RATES TO BE RAISED

LOCAL FREIGHT TARIFFS TO BE INCREASED ON FEB. 1.

Restriction in the Number of Passes—Possible Rate War Over the Abolishment of Commissions.

The meeting at St. Louis last week of freight men proves to have been an important one, its results just having been made public. At this meeting it was decided to advance freight rates on shipments from Toledo, Detroit, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis to Chicago. For years past rates have been lower to Chicago than to the same points from Chicago, and it is proposed to make them the same between such points in both directions. A freight man says it is practically an advance of 20 per cent. from the points named to Chicago. This it not what Chicago wanted. The Chicago merchants wanted rates from Chicago to St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo and Detroit reduced, which would give them advantages in rates over other centers to such points. The Central Traffic Association has issued a circular giving notice of a general advance on all classes of freight between Central Traffic Association points on Feb. 1. From this it will be seen the changes mean a general advance in freight rates between the more important points in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois.

Curtailing the Number of Passes.

While the roads in the Central Traffic Association have not gone to the extremes that some of the Western roads have in the matter of issuing annual-trip passes, there is certainly to be considerable curtailment of both classes of transportation the coming year. Officials are busy sending out annuals for 1895, but in the issuing of them the executive officers are more closely supervising the work, and the blue pencil is often used, it is stated, when the presidents run through the lists. Where persons seldom use an annual pass and can readily get a trip ticket, many are being cut off on the principle that it is but little trouble for such persons to secure a trip pass. Notwithstanding the number of people entitled to free transportation, if such it can be called, is large, but the issuing of passes requires considerable labor each year, and the pass courtesy between roads will be considerably limited. In years past any man who held a minor or an important position on any road, on application, could get an annual pass, and it has been found that some of the minor officials have abused the favor of allowing parties to travel on them who were not entitled to. A number of such cases have been brought to light the last year, and this has led to a curtailment in that direction. Most of the railway officials, however, proceed on the principle that eight times out of ten, at least, the recipient of free transportation in some manner pays the road back, and it is this two-tenths which will have difficulty the next year in obtaining free transportation. In another respect there will be quite a change. The number of persons authorized to issue passes will be cut down, and on some roads no free transportation will be given to women, and on most roads only certain officials will have authority to issue such trip passes. With all lines fewer annuals and trip passes will be given to influence business, at least until the year is well advanced. It is a very difficult thing for a general freight agent to lose twenty or more car loads of freight when, by making out a trip pass, he can secure a consequently small freight men have but little faith in the proposition not to issue passes to influence business.

May Lead to a Rate War.

It will not be a surprise to passenger men should the proposed attempt to abolish the payment of commissions end in a passenger rate war. There is a class of passenger men, it is stated, who have become so used to getting business by payment of commissions that they fear that with the ceasing to pay them their roads will suffer in their business. This same class of passenger men are accustomed to work with the ticket scalpers, who are anxious that the payment of commissions should stop, so sanguine are they that just enough roads will stay out of the agreement, bring on a rate war, through which the scalpers will greatly profit. The officials of all the trunk lines, ten in number, have signed the agreement to pay no more commissions on west-bound passenger business, and a majority of the roads in the Central Traffic Association territory have signed a similar agreement, but just enough roads decided not to do so, or have signed under certain conditions, to make it very doubtful if the roads in the Central Traffic Association can hold together in the nonpayment of commissions. The general passenger agents of some roads have already given competitors to understand that if they cannot get business by paying commissions they will cut rates, and instead of permitting agents and scalpers to derive the benefit of lower rates give it to the public direct. The next few days will show whether the payment of commissions is to be effectually stopped.

The Patterson Pooling Bill.

When the interstate-commerce act was passed an impression existed, in fact, it was boldly alleged, that the Pennsylvania Railway Company's attorneys framed the bill, and through its influence it was passed, as, at the time, some very able railway officials opposed the bill. Consequently the stand the Pennsylvania has taken regarding the Patterson pooling bill and the amendments it favors, causes fear that the bill in and also any amendments will be defeated in the Senate. Railroad officials are not able to understand the insistence of the Pensylvania in pushing the Sewell amendment to the Patterson bill. As previously explained, this amendment would at least throw a cloud over the jurisdiction of the interstate commission in business not specified under the provisions of the Patterson bill. The roads could then remove all their interstate traffic from the jurisdiction of the commission by refusing to pool any business. The amendment was voted down in the House after arousing almost enough enmity toward the Patterson bill to defeat it, after all the commercial interests of the country had joined in supporting it. Now the Pennsylvania is again pushing the amendment before the Senate. Such officials as General Counsel Cowan, of the Baltimore & Ohio, and President Ingalls, of the Big Four, are outspoken in their censure of the Pennsylvania's action. It is more than suspected the Pennsylvania wants to insure the defeat of the bill by saddling it with the obnoxious amendment.

