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PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

ACTON PARK MEETING

Many Cottagers Present and New Officers Elected.

Murderer Artman Tries to Kill the Jailers, at Cannelton, with a View to Making His Escape.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ACTON PARK, Ind., May 10.—The tentholders of Acton Park, to the number of three hundred, gathered here to-day from nearly a dozen towns in southeastern Indiana to elect officers and complete arrangements for the regular session. The grounds were in beautiful shape and as soon as the trains arrived the people, nearly all laden with lunch baskets, scurried away among the trees in search of the places which in former years had been pleasant homes for weeks at a time. There were quite a number of persons who had come down for the first time and were looking for a summer home. The number of unoccupied cottages was reduced very considerably before the noon hour and all were soon quietly seated enjoying the May day picnic dinner at Acton. The doors and windows were unlocked and the furnishings left from last year looked out with a silent invitation to come in and stay a while.

At 1 o'clock the cottagers gathered in the dining-room and elected as president, Rev. Dr. J. W. Dashiel, presiding elder of the Indianapolis district; vice president, Rev. Robert Roberts, pastor of Fletcher-place M. E. Church, Indianapolis, secretary, George M. Wright, of Shelbyville; treasurer, E. E. Matthews, Indianapolis; trustees, H. A. Crossland, of Indianapolis, and August Speigle, of Shelbyville. The reports of the superintendent and treasurer for the last year show a tolerably successful season considering that it was a world's fair year. Mr. Crossland has been chosen superintendent for another year. The hotel has been a source of expense to the association and it has been decided to rent it to some good caterer and give him the entire management.

The programme for the regular session has not been fully determined on, but will consist of some literary and religious work. The various organizations which have been represented with a day's programme in the past have expressed a desire for a continuance of the same courtesy for this year. Several have already prepared programmes and that feature promises to be very interesting. After adjournment the cottagers dispersed and the rest of the day was spent in relating reminiscences.

A wide difference of opinion seems to prevail among the cottagers as to what would best help the institution along. Some desire the lectures and special days left out entirely, while others are positive if Acton were made into a camp meeting pure and simple it would lose its charm and rapidly go down.

The meeting proper begins July 26 and closes Aug. 16. Everything points to a successful session. The people in attendance to-day were enthusiastic and in earnest. They are in perfect accord with the present management.

Congregationalists Adjourn.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 10.—The third day's session of the Association of Congregationalists of Indiana was opened this morning with the election of officers for the coming year as follows: President, Rev. George Hindley, Ridgeville; Rev. F. E. Knopf, Elkhart; Rev. J. W. Wilson, Indianapolis; Miss Eliza Warren, Terre Haute. The afternoon and evening programmes consisted of an essay on "The Trinity," by the Rev. J. H. Crum, of Terre Haute; paper on the "Institutional Church," by Prof. W. A. Bell, of Indianapolis; "The Sunday School Lesson Taught to the Primary Class," by Miss May Kimball, of Fort Wayne; an address by the Rev. W. F. McMillen, of Chicago; Christian Endeavor pointers, by the Rev. J. W. Wilson, of Indianapolis, and six-minute addresses by Dr. Hyde, of Indianapolis and others. To-night closed the session.

District Christian Convention.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., May 10.—The tenth district convention of the Christian Church convened in this city yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Keeny, of Madison, district manager of the C. W. B. M., presided. The convention will be in session over Friday.

ATTACKED BY A MURDERER.

William Artman Tries to Kill Jail Officers at Cannelton.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CANNELTON, Ind., May 10.—Yesterday the grand jury, in company with Dr. C. W. Ladd, secretary of the County Board of Health, Sheriff John Conway and several newspaper men, went to inspect the county jail. After inspecting it the sheriff opened the cell door in which William H. Artman, the murderer of his wife and child, is confined, so that Dr. Ladd could examine him. The Doctor had no more than entered the cell when Artman hit him and made a break for the door, where he met Deputy Hemphill and smashed him. He was getting the best of the officers, when James O. Carr, charged with murder, and John McGinty, charged with embezzlement, came to the rescue of the officers and probably saved their lives. He was finally overpowered and shackled, and thrown into his cell in a nude condition. Everybody in the jail at the time came to the conclusion that Artman was a sane man, but thought he had a good chance to make his escape, so took advantage of it. The grand jury returned two indictments against William H. Artman, one for killing his wife and for killing his son. Artman has been acting "cranky" since court convened, and it may be that lunacy proceedings will be held first.

INVESTIGATING SARGENT.

Brotherhood Boards Will Get Into the Matter To-Day.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 10.—The joint committee, consisting of executive board and board of trustees, called to meet here by Grand Master Sargent did nothing beyond hearing evidence on the committee for Ann Arbor strikers and taking the statement of Sargent regarding Lehigh valley men. Ann Arbor men have been paid $22,000 and Lehigh Valley men $88,000 since the strike began, and they insist payment be continued those still out of work. The C. & E. I. and the L. & N. strikes also are to be looked into, and Grand Chiefs Clark, of the conductors and Hanrahan, of the trainmen, will be here to-morrow to tell what they know about the matter in Chicago when Sargent refused to sanction the strike after the men voted in favor of it. The board will be here all week and will make public no report until their work is completed.

