York Tribune (Rep.)

It is a wretched makeshift, intended to propitiate and secure the support of the odious trusts and combinations, with sugar and whisky in the lead, which have been exercising such sinister influence at the national capital ever since the present Congress assembled. Let no Republican Senator be deceived. Let no one be cajoled. Let no one be induced to withdraw his opposition to Democratic tariff legislation.—Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.)

THE INDIANA PRESS.

The "industrial" armies are not marching toward any place where they expect work.—Columbus Republican.

The South knows it is now in the saddle and is riding the Democratic party with big spurs.—Richmond Palladium.

The Coxeyites want good roads, but would not lift a finger to help along any highway improvement.—South Bend Tribune.

"Tariff tinkering," as a phrase, never before had so fitting an application as now in the United States Senate.—New Albany Tribune.

Coxey's commonwealers seem to have struck the prevailing gait at Washington and are now busily engaged doing nothing.—Logansport Journal.

Never before in the history of the country has there been so much vacillation, mystery and confusion about a tariff bill.—Shelbyville Republican.

The Coxeyite movement is the logical result of Democratic misgovernment. Remove the cause and the effect will shortly disappear.—Elwood Leader.

The Wilson bill as it left the House was bad enough, but in point of sectionalism and favoritism it has been made a great deal worse in the Senate.—Frankfort News.

The defeat of the Democratic party in city elections throughout the State is general, somewhat surprising and altogether uncomfortable and discouraging.—New Albany Press (Dem).

The shortage in the United States treasury under a Democratic administration is not a matter for great wonder. Neither is the shortage of Democratic votes in the ballot boxes.—Muncie Times.

And now the incorporated villages and towns have followed the cities in their protest against Democracy. The shadow of the party leaders' incompetency is over them all.—Seymour Republican.

Democracy is like a rudderless ship tossed on the white-capped waves of a stormy sea. And the business community is like the traveler, suffering with seasickness in the cabin.—Evansville Journal.

If the Republican Senators were to announce to-day that they were ready to vote on the tariff bill, the Democrats would have to confess that the bill is not yet ready to be voted on.—Evansville Standard.

The more the proposed tariff bill is considered the more apparent does it become that instead of being a bill for the poor man and the farmer, it is one for the rich man and the monopolist.—Crawfordsville Journal.

The people know they had good times under Republican rule and that they have had bad times under Democratic rule. The Republican ball may, therefore, be expected to continue rolling in county, district, State and Nation.—LaPorte Herald.

DR. STILLSON'S RETIREMENT.

Disagreement with the Central College Faculty Results in His Resignation.

The announcement this morning of the retirement of Dr. J. O. Stillson from the faculty of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons will doubtless be received with surprise in medical circles. For some time, it appears there has been an unsettled condition of affairs in the college as regarded Dr. Stillson and the faculty. This apparent disaffection culminated last night in a stormy meeting of the stockholders of the institution. It is understood that a member of the faculty arose after the transaction of routine business and moved that the resignation of Dr. Stillson be asked for. The motion was put to a vote and carried. Dr. Stillson was present, and immediately offered his stock, consisting of fifty shares, for sale. The stock was at once purchased by the stockholders and the meeting adjourned.

Members of the faculty seen last night declined to discuss the matter, but it was learned that the action taken was the outgrowth of a feeling long cherished by Dr. Stillson's colleagues that his attitude toward the college was not of that nature to be expected from one of the faculty and a stockholder. Dr. S. E. Earp, dean of the college, was asked as to the trouble, and replied that there was nothing for publication at present. Dr. Stillson, approached at a late hour and asked if he had resigned, replied: "Yes, it is true that I have retired from the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons. That is all that I care to say, and all that I think is necessary to be said." Dr. Stillson has been identified with the college for years, and was known as one of its skillful and valuable instructors. He was professor of diseases of the eye and ear and of clinical microscopy. As a demonstrator he was unexcelled. The officials of the college are averse to speaking on the matter of Dr. Stillson's retirement, although they admit there was considerable dissatisfaction over his retention of the chair which he occupied in the faculty. There are no definite arrangements as to his successor, and the officials say that nothing will be done at present.