Struck Another Snag.

The committee which was to report to the general meeting of the Western lines at Chicago, a schedule of rates to which the transcontinental tariff is to be elevated, did not report yesterday, as was expected. A snag was struck early in the day by the declaration of the Union Pacific that it would agree to nothing unless the boycott on the through business on that line be removed. The committee asked for more time, and it was allowed until Saturday by which time it is hoped that some arrangement will be made with the Union Pacific and a general agreement reached. The general meeting adjourned until Saturday. The Union Pacific, in demanding that the boycott be raised, makes no offer to remove the original cause of the trouble, which was that it lowered its one-way rates via Ogden and Denver to such a point as to close those two gateways against the Rio Grande Western and other roads. It refused to elevate the rates and the other lines declined to sell through tickets over the Union Pacific until it had re-established the one-way rates.

No More English Capital.

In an interview regarding the visit to this country of Sir Caarles R. Wilson to investigate the workings of the Central Pacific for the benefit of the English stockholders who hold 65 per cent. of the bonds, George Gowack, who is a resident of London and a large stockholder in Canadian Pacific, said at San Francisco yesterday that, notwithstanding the courteous treatment Sir Charles Wilson has received at the hands of the Southern Pacific, he will push his investigation to a culmination, and if necessary the English stockholders will bring the matter before Congress and have the Central Pacific, as the Union Pacific has been, thrown into bankruptcy. Mr. Gowack added that no more English capital will come to this country.

An Agreement Tottering.

The agreement of the Central Traffic Association lines to advance freight rates on the first of next month is beginning to totter already, and there seems to be much likelihood that it will be carried into effect only after a hard struggle. Complaints are already being made that some of the lines are not keeping up to the mark in some of their contracts and a demand has been made for a meeting of a committee of the association lines to see if something can be done to keep the rates from going to pieces. Lack of confidence in the preservation of the agreement is to be found on all sides.

The L., E. & St. L. C. Case.

In the United States Circuit Court, at Springfield, Ill., yesterday, E. P. Huston, of Evansville, trustee for second mortgage bondholders, filed a cross-bill in the case of the New York Security and Trust Company vs. the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Company to foreclose and for receivers, and amounting to $15,000,000 on which the company defaulted interest last March. The case of the New York Security and Trust Company was on first mortgage bonds, amounting to $8,000,000. In January, 1894, Thomas Barrett and J. H. Wilson, two holders of first mortgage bonds, filed a bill to foreclose and for receivers, and Judge Allen appointed E. O. Hopkins and E. P. Huston as receivers, but the road has failed to pay under their receivership, and these foreclosure proceedings were instituted. The complainant asks that new receivers be appointed, and that the officers of the railroad be enjoined from interfering with the operation of the road.

A Good Month's Work.

The November statement of the joint weighing and inspection bureau in the Central Traffic Association is out and shows a gain at Indianapolis, through this bureau, to the roads, of $11,102.39. At Terre Haute, the gain was $5,579.86; at Vincennes, $492.02; at Evansville, $3,119.29; at Louisville, $4,624.50. The total gain in revenue to the roads at the five points was $24,918.06.

Flour Rates to Be Raised.

The Wisconsin Central, the St. Paul & Duluth and the Northern Pacific have given notice of their intention to raise their flour rates from Minneapolis to Buffalo, to 25½ cents by Jan. 1. The old rate was 23 cents and the millers are making a strong protest against the proposed advance. There is no doubt, however, that it will be carried into effect.

Personal, Local and General Notes.

A. J. O'Reilly, commercial agent of the Monon at this point, is expected home to-day from New Orleans.

The New York Central road has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable Jan. 15.

H. G. Stiles, general agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, is so ill as to confine him to his room.

On Sunday next the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis will shorten the time of its fast trains between Louisville and St. Louis one hour.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton will this morning run a special from Indianapolis to Dayton to carry the "Off the Earth" troupe.