New Tri-County Racing Association.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PERU, Ind., May 10.—The managers of the Peru Trotting and Pacing Association received notice to-day from the National Trotting Association that they had been elected members of that body. The organization of the association was effected some weeks ago, but owing to the suspension of the Peru track some years ago it was necessary for the new management to secure a new lease and new membership. Now that this has been done work on the mile track, together with improvements of the grounds will be pushed. Races will be given in July and September. Already there are over one hundred speedy trotters on the ground in training. The new association comprises the counties of Miami, Cass and Howard, forming a tri-county association.

Deputy Clerk Missing.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ROCKPORT, Ind., May 10.—Henry Baumgaertner, son of John Baumgaertner, clerk of the Spencer Circuit Court, has mysteriously disappeared from his home. He left last Monday, and it is said that he was seen in Owensboro, Ky., on the same day. Friends went to Owensboro to look after him, but he could not be found, and nothing further has been heard of him. He is about twenty years old, and is a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, of Louisville. For the past year he has been deputy clerk, and in that capacity has given general satisfaction. He is a respected young man, and his disappearance has caused much anxiety and grief.

Warning to Hen House Renovators.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RUSSIAVILLE, Ind., May 10.—A small, but what might have been a very destructive, fire occurred here to-day about 11 o'clock. John R. Mason's hen house was alive with vermin, and he proceeded to destroy the intruders by fire, and deliberately went to work with coal oil and straw to consummate his intentions. He sprinkled straw over the floor of the house and then threw on some oil and touched the inflammable mass with a match. The building was soon in flames, and, being surrounded with other frame structures, made a dangerous fire, but it was soon under control.

Loyal Legion To-Day at Anderson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., May 10.—Anderson has completed arrangements for the entertainment of the Loyal Legion, which holds its annual meeting in this city to-morrow afternoon. Major Charles T. Doxey is the moving spirit in the enterprise. Citizens began decorating their homes and business houses to-night and the visitors will be given a hearty welcome. The members of the legion will be met at the Big Four station by a reception committee of twenty headed by Major C. T. Doxey and Mayor J. H. Terhune. The special returns to Indianapolis at midnight.

Saloons Must Close Up.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 10.—The members of the Board of Public Safety met this afternoon at the City Hall and James Ligget will be appointed superintendent of police, to succeed Chief Wilkinson. In regard to the Sunday and 11 o'clock saloon closing law, the Board of Public Safety has decided to wait until a week from next Sunday. They will then have the police force under control and will be able to force the law and not make a burlesque of it. The present police will not be changed in time to enforce the law next Sunday.

Three Graduates at Tipton.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TIPTON, Ind., May 10.—The twelfth annual commencement exercises of the Tipton High School took place at the Kleyla Theater last night, under the direction of Prof. E. A. Remy, superintendent of the city schools for the last four years. There were three graduates, and the programme follows: "Power of Personal Influence," by Miss Etta Appleton; "The Progress of Women," by Miss Maggie Davis; "What We Want To-day," by Miss Mattie Hadley. President Burroughs, of Wabash College, made an address on "The Power of Self-culture."

Indiana Coal Famine Coming.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 10.—The miners' strike is causing a wholesale closing down of the industries of this city, and if it continues a few weeks every manufacturing plant here will be forced to close. The Indiana Paving Brick Company closed a few days ago, throwing forty employes out of work. The Brazil brick and pipe works closed yesterday, throwing fifty men out, and unless the miners return to work soon the Monard Fire Clay Company will be forced to close.

The Temperance Folks Smile.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., May 10.—The saloon at Burlington, which has been blown up with dynamite six times in the past five years, the last time about three weeks ago, is being rebuilt. This time the proprietor, Bert Wills, is rebuilding it on the plan of a fort, with deep stone foundations, brick walls and iron doors. The temperance people of the village are looking on complacently, and no doubt will have a plan formulated to destroy it as soon as it is completed.

Fifteen Dumped in the River.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., May 10.—A tornado reached this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon doing much damage. The steamer Eugene was overturned in the middle of the river. Fifteen people wer on board, but they saved themselves by taking refuge on the barge the boat was towing. Captain Campbell was injured by a piece of flying timber.

Editor Staley Badly Injured.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., May 10.—Hon. E. H. Staley, late of Frankfort, and formerly editor and proprietor of the Elwood Free Press, while walking on the roof of the hotel he is opening here, broke through, falling a distance of twenty-five feet and sustaining severe injuries, none of which, however, will prove fatal.

Quadruplets.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ROCKPORT, Ind., May 10.—Mrs. John Thornton, near this place, gave birth last night to four babies. They were stillborn.

Man Killed at Madison.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., May 10.—A storm this evening upset a "John" boat and drowned Edward Jones, cooper.