Reception for the Town Officers.

A committee of citizens met at the residence of D. A. Williamson, in West Indianapolis, last night, to arrange for a reception to be given to the newly-elected officers of that suburb Friday evening, May 18. A general committee was appointed, with full power to act, to make all the necessary arrangements. This committee will meet to-night at the residence of Charles Lindon, on West Morris street. The reception will be tendered by the Republicans of the town, but it will be a non-partisan affair, and the invitation will be to all, regardless of politics.

A Union Protest.

The Teamsters' and Shovelers' Union last night passed resolutions condemning the use of the workhouse prisoners in the construction of the pest-house levee, and appointed a committee to call on the Mayor and County Commissioners and protest against it.

Missionary Society Meeting.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Roberts Park Church will hold the monthly meeting at the residence of Mrs. R. N. Lamb, 209 Central avenue, Friday afternoon.

KEPT THEM BUSY

The Phi Delta Thetas Hear Reports and Elect Officers.

Governor Matthews Addresses Them—Philadelphia Their Next Meeting Place—The Banquet Last Night.

At the morning session of the Phi Delta Theta convention yesterday the report of C. H. Tebault, president of Gamma Province, was read, together with letters from Texas Beta, University of Texas, concerning the condition of that chapter. The report of the committee on chapters recommended that a charter be granted to the Purdue Board of Indiana Zeta, at Purdue. This report was adopted unanimously and the Purdue men arose and gave the Purdue yell:

Purdue, Purdue. 'Rah! 'rah! 'rah! 'rah!
Purdue, Purdue. 'Rah! 'rah! 'rah! 'rah!
Hurrah! Hurrah!
Bully for old Purdue!

The committee responded with:

'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah!
Phi Kei—a
Phi Delta Theta.
'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah!
Purdue!

Various other committee reports were heard concerning the financial and other affairs of the fraternity. The privileges of the floor were granted to the general officers of the fraternity and the founder, Rev. Robert Morrison.

The report of the catalogue editors was read by E. H. L. Randolph, of New York. The work of compiling this book lasted six years. The editors were E. H. L. Randolph and Frank D. Swope, of Louisville, who labored incessantly to make this the most complete edition of the catalogue yet published.

A BIG CATALOGUE.

The book contains 475 pages, with names and biographies of 7,288 members, of whom 4,668 are dead; full names and addresses of all but 20; place and date of death of all deceased members, 83 college and 29 alumni chapters. The biographies of the members contain a record of degrees and honors conferred upon each member by colleges and brief sketches of the positions of honor or trust held by each member and his present address. The book contains tables of consanguinity showing relationship between members and alphabetical index and residence directory showing location of members in various cities and towns throughout the world. The last catalogue was published in 1883 and was less than half as large as the present edition, which is the sixth. The new catalogue shows that the membership has more than doubled since 1883.

A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and learn his pleasure as to calling on the convention. A committee on time and place of next convention reported in favor of holding the next convention in Philadelphia during Thanksgiving week, 1896, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

The report of President James L. Mitchell, of Epsilon Province, showed general prosperity throughout the provinces. At 12:30 an adjournment was taken until 2 p. m.

Promptly at 2 p. m. the delegates assembled to hear an address by Governor Matthews, who is an alummus of Center College in Kentucky. The Governor spoke as follows:

THE GOVERNOR'S TALK.