John P. Bellville, formerly an engineer on the Big Four, of late on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, died at Princeton, Ind., on Christmas of pneumonia.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas will spend a good deal of money in 1895 in improving its stations, which, as a rule, are cheap affairs. At Sedalia the company will erect a $30,000 passenger station.

The Big Four earnings for the third week of December were $267,929.92, an increase of $21,362.20. The Peoria & Eastern earned in the third week of December, $31,880.63, an increase of $4,521.20.

A large force of men is putting up telegraph poles and stringing wires from Findlay to Fort Wayne along the line of the Findlay, Fort Wayne & Western. The work will be completed by Jan. 1.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford has placed orders with Eastern car manufacturers for freight cars amounting to over $150,000. The cars are to be of superior build and will cost $700 each.

Work on the Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling is being pushed, and this company expects to be running its trains into Cleveland within sixty days, using the passenger station and terminals of the Erie at that point for the present.

Frank Reid, general passenger agent of the Monon, was in Cincinnati yesterday for a conference with E. G. Edwards, general passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and both officials are much gratified over the marked improvement in passenger business of late.

David B. Martin, general passenger agent of the Big Four, has held an official position on some part of the present system twenty-two years and has filled every position with ability. In speaking of this year's holiday travel he says it is the heaviest he has known since connected with the road.

Reports sent to the Pittsburg headquarters of the passenger department of the Pennsylvania lines show that the holiday passenger traffic on the Western lines thus far was a record-breaker. On Saturday and Monday more people were handled than on any two days in the previous history of the road.

An order has been issued to Lake Shore passenger conductors instructing them that in every case where mileage books are presented that the holder must sign his name and if the signature does not agree with the record the book must be taken up and fare collected. Failure to carry out the rule means discharge for the conductor violating it.

To-day the officers of the Terre Haute, Olney & Chester will meet friends of the road at Terre Haute to consider the building of the line to that point. The road now built is sixty miles in length, extending from Mount Vernon, Ill., to Chester, and when this was built it was expected that before this time its trains would be running into Terre Haute.

W. A Thrall, for the past twenty-one years general passenger and ticket agent on the Chicago & Northwestern, will retire from that position Jan. 1. Although no official announcement has been made of a successor to Mr. Thrall, it is understood that W. H. Kniskern, the assistant general passenger and ticket agent of the Chicago & Northwestern, will be appointed to the position.

The application for a new receiver for the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City is not liked by the receiver Calloway is handling the property badly, but to revive, if possible, an old claim of $300,000 in the way of receiver's certificates issued prior to the formation of the present company by the receiver of one of the divisional roads. It is not expected that the court will appoint a receiver, as Mr. Calloway is making an excellent job of it with the property since business improved.

The force on the new railroad bridge crossing the Ohio river from Jeffersonville to Louisville has been largely increased, that the work may be pushed. Thirty-five men were added on Wednesday to the force building the viaduct on the Kentucky side. When this bridge is completed the Big Four will become aggressive as a competitor for business out of Louisville for northern points, running through cars between Louisville and Chicago and between Louisville and Benton harbor.

The passenger officials of the Chicago & Alton and the Big Four have formed a traffic alliance which means business. On and after Dec. 30 notice is given that all tickets between Alton and St. Louis over the Chicago & Alton or Big Four will be honored by the conductors of either road at the option of the holder. This would indicate that Passenger Traffic Manager McCormick and General Passenger Agent Charlton propose to work more closely than in the past on business between St. Louis and Kansas City.

As illustrating the extent and thoroughness of railroad building in some of the Western States—particularly in Iowa—the bet made by two men is of interest. The issue was as to whether there is a point in Iowa fourteen miles from a railway station. A careful investigation discloses the fact that, as the crow flies, there is no such point in the State, but by public highways there is just one—according to the Railway Commissioners' map—and that is the southwest corner of Section 16, Otter township, Crawford county, which is over fourteen miles from Denison. The fact is there are not twenty farmers living in Iowa ten miles distant from a railway station.

AN INDIANA CHAUTAUQUA.

Presbyterians Will Inaugurate This Movement Next Month.