Indiana Deaths.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 10.—Miss Eliza Imbody died this morning after a short illness. She contracted a cold last fall at the world's fair and it developed into consumption. Miss Imbody was a progressive young woman and for a number of years was connected in a business way with the affairs of the Western Union telegraph office in this city. She had many friends, both in business and social life.

ELKHART, Ind., May 10.—Alexander Kreps, a prominent Odd Fellow and G. A. R. man, died here to-day, aged fifty-eight, after a long illness. He was the father of Dr. James Kreps, of Chicago.

ALBION, Ind., May 10.—Mrs. George Easterly, wealthy, died this morning suddenly with paralysis, aged fifty-five.

Indiana Notes.

John W. McGinty, ex-trustee at Cannelton, is under indictment for embezzlement.

A Terre Haute policeman, suspended for ninety days, is putting in his vacation tending bar at the "Bank" saloon.

Jesse Girlen is in jail at Albion under bond of $500, charged with fraudulently voting at the Ligonier city election.

Lizzie Elder, of Cannelton, has been indicted for the murder of her child. Directly after it was born she took a case knife and cut its throat, and then hid its body under the kitchen floor.

Cartridge Chloroformed.

COLD WATER, Mich., May 10.—While exercising this morning, Walker's celebrated stallion Cartridge, 2:11½, became frightened and kicking himself loose, ran away, tearing off the left hind foot. He had to be chloroformed to death.

ILLINOIS IS FIRST

C. F. Wishart Wins the Interstate Oratorical Contest.

He Is from Monmouth College—L. F. Dimmit, of DePauw, Is Awarded the Second Prize.

College oratory of a high order packed English's Opera House with college boys and their friends, mostly the former. The decorations were very simple, consisting solely of large flags hung from the boxes on either side of the stage. In the auditorium colors were plentiful. The various college colors were seen all over the house in flowers in the corsage of the ladies and flowing ribbons from the lapels of coats. The exercises were a little delayed, and did not begin promptly at 8 o'clock. During the interim the college boy had his fun. The college yells, outlandish and hideous to all save those to whom they are inspiring, were given with characteristic earnestness and loyalty to college. Mixed up with them, with even as great enthusiasm, was the fraternity yells. The usual good will and freedom that prevails in a gathering of students was noticeable. For some minutes before the exercises began the doctrine of "give and take" held perfect sway, and there was a commingling of "Ki yi, 'rah, 'rah, wash wish sish" as the different sets of students sought to impress upon their hearers the particular hideousness of their yell. Ever and anon above the din could be heard the cry of some fraternity. Some of the students who presumed to secure boxes came in for a goodly share of the guying that went on, and the audience became convulsed with laughter when from down near the front of the auditorium there came a long-drawn-out "W-e-l-l, w-e-l-l, w-e-l-l" in concert as four students filed into one of the lower boxes.

The several champions were received with the usual demonstrations, Indiana's contestant being favored with more noise than any one else owing to the number of De Pauw students on hand for the occasion. It was midnight when the programme was finished, and half an hour later the decision of the judges was announced. There was much evident disappointment among the hundreds of Dimmitt supporters, who expected him to carry off first prize, and the announcement was not greeted with much show of enthusiasm.

Illinois captured the first prize. The representative of that State was C. F. Wishart, of Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill. His subject was "The Policy of Richelieu," and the prize was $100. Indiana finished a good second, with L. F. Dimmitt, of De Pauw University, as its champion. The subject was "The Humane Spirit in Modern subject was "The Human Spirit in Modern Civilization," and the prize $50. Third place went to Missouri. Xenophon P. Wilfley, of Central College, Fayette, Mo., was the representative from that State. The subject of his oration was "The Philosophy of Inequality."

Following are the judges' markings on the several contestants:

On Manuscript—McConnel, 93, 100, 89; Wilfley, 92, 91, 91; Dimmitt, 90, 98, 100; Wishart, 89, 93, 93; Staff, 87, 99, 75; Wetzel, 86, 85, 92; McMullen, 85, 90, 73; McKean, 84, 89, 90; Edwards, 83, 87, 87; Burton, 82, 96, 70. The three manuscript judges, in the order of the foregoing markings, were Messrs. Angel, Ormond and Dr. Cleveland.

On Delivery and Thought—Staff, 85, 80, 75; Wilfley, 84 9-10, 95, 85; Wetzel, 86, 90, 80; Wishart, 100, 98, 100; Dimmitt, 87, 88, 90; McConnel, 90, 85, 75; Burton, 84 1-10, 87, 80; McKean, 84 4-10, 75, 70; Edwards, 84 5-10, 77, 80; McHullen, 84 4-10, 83, 80. The three judges, in the order of the foregoing markings, are: Judge Woods, Mr. Marmaduke and Dr. Haines.

About 8:15 all the contestants came upon the stage and formed in a line, while Dr. Joseph S. Jenckes offered the opening prayer, which concluded with the Lord's prayer by the audience in concert. The exercises began with a song by the DePauw Quartet, which was encored for several minutes, till it was announced from the stage that, owing to the length of the programme, the quartet would respond to no encores.