"Mr. president and gentlemen of the Phi Delta Theta Society:

"It is a matter of extreme regret to me that I could not have been with you on the day of your first meeting in our capital city, and to have formally, and yet most cordially, welcomed you to our State and city, and to the hospitality of our Hoosier homes. I trust, however, gentlemen, that while with us you have so far met with that generous and courteous treatment which I know you so well merit, and which our citizens could not better honor themselves than extend to you. Such meetings as this bring to us memories of college days that can never become old, and that should never—can never—grow old in us; for I doubt if there has been any one thing connected with our college lives that has afforded such intense gratification to us at that time and afterwards, on going out into life, has brought us more delightful associations than has come through our fraternal associations. But, mingled with those pleasant associations and hallowed memories that come through the Greek fraternity, it also brings the reminder, at least to me, that for a quarter of a century past the dust has laid unmolested upon my Iliad and Xenophon and Odessey; and I am so painfully impressed with the weakness of my Greek that I trust no one here will be so ungenerous as to ask me to repeat the alphabet. But, deficient as this knowledge may be, I have not lost one single pleasant thought or happy memory of the days when we gathered in our fraternities and life itself was bubbling over with the greatest of friendships and strongest of brotherly ties. It was not my good fortune to have been a member of your order, but a member of a better. On this some of you may disagree with me, for probably they have never known of old Alpha Kappa Phi. But south of the beautiful Ohio there were times when we were strong and the halls of old Center re-echoed to the call of old Alpha and were gladdened by his cheer. But we also had with us other no less loyal, true and generous hearts that beat beneath the badge of Phi Delta Theta, and I have reckoned amongst your order some of the warmest and noblest hearts that have ever blessed the lives of men, and through them and for them my heart is warm for you this day. I trust, gentlemen, that your stay with us will be most agreeable and that this meeting of yours will be so pleasant and so profitable that you will decide to return to us again.

"For the past few days I have been necessarily absent from my office discharging one of its disagreeable trusts, visiting one of our prisons investigating matters there, and listening to many long tales of woe. During this absence and on my return I find there are matters of such importance—in fact, some gentlemen are waiting for me now—that I will be compelled to make my visit here much shorter than I would like, or even to use the time you might in your generosity accord me. But, gentlemen, most heartily and cordially I welcome you to our city, and trust that the glory of the old Phi Delta Theta may never depart. I thank you."

OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the close of the Governor's address the special order for the afternoon was taken up. This was the election of the general officers of the fraternity. Every election was unanimous, and the following men now compose the general council of the fraternity:

President—Hugh Th. Miller, of Butler University.

Secretary—Walter R. Brown, of Minneapolis.

Treasurer—Fred S. Bail, of Montgomery, Ala.

Historian—Dwight N. Marble, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. J. E. Brown, of Columbus, was reelected unanimously as editor and manager of the Scroll, the fraternity organ.

The remainder of the session was occupied with hearing reports of committees.

The most numerously represented chapters present are Ohio Alpha, Miami University; Indiana Theta, Purdue; and Illinois Eta, University of Illinois.

THE DELTA TAU DELTA.

Northern Division Appoints Committees and Elects Officers.

The northern division of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity held interesting sessions yesterday, both forenoon and afternoon, at the Denison. At the morning session President Ehrman, of DePauw University, in a carefully prepared address, reviewed the present condition of this division of the fraternity. He stated that its internal condition was prosperous, and that the outlook was full of promise. At the roll call the following delegates answered to their names: D. K. Dunton, Ohio Wesleyan; H. W. Kenney and H. C. Laudenback, Buchtel College; H. F. Doolittle, Hanover; F. L. Reynolds, Michigan Agriculture; J. A. Harlor, Ohio State University; R. L. Harris and H. St. C. Hathaway, Kenyon College; W. W. Wood, Hillsdale College; J. Cooper, DePauw; E. E. Hindman, Indiana University; Earl T. Ludlow and A. N. Fox, Butler. Besides the regular delegates several of the chapters were represented by other members. Among these were E. R. Odle and G. H. Fitzgerald, Bloomington; G. A. Varney, W. W. Lowrey, Dr. B. Wiley, Dr. J. D. Nichols and Edward Knox, of Indianapolis; W. D. Howe, F. F. Hummel.