For several months the Presbyterians of Indiana have been discussing the propriety of inaugurating a new movement in the line of a Chautauqua, and a sufficient amount of stock has now been taken to warrant such an organization. A meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Bates House Friday morning, Jan. 4, when a constitution will be adopted, the location of the resort will be decided, and officers elected. The choice of location now lies between Cedar, or Bass lake, in Starke county, and Turkey lake, in Kosciusko county. The visiting committee says that the matter of location has now resolved itself into a question of railroads, as the advantages of the two places are so evenly divided that the place to which the roads will give the best rates will receive the choice.

President Coulter, of Lake Forest University, is at the head of the educational features, and Rev. E. S. Scott, D. D., of Logansport, is to be the superintendent. The resort will open June 1 and close Sept. 1.

TEACHERS' BUSY DAY

STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE TIME DIVIDES INTO SECTIONS.

Dr. E. E. White's Excellent Lecture on "Character"—Work of the College Professors.

The State Teachers' Association was in session yesterday morning and last night. Dr. E. E. White, superintendent of the public schools of Columbus, O., delivered his lecture on "Character," before a large audience of the teachers at Plymouth Church last night. A solo by Louis D. Eichhorn, of Bluffton, preceded the lecture. Dr. White said, in substance:

"All life is dual. It has an inner being and no outer manifestation. Nature is but an effect—the manifestation of that infinite One who is its source and life. There lives and breathes a soul in all things; and that soul is God. Man has two natures, a physical body and an indwelling regal spirit—a duality of existence. In the moral life these two existences are distinguished, in part, by the terms character and conduct. Character is the inner principle of the moral life; conduct is that principle in its outer visible flow. Character is the fountain; conduct, the outflowing stream. The human soul is not a mere canvas on which life throws her images of thought and desire only to vanish again. Every thought, every emotion and aspiration, arising in the soul leaves its impress there and becomes a part of it. Man thus becomes a human soul. The roots of what we are to-day run back under the soil of our past life and touch every past emotion and experience. The bulk of all a man does or says is the man himself. It is this inner man that is so mighty in influence, so irresistible in action. The very presence of a great and good man exerts a mysterious power over us. Character may be veiled, but it cannot be concealed. Every desire, every emotion, every purpose of the soul, has its outer expression. We wear our lives as we wear our garments and we are known much better than we think. This outer expression of the inner life is the explanation of the art of the detective—an art that picks out a rogue in a crowd or 'spots' him as he alights from a railroad car at the station. The first of the soul revealers of the inner life is the temper, that nervous network which, when we least expect it, always pulls off our mask and reveals the inner working to the outer world. Another medium through which the soul looks out is the human face. The eye is the open window of the heart. The eye is honest and its language has no counterfeit. The face is the open showboard of the heart. Joy and sorrow, love and hatred, envy and adoration are all mirrored in the face. It is the beauty of the story which the face tells that makes it beautiful. If there be moral deformity in the heart, no matter how classical the features of the face, the unhallowed passions within will look out hideous and hateful.

"Another of the spirit of revealers is the voice. In its tone there lurks a power strong enough to quiet the raving of a maniac. The voice is not all harmony because human life is not. Another tell-tale of the heart is the laugh. The 'horse-laugh,' the 'crackling-laugh' and 'cooing cockle-laugh' all tell their story. The most subtle of all spirit revealers is the manners. It has been well said that a wise man takes his hat from a peg very differently from a fool. The principle that rules a man's life makes his manners for him. Language is a great revealer of man's inner resources. Words have been called soul measures, but the value of words depends on what the soul puts into them. Words have weight when there is a man back of them. Still, there are experiences of life deeper than words. Their only expression is the wasting form; their only rhetoric the coffin and hearse. Whatever may be the means by which our inner life shines out, of one thing we may all be assured: what is in us will out in spite of all our shams and coverings. Genuine character tells. This doctrine shows that the abiding practical result of all study is soul power. Knowledge may guide and enlighten, but power is the lucky winner of success. A superficial empiricist, with his talk of facts, is liable to blunder in every new application of his knowledge. Practical facts must be applied by an intelligent mind. This doctrine also explains the power and formation of habit. A virtuous and true life is an ascent and every step upwards requires the putting forth of a new energy. Vice, on the contrary, is a descent, and every step adds to the momentum of its victim. Man sows a desire and reaps an act. He sows an act and reaps a habit; he sows a habit and reaps a character; he sows a character and reaps a destiny. Thus, in four sowings, a wrong desire may end in a fearful destiny. This doctrine constitutes the practical philosophy of personal influence. It is a great mistake to suppose that character and influence can be divorced. All that has been said leads to the one conclusion, that character and influence are not accidents of life. Pitch not your tent on all the plain of sensual indulgence and turn not by the wayside of life to feed on garbage or drink from that Circean cup that can transform you into a beast. Live true to the noble and divine impulses of your nature, and reason and religion, nature and ar, the universe within, and the universe without will spread daily for you the repast of a king. The grandest result of human life is manhood, and the regal fact of manhood is character. A noble character is at once the joy and victory of life."