The first oration was by Fred Staff, of Beloit College, Beloit, Wis. His subject was "A God on the Stage," and he spoke substantially as follows:

Aeschylus and Shakspeare are the great dramatists of the world. Living in different countries, and separated in time by a period of two thousand years, they stand, as it were, on two mountain tops, and speak to each other across the valley that intervenes, in a language that is understood by both; for their minds were kindred, and their thoughts were in accord. Both deal with profound moral and religious problems; and, while their treatment of these problems differs, the solutions to which they attain give common testimony to supreme truth. Both represent the actions of men as influenced by divine power; one shows this power as acting visibly from without; the other invisibly, from within. In Aeschylus it is a God on the stage in human form; the spectators see his face and hear his voice. In Shakspeare it is the invisible but ever present "divinity that shapes our ends," working out his own purposes through the agencies of men.

The Greek audience was brought face to face with the divine power at work. They were made to see, and not merely to feel the influence of supernatural agencies in human life. The course of justice was hastened so that the merited punishments or rewards overtook the characters before the eyes of the spectators. This was the only way by which the Greek dramatists could teach the lesson of divine justice. The Greeks were not able to draw aside the curtain that separates the present from the future and take a glimpse behind. To them everything beyond the grave was enveloped in gloom. The dramas of Aeschylus have been compared to the book of Job, and there is similarity; the greatness of the subject, the sublimity of action, and the grandeur of the style are alike; but here the comparison ends.

Since the production of these tragedies that absorbed the attention of the Athenians years have multiplied themselves to centuries; yet, if it were not for Shakspeare, the poets that produced them would still remain unrivaled masters of their art. But Shakspeare not only rivals them, he is their superior. His mind penetrated more deeply into the heart of man, and nature, and God. Where they found chaos he found harmony. He, too, grapples with moral problems. If he did not, his tragedies would not be true representations of human life.

MR. WILFLEY'S ORATION.

The second oration was "The Philosophy of Inequality," by Xenophon P. Wilfley, of Central College, Fayette, Mo. It was in part as follows:

"The science of society has been the problem of the ages. The goal of government during the centuries has been to establish man's true relationship to man. In the progress of social evolution feudal systems have been overthrown, the divine rights of kings repudiated, and individual freedom proclaimed. The question at issue in governmental theories is the extent of the rights of man. Monarchy has proven unsatisfactory because it gives one individual rights over another, and now the cry is raised against democracy because it allows one man to exercise his natural endowments over his weaker fellow-men. On every hand is heard a demand for reform. Radical methods are proposed to adjust the factors and forces of social progress. Modern reformers, in seeking a solution for the social and political problems of the nineteenth century, have introduced theories which strike at the very foundation of organized society. The imperative demand of their methods is equality in the conditions of men. The discontented masses have championed this cause and are contending for methods which portend its adoption. On one hand stands bold anarchy, making war upon all inequalities, accepting no other treaty than the overthrow of all government. The advocates of this theory, regarding the present unequal distribution of wealth as a result of human laws which obstruct the laws of nature, propose to abolish all governments, and to usher in the dawn of a new civilization by destroying present institutions, without reserve, without remorse and without mercy. Their motto is no family, no state, no God.

"At the opposite pole from anarchy, stands the modern theory of state socialism, which claims that all power to remedy existing inequalities lies in the state. The advocates of this theory maintain that state interference is the panacea for every disease to which society is heir. They look forward to an evolution in the social order, in which the function of government shall be extended to every branch of industry. Under this new regime private property is to be abolished, and the government is to make an equal distribution of individual earnings. State interest is to supplant individual interest, and the central government is to be controlled by universal co-operation.

"It is the merest lunacy to attempt any form of human government that proposes absolute equality. It is right and just that government should interfere to prevent improper use of power gained by superior ability, but it is not right to deprive talent, energy and character of their natural reward and incentive to exertion. In the entire economy of the universe 'there is no progress without differentiation, no differentiation without inequality.' Herein lies the philosophy of democracy. Acquiring as an unalterable truth, that equality in men's conditions is impossible so long as there is disparity of talent, it extends the sphere of individual independence, and gives every man his utmost possible value. Considering the true end of government to be the equality of men's privileges, not their fortunes or their abilities, it seeks equality of rights, not of conditions."

THE MAN FROM KANSAS.

The third oration was "The Province of Faith," by J. W. Wetzell, of Southwest Kansas College, Winfield, Kan. It was in part as follows:

"Left to reason alone, man has no light, no certainty, no hope; but faith is the illumination of reason, the instinct, as it were, of the human soul. It is the evidence of what sense cannot interpret, the substance out of which is built the soul universe. The work of the development of the human soul but begins when the intellectual nature has been developed sufficiently to enable a rational faith possible.

"The world's experience reveals the fact that there comes to mankind no great victory or blessing except born of faith.