Nominating Committee Named.

The morning session of the teachers yesterday was devoted to the discussion of techinal and scientific matters from the teachers' standpoint. William L. Bryan, professor of philosophy at the Indiana University, read a paper on "The Study of Children." He discussed the subject scientifically, considering the possibilities of a child's mental development and how the highest state of development could be reached without injury to the child. Several other papers were read and discussed.

During the recess the members separated, according to congressional districts, and selected one teacher from each district to constitute a nominating committee. The committee, as announced later by President Swain, is as follows:

First—F. D. Churchill, Oakland City; Second—J. B. Vernon, Jasper; Third—W. H. Hershman; Fourth—J. B. Evans, Rising Sun; Fifth—Chas. F. Patterson, Edinburg; Sixth—F. A. Cotton, Newcastle; Seventh—R. A. Troth, Anderson; Eighth—Wm. A. Millis, Attica; Ninth—B. B. Berry, Fowler; Tenth—J. W. Hamilton, Monticello; Eleventh—A. D. Moffett, Decatur; Twelfth—G. M. Naber, Columbia City; Thirteenth—J. F. Knight, LaPorte.

MEETING BY SECTIONS.

Papers Technical in Their Nature Read by the Teachers.

The meetings of the various sections of the Teachers' Association yesterday afternoon were of little interest to anyone not directly connected with the work. Papers, technical in their nature, were read and discussed, but no business of a public nature was considered except one paper and discussion before the high school section. This paper was by Prof. W. L. Bryan, of Indiana University, and while relating principally to the difficulties to be encountered in the teaching of ethics in the high schools, it also treated of the dangers of injury to both mind and body in attempting to crowd a child too much during the period of adolescense. He said it is the duty of teachers to observe their pupils closely during this period, and, when languor and unrest is shown, to be careful that the mental powers of the child are not too heavily taxed. He attributed a great deal of the nervous troubles, noticed in children of that age, to the lack of discretion of the teachers and to their lack of knowledge of the effect of overwork during that period. The paper was discussed by Rev. George L. Mackintosh and E. E. Bryan, of this city. The two other papers were on the subject of "Ethics" and were entirely technical.

The County Superintendent.

Of the ninety-two county superintendents in the State, seventy are here attending the meeting of their section. The disposition of the balance of $463.37, which remains of the "Penny Fund" raised by the school children in aid of the school exhibit at the World's Fair, was discussed and a resolution adopted asking it to be donated to the fund now being raised for the purchase of a silver set for the new battle ship Indiana. Superintendent Lewellen, of Delaware county, read a paper, in which he tried to show that the average county superintendent visits his schools oftener than is necessary for the proper conduct of them, and showed how the same efficiency could be maintained with less visiting. He advocated the use of a system of school reports, which he explained, by which the superintendent could keep himself fully informed on what is being done in the schools and know just what schools need visiting, without the necessity of going to each one regularly for the purpose of ascertaining its condition. The paper was discussed by a dozen or more persons, some agreeing with the paper and some strongly opposing it. W. H. Senour read a paper on the management of the Teachers' Reading Circle and then the Young People's Reading Circle was made the subject of a general discussion.

Mathematical Section.

The mathematical section of the Teachers' Association met in the Denison clubroom at 2 o'clock, Mr. J. F. Scull, superintendent of schools at Rochester, Ind., presiding. Mrs. Adelia R. Hornbrook, of the Evansville High School, read a paper on "The Awakening of the Mathematical Consciousness," in which she set forth the advantages of teaching mathematics by the individual method, generally by the laboratory method.

A symposium on "Arithmetic by Apperception," consisted of papers by Prof. J. A. Miller, of Indiana University; Supt. G. W. Ellis, of Elkhart county; Supt. J. F. Haines, of Noblesville, and Prof. O. L. Kelso, of the State Normal. These developed an active and interesting discussion.

The officers elected for next years are: J. C. Gregg, of Brazil, president; Prof. W. Y. Brown, of DePauw, vice president; Amelia Waring Platter, of Indianapolis High School, secretary. Executive committee—S. C. Davisson, of Indiana University; Laura Hood, of Frankfort High School, and Helen Hand, of the Lafayette High School.

The English Teachers.

The second meeting of teachers for the purpose of forming a State Association of English Teachers was held in the Whist Club room of the Denison. The first on the programme was Prof. Emma MacRae, of Purdue University, who spoke on "How Shall a High School Teacher Prepare Herself to Teach Shakspeare?" Mrs. MacRae's address was an informal one, but the remarks were well chosen and clearly put. She stated that it was not necessary to contend as to the relative merits of ethics and art in the study of literature, but insisted that since Shakspeare is essentially a dramatic artist he should be studied for his art. Mrs. MacRae's talk was discussed in a paper by Miss Willa Hays, of Attica, and in several extemporaneous speeches.

The second part of the programme was a stray paper written by W. L. McMillen, of the Indianapolis High School, and read by Mr. W. H. Glascock, of the Blind Institute. Mr. McMillen treated his subject with reference to the relation of the colleges and high schools. He observed the inconsistency of the colleges in demanding of the high schools such training as they themselves were not able to give. But he declared that some decided stand is necessary on the part of the colleges or the standard of English cannot be raised. Mr. McMillen's paper was discussed by E. A. Sayles, of Columbus.

The best part of the programme was a paper, "Literature in the Grades," by W. P. Burris of Bluffton, and discussed by Miss Clare Van Nuys, of Elkhart.

The Music Section.

The music section met in the lecture room of Plymouth Church, President W. E. M. Browne, of Kokomo, presiding. The report of the enrollment committee showed twenty teachers of music present. The president's address presented the condition of music teaching in public schools throughout the State. But twenty cities included music in 1892. Now there are fifty-nine. Inquiries over the State, he said, showed a strong sentiment among school officers in favor of placing music among the ordinary branches taught in every school in the State. He congratulated the section upon its growth in numbers and importance in one year.

The "Round Table" talk was spirited, embracing the following topics: "How Can Interest of Pupils be Increased?" "Best Reading for Special Music Teacher." "How to Put Music Teaching in District Schools" and "Question Marks."

The election of officers resulted in the following:

President—J. S. Bergen, Lafayette.

Vice President—Victor H. Nulle, Anderson.

Secretary—Louis D. Eichhorn, Bluffton.

Executive Committee—W. E. M. Browne, Kokomo, chairman; Joseph Studebaker, Flora; Miss Jennie Thompson, Franklin; Miss Claribel Winchester, Greensburg, and Miss Blanche D. Williams, Columbus.

INDIANA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

An Interesting Paper by I. Walter Sharp on the Protection of Fish.

The Indiana Academy of Science began its deliberations yesterday morning in the agricultural rooms of the Statehouse, with W. A. Noyes, president, in the chair. The work of the association is wholly original, and this annual meeting affords the members a chance to give notice to the scientific world of their year's discovery. The purpose of the academy is to add something to the sum of human knowledge upon every subject within their several vocations, capable of scientific treatment. Occasionally a paper is read of quasi-scientific interest, as was the case yesterday in the paper on the propagation and protection of fish and game, by I. Walter Sharp. This was a discussion of popular interest, wherever true lovers of sport are found. It was an argument for better laws on the subject, the fundamental proposition being that only by artificial preserves and statutory care can the fish and game of the State be kept from extinction under the present rate of devastation. He advocated the establishment of fisheries and the appointment of game wardens charged with the enforcement of law. This, he said, would give the State a greatly increased source of income from its lakes and rivers.

Charles C. Brown, city engineer of Indianapolis, read a paper on the subject of methods of determining the sewage pollution of rivers. William M. Goss spoke of the new Purdue engineering laboratory. C. H. Eigenman discussed the new bacteriological laboratory at Purdue since the restoration after the fire. Ernest Walker read a paper upon the distribution of certain kind of trees.