"In philosophy ages of theories and dogmas, tainted by agnostic and materialistic conceptions, terminate in grosser darkness and subtler abstractions. Aristotle, the world's most profound thinker, gathers up the best of all the ancient philosophies, combines them into one full of subtleties no one can wish to understand, and deduces therefrom the infinite, the great immaterial and immovable. Here are centuries of thought given to a question which still stands unsolved and unsolvable. The great chasm between mind and matter remains unbridged; we turn from these empty philosophical theories only to realize that the universe is a great congeries of facts; that through the medium of faith alone the hindrances to the apprehension of the infinite are being removed, and that it alone is the supreme characteristic of the human soul."

THE PRIZE WINNER.

"The Policy of Richelieu" was the subject of the fourth oration, the one that took the first prize. It was delivered by C. F. Wishart, of Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill. He said in part:

"History reveals no character so depraved and yet so majestic as that of the model of absolutism, the master spirit of two centuries of French polity, the man 'fitted to rule chaos'—Cardinal Richelieu.

"Entering the vicious politics of the court of Louis XIII, he found a nation incapable of self-rule. Facing the alternatives of absolutism or national disintegration, he chose the former. Obsequious to strength, tyrannical to weakness, a Jesuit in intrigue, a Robespierre in cruelty, a Napoleon in indomitable will and purpose, over broken oaths and treacherous alliances, he climbed his way to fame and power. He held them in the face of a capricious king and a hostile court by his sleepless cunning, and the relentless punishment of his presumptuous rivals. The chaos ruler found France a collection of petty principalities; he left it a strongly centralized and powerful nation. With every new regime the power of cries haughty Louis, "I am the state." Ill fared it for thy Bourbon brood when Liberty took up the challenge, and with fire and carnage taught all tyrants that the people are "the state."

"While the great Cardinal lived he mastered his system and repressed its evils. But his death, like that of Mirabeau, unchained the mischief of which he had been at once the author and the restraining power. The victor march of the seventeenth century became the funeral dirge of the eighteenth. Richelieu invoked the spectre of aggressive absolutism, and it would not down; no hand was strong enough to confine it with the dead man's wand. Could such a system—false in principle and fatal in results—have been a necessity in the evolution of modern Europe? Did the logic of the times demand absolutism for France? Did the ruler of nations miscalculate when he threw this factor into the century problem of national development?

"Richelieu, cruel, unscrupulous, false, he heard above a nation's tumult the murmured warnings of embodied law. If he was a tyrant, he believed tyranny better than anarchy. If he preserved the throne of absolutism, he preserved with it the gold of social order and permanency. Rejecting the glittering casket of individual license that held destruction to the state, he chose the leaden casket of tyranny that concealed the sacred treasure—law.

"To condemn the evils of this policy has been a favorite work of superficial philosophy. The patriot's task should be to learn those evils only that he may avoid them; to read for the nineteenth century the lessons of the seventeenth. And no example of state-craft is more replete with warning for our present social tendencies than this. It is pre-eminently important because pre-eminently typical-fraught with the same dangers that threaten our own civilization. Power in the hands of corrupt men and national disregard of principle. He courted men and sacrificed principle. Expediency was the sole standard of action, and personality the sole basis of patriotism. But the policy that lives must be built on principles mightier than any man. Men worship a nation's emblem because it stands for an idea. Right or wrong let it be a tangible glowing ideal, and they make of it a victorious battle cry, emblazon it on their banners, live for it, die for it. Aye, if it be a right principle touched and quickened by the holy fire of God's eternal truth, it is invincible, and the nation that disregards it is doomed to destruction.

"The same disregard of principle is threatening our public life. We demand class legislation and make sectional interests the measure of national policy. We surrender municipal government to misrule because clean-handed citizenship is too selfish to bother with politics."

MR. DIMMIT'S ORATION.

L. F. Dimmit, of DePauw University, was the representative of Indiana. His subject was "The Humane Spirit in Modern Civilization." He spoke substantially as follows:

"Civilization is the concrete expression of a whole people's ethical perception and life. The thoughts, choices and intentions of men determine their standards and institutions. Mankind is greater than any man. Here and there the individual may rise above the masses and become conspicuous by his genius; but it is the thought, faith and morals of the common people that determine the quality of any prevailing civilization.

"This vital relation of the common people to civilization is so truly recognized as it is now. It is not in olden times. There is now an invisible, democratic, ethical force prevailing among enlightened peoples, molding and shaping the opinions of all. Nineteenth century civilization is distinguished by a spirit of common brotherhood, binding men into a social unity more fraternal and compact than any the past ever knew. From a deeper and broader study of human rights and duties, men have come to a new, a more profound and practical recognition of the great principles of liberty, equality and fraternity. Fraternity is the distinctive product of Christianity. It was Christ who proclaimed, with authority, the universal brotherhood of man. From this has come a larger perception of the meaning and obligation of liberty, equality and fraternity has gone forward with a vital, effective, potent force which we may call "the humane spirit." This humane spirit touches every department of human life.

"This spirit is bringing religious worshipers into closer fellowship, and is making that ancient text, 'One Lord, one faith, one baptism,' to be a common creed and a living experience. It is making the church feel that its mission is to universal man—add to his body as well as to his soul. It has work in the world to denounce evil, but, with positive good, to improve human conditions. In the political world this humane spirit has worked the greatest of changes. It has not changed the statesmen of the world that government must be founded upon self-interest, but it is the true spirit. 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people.' The humane spirit has invested the individual citizen with a sanctity unknown to ancient times, and robbed the monarch of divinity as great as that of kings. That he is born with certain inalienable rights which ever justly take away. It is this humane spirit that demanded the Magna Charta, and shattered the 'divine right' of kings. This spirit wrote the Declaration of Independence and wrought the Constitution of our Republic. In the social world the conquests of this humane spirit have been as marked and as victorious as in the fields of religion and politics. It has linked all human interests together. It has made society an organism in which the farthest and weakest man is a factor—in which all are members one of another, and in which all are helped by the helping of each."

THE OHIO ORATION.

"Statesmanship in Reform" was the subject of the oration by J. F. McConnell, of the Ohio Wesleyan College, of Delaware, O. It was a comparison of the methods of the conservative with the radical reformers. He chose Abraham Lincoln as the highest type of the former and William Lloyd Garrison as the highest type of the latter in this country.

C. E. Burton spoke upon the "Chinaman in Future Civilization." He represented Carelton College, of Northfield, Mass. His oration was a plea for more consideration for the Mongolian for his past high attainments in civilization and his present ingenuity, industry, economy and perseverance.

Iowa was represented by Frank C. McKean, of Lennox College, Hopkinton. His subject was "American Citizenship," which he said was the resultant of two forces. One was the inherent love of civil liberty and the other the power of Christianity. The former, he said, was a heritage from the primitive Briton.

"The Pope in Politics" was the subject chosen by J. Stanley Edwards, the representative of the University of Denver. He considered the Catholic Church in the nature of a political power, with the Pope its civil head and ruler. He thought the church was seeking power in this country and "viewed with alarm" the "Pope in politics."

Adam McMullen represented the University of Nebraska. "Blaine: The Man" was the title of his oration. It was an excellent eulogy of the man who spent "Twenty Years in Congress."

AT THE BUSINESS SESSION.

The McMullen Wrangle Settled by Admitting Him.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Interstate Oratorical Association convened in annual session at the Statehouse. President Harry B. Walker, of Higginsville, Mo., occupied the chair and began the session by a reference to the charges against Adam McMullen, of Nebraska. Delegate Lynn, of Missouri, thought that the association had no jurisdiction over the matter, but Vice President Prosser contended that the charges should be investigated. After some discussion the charges against McMullen, outlined in a letter from the faculty of the university, were read, as follows:

1. That before the close of the home contest a student named Talmudge went to one of the judges and received a copy of the markings of McMullen's manuscript. Finding him to be a winner he told McMullen and then bet heavily on the result, giving odds of three to one with a large profit to himself.

2. Mr. McMullen asked a man to write an oration for him. He afterwards stated that he wanted it for a friend of his.

3. He received help on his oration, "Blaine, the Man," from two lawyers, in whose office he was working.

Numerous letters from the students of the State University of Nebraska were read. One from T. A. Williams, president of a students' mass meeting, said that it would be a disgrace to the State and unjust to the other orators if McMullen was allowed to represent the State. In defense against the second charge McMullen produced an affidavit that he had not asked any one to write an oration for him. There was no affidavit relating to the first charge. Another lengthy discussion followed the reading of the letters and affidavits and ended in the committee of the whole adopting a resolution accepting McMullen's credentials. The association then consented to allow him to take part in the contest.

The question of a division of the oratorical districts referred to during the State oratorical convention was brought before the association. It was finally decided that the proposed plan was not feasible and it was abandoned. The judges selected for the contest were as follows:

Thought—H. A. Cleveland, Erie, Pa.; J. B. Angle, president of Ann Arbor; Prof. Ormond, of Princeton.

Delivery—Colonel Marmaduke, of Missouri; Governor Claude Matthews, Mayor Caldwell, of Cincinnati.

The association will meet this morning to elect officers and to complete unfinished business.

THE PHI DELTA THETAS.

An Initiation in a Committee Room—Routine Business.

The proceedings of the Phi Delta Theta convention yesterday were largely routine and of no general interest. Two hundred members of the fraternity were photographed on the north steps of the Capitol at noon. Richard O. Johnson, superintendent of the Indiana Institution for Deaf and Dumb, was taken into the fraternity, a committee room being used in which to initiate him, and W. B. Palmer, Isidore Feibleman and F. W. Foxworthy having charge of the ceremony, which was simple and impressive. Mr. Johnson was a member of the class of '76 at the Virginia Military Institute, where he belonged to the old Kappa Sigma Kappa fraternity which was absorbed long ago by the Phi Delta Theta. He addressed the convention after his initiation and the delegates enjoyed his talk. Committee reports were discussed at length, that of the catalogue committee consuming most of the time.