In the afternoon the academy separated in two sections, one giving attention to biological subjects and the other, in another room, to physio-chemical subjects. In the latter body there were exhibited specimens belonging to C. E. Newlin. They were of geological origin, having been obtained from the quarries about Kokomo, and one of them bears Mr. Newlin's name in the annals of the national association of science, by virtue of having discovered a new species, D. T. McDougal, in this section, discussed water cultures of indigenous plants, and Katherine E. Golden discussed working shelves for botanical laboratory. Collections of plants made during the year were reported by M. B. Thomas, and Stanley Coulter talked of the revision of the phanerogamic flora of the State. L. M. Underwood told of the progress of the division of the State biological survey. Other papers were read by A. B. Ulrey, Alida M. Cunningham, W. S. Blatchley, Edward M. Kindle, R. Ellsworth Call, A. W. Bitting and W. J. Moenkhaus. J. C. Arthur described some apparatus of his own invention for vegetable physiology.

In the biological section G. W. Benton told of a lake in Missouri having a bottom covered with lumina. A. H. Purdue talked on the glacial drift of Jasper county. Technical papers were read by Edward M. Kindle, Thomas Gray, C. Leo Mees, C. A. Waldo, Joseph Moore, D. W. Dennis and others.

The annual address was delivered last night by the retiring president, W. A. Noyes, on the subject of "Lavoisier." The academy hopes to take such measures as will result in the Legislature providing for the publication of these papers, which contain, in many cases, much valuable commercial information. It will not ask for an appropriation, the leaders say, but will only ask to be treated as the State Board of Agriculture is treated in the matter of printing. The session will conclude to-day.

The Academy of Science last night elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:

President, Amos W. Butler, Brookville.

Vice president, Stanley Coulter, Purdue University.

Secretary, John S. Wright, Indianapolis.

Treasurer, W. P. Shannon, Greensburg.

A committee was appointed to have in hand the petition to the Legislature relating to the publication of papers read at the annual meetings. A memorial to the Legislature has been printed, setting forth the reasons why the academy should have at least this much encouragement from the State. This memorial says that by publishing the proceedings the State would get the benefit of the trained work of 146 experts working in fields especially chosen and agreeable, spending a large part of their time upon new problems.

THE COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

E. P. Cuberly, of Vincennes University, Elected President of the Society.

The College Association closed its session yesterday afternoon. During the forenoon papers were read by Francis M. Stalker, of the Indiana State Normal, and W. H. Davis, of Hartsville College. The subject of the paper read by Professor Stalker was "Child Study; the Conditions Under Which It is to Advance the Science of Education." The paper was listened to with attention, being, as the title signifies, a consideration of the importance of proper training of children in relationship to higher educational work. There was considerable discussion upon it. Professor Davis, who spoke upon the subject of "The College and Church," advanced the opinion that mental and spiritual training should go hand in hand. He believed that each church, which is supporting colleges, should make ample appropriations for the teaching of theology. He did not think enough attention is paid at present by the colleges to religious teaching. A lengthy discussion followed the reading of the paper, and all approved the expressions of Professor Davis.

There was not a great deal of interest shown in the election of officers, which took place directly after dinner. There was not a full attendance of professors. Elwood P. Cuberly, president, of Vincennes University, was chosen president of the association; Prof. H. M. Kingery, of Wabash College, was selected secretary, and Prof. Moses Stevens, of Purdue University, treasurer.

"Where will I find some of the college professors?" asked a reporter of a professor last evening.

"Several are attending the meeting at Plymouth Church," he replied, "but if you are anxious to find several of them you should go to English's Theater, for I understand several of them have gone to witness a show called 'Off the Earth.' They have gone, so I am told, to make scientific study of the electric effects and a study of the people who attend the theaters."

Indiana Historical Society.

The Indiana Historical Society met at the Statehouse yesterday at 2 p. m. The executive committee reported publications since last meeting as follows: No. 10, "Old Settlers," by Robert Duncan; No. 11, "French Settlements on the Wabash," by Jacob Piatt Dunn; No. 12, "Slavery Petitions and Papers," by Jacob Piatt Dunn.

This completes the second volume of the society's collections which will be issued in bound form in a few weeks. The first volume, consisting of the publications of the society from its organization in 1830 to the present reorganization in 1886, will be printed hereafter:

Messrs. C. C. Olin, Rev. D. O'Donaghue, Judge Doyle, of Franklin, and John J. Curtis were elected members.