At 7:30 last evening there was a big turnout to witness the natural gas display in the Statehouse grounds. It was a source of wonderment to many of the visiting delegates from the East and South, who had never seen anything like it and to whom natural gas is an absolute novelty. Most of the delegates afterwards attended the oratorical contest. The convention will close with to-day's session.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

Judge Jacob B. Julian has been announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination for a Superior Court judgeship.

The ladies of Sections 3 and 4 of Tabernacle Church will give a strawberry and ice cream social this evening in the church parlors.

The Republican Traveling Men's Club will meet to-morrow evening, and an invitation has been extended to all traveling men to attend.

Elmer E. Stevenson and Charles F. Coffin, of this city, and Lee A. Phillips, of Greencastle, were yesterday admitted to practice in the federal court.

There was a large meeting of the Northside Republican Club, last night, at Seventh and Bellefontaine streets. S. H. Spooner and John L. Griffiths spoke.

There were only eight persons who went to the Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening to hear the lecture of Dr. Saadi, the Syrian, from Tangiers, Morocco, and the committee having it in charge dismissed the audience.

The stockholders of the Indianapolis Propylaeum will hold their annual meeting on Monday at 2 p. m., at the building. Annual reports of officers will be presented, and there will be an election of five directors.

Ex-Governor Chase has just returned from Madison, Wis., where he was one of the judges of the Northern Oratorical League contest. Universities of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa are represented in this league. Michigan won the first place for the third time.

World's Fair Diplomas Counterfeited.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Chief Hazen, of the Secret Service Bureau, Treasury Department, has begun an active crusade against persons who are using counterfeit reproductions of world's fair medals and diplomas for advertising purposes. Recently the secret service officers seized 8,000 checker boards, on the side of which was a colored lithographic reproduction of the world's fair diploma. These checker boards were issued by a root beer maker. Other cases discovered are issued by an infants' food company, and a fac-simile of what purports to be a world's fair medal was used by an organ manufacturing company. Under Section 3 of act of March 3, 1893, counterfeiting of the diplomas or medals authorized is punishable by a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment at hard labor not more than ten years, or both. The government intends to prosecute violations of this act, and proceedings will be instituted as soon as possible.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Arrived: Rotterdam, from Rotterdam; Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Arrived: Roland, from Bremen; America, from London.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 11.—Arrived: Augusta Victoria, from New York.

LONDON, May 10.—Arrived: Massachusetts, from New York.

GLASGOW, May 10.—Arrived: Prussian, from Boston.

Rosebery has a Narrow Escape.

LONDON, May 10.—In the vote on the budget to-day, in the House of Commons, the government had a narrow escape. The amendment offered by J. G. Lawson, Progressive Conservative, was negatived by a vote of 308 to 24. All the Parnellites present voted against the government. After the division the bill passed its second reading. The McCarthyite members voted solidly against the government. The House adjourned until May 21.

Receiver for a Loan Company.

OMAHA, Neb., May 10.—On the application of Boston stockholders, representing four hundred shares, Judge Dundy to-day appointed J. H. Potter receiver for the American Loan and Trust Company. The American company has guaranteed the payment of $600,000 for loans made and business transacted, and the company has deposits aggregating $450,000, secured by its own bonds.

Freight House Burned.

COLUMBUS, O., May 10.—The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis & Chicago freight house in this city was burned to-night. Loss, including freight cars, building and merchandise, estimated at $60,000.

THE SPARROW PEST.

How the Nests and Young Can Be Partially Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—With the appearance of spring comes a renewed agitation for the suppression of the English sparrow. Dr. C. Hart Merriam, the ornithologist of the Agricultural Department, says that the sparrow is now spreading rapidly over the fruit growing districts of California where, if repressive measures are not quickly inaugurated, it is destined to levy a tax on the State. By far the best way to fight the pest is by the destruction of its nests and young. The breeding season is unusually prolonged, from four to six broods being commonly reared each year. Full 90 per cent. of the nests may be reached by means of a long pole with a hook on the end—a cane fishing rod answers admirably in most cases. The great strongholds of the English sparrow in towns and cities are the masses of Japanese and English ivy and Virginia creeper that cover the sides of churches and other buildings. In such places the sparrows nest by hundreds or thousands, according to the area covered by the vines. If these vine-covered walls are within reach of a hose pipe, multitudes of the young birds may be destroyed by thoroughly dousing the vines with water at night. By systematic and concerted efforts millions of young sparrows may be prevented from reaching maturity.

His Name Was Breckinridge.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Do I look as if I had smallpox or Asiatic cholera?" demanded a drummer as he burst into the presence of the clerk at the Girard House last night. He spoke in a tone of indignation that seemed to be half in humor and half in dead earnest, and went on: "No, I haven't; but I have something worse. My name is Breckinridge, plain John Breckinridge. I happen to be from Kentucky. I just got off a train from the west. At Pittsburg a friend of mine passing through the car said: 'Hello, Breckinridge; how's old Kentucky?' and he bawled out half a dozen things that called the attention of the car. Well, I want my name changed right away. A lady sitting in front of me got up and walked down to the end of the car. All around the car I could feel people helping each other fix me in their minds as Breckinridge, of Kentucky. They seemed to shun me as they would smallpox or leprosy. Every now and then I could catch some fellow looking over his paper, or some woman holding her book without reading it. Once a frank little child playing along the aisle seemed disposed to speak to me, and its mother made a grab for it, put it between her and the window, and pointed out to it something outside along the road. Out here, about Bryn Mawr, I became desperate. I got up and yelled: 'Ladies and gentlemen, for heaven's sake don't take me for W. C. P. Breckinridge. I'm plain John Breckinridge, and I am going to get the Legislature to change it as soon as I get home.'"

Organized Women.

Philadelphia Press.

Women's clubs radiate in so many directions that the average reader must be pardoned if some confusion ensues in this week of feminine club conventions. The National Council of Women's Clubs met here this week and adjourned yesterday. This body represents some 700,000 women united in behalf of female suffrage, temperance and kindred semi-political agitation. To-day the General Federation of Women's Clubs meets in this city and brings together those who are associated in social organizations having in view a general cultivation. In Boston to-day the Working Girls' Clubs meet in convention, representing still another group of associated feminine action.

Cleveland Won't Go.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

President Andrew Jackson, although in his second term, could go to Virginia in 1833 to lay the corner stone for the Mary Washington monument, but President Cleveland declines the most pressing invitation this week to visit Fredericksburg to participate in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of this same monument. Jackson went by steamboat to Fredericksburg in 1833, and Mr. Cleveland could run over in an hour or so. Perhaps Jackson had some hopes of a third term, and was willing to show a little favor to the voting public. Cleveland knows that his career ends with the 4th of March, 1897.

Croker's Resignation Accepted.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Richard Croker's official connection with Tammany Hall ceased to-day, when he handed in his resignation as chairman of the finance committee. The resignation was accepted. Mr. Croker was in the wigwam until 6 o'clock. He shook hands with his faithful followers before he left. No one has yet been appointed leader in his place, nor will there be until after the next campaign. John McQuide will succeed Mr. Croker as chairman of the finance committee. The position will be merely honorary, and will not carry the power attached to it in the past.

Gives Him Away.

Boston Globe.

"Best of all exercises for brain workers," says Maurice Thompson in an article in the Chautauquan, "is some easy manual labor, like hoeing in the garden, pushing a lawnmower, or cutting weeds with a scythe." This reference to these occupations as "easy manual labor," is the only evidence we have that Maurice Thompson has never hoed in a garden, pushed a lawnmower, or swung a scythe himself.

Cane Ethics.

Clothier and Furnisher.

The gentleman that knows the later-day mandates does not wear a cane with evening dress. Yet this is one of the favorite "breaks" of the fashion plate curios. The reason for discarding the cane is that one must have both hands at his disposal, for the bouquet, fan, wrap or opera cloak, the lorgnette or opera glasses of the ladye fayre.

The Indiana Elections.

New York Mail and Express.

The victory was so sweeping that it is estimated that if an election were held this year the Republicans would carry the State by 30,000. The people of Indiana have learned by bitter experience how expensive was the change from Harrison and Republican protection to Cleveland and Democratic tariff reform.

Warning the Brethren.

Philadelphia Press.

Men who do not believe in woman's rights, woman's wrongs, woman's suffrage and every other female claim to sorrow and salvation should isolate themselves this week. Representatives from all the women's clubs in the country are to be here. A club in a woman's hand means a great deal sometimes.

Oh, My!

Philadelphia Times.

The latest fad in men's dress is to have the skirts of the long frock coats lined with silk that rustles. In some instances fashionable tailors are putting a certain kind of material between the silk and the cloth to supply the "swish" when the silk doesn't sufficiently rustle.

Unjust Comparison.

Detroit Tribune.

The preacher who likens Lexington, Ky., to Sodom and Gomorrah does those celebrated municipalities of scriptural times an injustice. They never ventured to exult in their wickedness with bonfires and brass bands.

Ups and Downs.

Washington Post.

The political pendulum is a most cruel institution. While Colonel Watterson was engaged in jollifying over the Ohio election returns the town of Louisville elected the entire Republican ticket.

IT SEEMS TOO SMALL to do any good, when you look at one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. But just *try* it, when you're bilious or constipated, or have a sour stomach, or a fit of indigestion—and you'll own up that they're the best things in the world.

That's because they cure *permanently*, and do it, *pleasantly*. They're tiny, sugar-coated, and easy to take. There's no disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Satisfaction *guaranteed*, or money refunded.

Houston, Minn.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—I could tell of a number of cases where Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines have cured. A friend of mine, Mr. Williams, was about used up with liver troubles; now he says that "Pleasant Pellets" have helped him more than any or all the medicines that he has ever taken.

James Colby