Officers were elected as follows:

President—W. H. English.

First Vice President—William W. Woollen.

Second Vice President—Gen. John Coburn.

Third Vice President—D. W. Howe

Treasurer—C. E. Griffin

Corresponding Secretary — William W. Woollen.

Recording Secretary—J. P. Dunn.

Executive Committee—A. L. Roache, A. C. Harris, J. R. Wilson, Charles Martindale, J. P. Dunn.

Elocutionists and Orators.

The elocutionists and orators listened to Prof. T. J. McAvoy in a talk on "The Importance of Voice Culture and How to Secure a Good Speaking Voice." He explained the methods of training the voice for public speaking. Dr. G. V. Woolen, of Indianapolis, talked of the physiology and hygiene of the vocal organs.

GOOD HOLIDAY TRADE

INDIANAPOLIS MERCHANTS SATISFIED WITH THE BUSINESS.

Far Better than in 1893, and in Many Cases as Good as in 1892.

Inquiry among the retail merchants shows that a majority of them have experienced a good holiday trade, and almost invariably in excess of the holiday trade of 1893, and in some lines equal to that of 1892, which was the best Christmas season known in this city. The leading jewelers say they are quite well satisfied with the holiday season trade thus far, and it promises to be good until after New Year's. The book stores had an excellent trade, largely in excess of that of 1893, and fully up to 1892. The sales since Christmas have been large, and it is noticeable that a better class of books is being purchased from year to year. The sales of fine pictures have been larger than usual, and the manufacturers of frames have had a big business. Dealers in toys say they have had the biggest season's trade in their history, while dealers in nuts and confectioneries report an unusually brisk trade, the better qualities of candies selling the best. The boot and shoe dealers have come in for their full share of the business. Dealers in gentlemen's furnishings have had a fair trade, so many of the dry-goods dealers handling this class of goods that it makes inroads on the business of the regular dealers. The clothiers have been busy, more people than usual making presents of suits of clothing. The hat stores have had a very satisfactory trade, quite an improvement over last year.

The furniture men complain that not in years has their business through the holiday season been as unsatisfactory, low prices not seeming to draw the trade. In the crockery and glassware line a good business is reported, the demand for artistic glassware having been large beyond parallel. With each year the custom of giving a box of cigars is increasing, and dealers say that this year it has been carried far beyond any former year. Wines have met with considerable demand. The dry-goods houses have been the most favored. For the last four weeks crowded stores have been the rule, and the purchases were not confined to any particular class of goods. High-priced goods sold as well as the fancy goods and toys. Handkerchiefs, gloves and neckwear sold the best. The cloak stores had a very fair trade. Sales were confined largely to articles costing from $5 to $20. But few sealskin cloaks have been sold. Possibly the statement that sealskin cloaks were going out of fashion may have checked this line of trade.

The poultry packer reports fully as many turkeys given away this Christmas as in any former year. At the Atlas engine works 350 turkeys were given away, at the Encaustic tile works seventy-five, and at a number of large manufactories there was a free distribution of poultry. It is a little out of the ordinary custom, but a growing one, to donate flour to families who have hard times in getting along. Usually 100 pounds is sent, and dealers report having filled numerous orders of this character. About the busiest people were those who made evergreen wreaths. It is stated that never before was there such a demand as that of this year, and some of the makers of these wreaths have realized a handsome profit on their undertaking. One seed store kept forty girls at work for several days making wreaths for windows alone. Nearly all the merchants spoken to stated that they have done more business this year during the holiday season than in 1893, and occasionally one is found who says he did better than in 1892, when the best holiday trade ever known was realized.

Found Dead in Bed.

Samuel Pomeroy, aged sixty years, was found dead in his room, at No. 125 West Maryland street, last evening, about 8 o'clock, by his roommate, George Cline. Yesterday Pomeroy ate a hearty dinner, and went shortly afterward to his room. He was not seen alive after that time. Cline found the body lying on the bed. There was no indication about the room that death was due to suicide. All indications were that Pomeroy had died peacefully while asleep. Coroner Castor will hold an autopsy, in order to learn the exact cause of death. Pomeroy was a printer by trade, and a member of Typographical Union, No. 1. He was also a veteran of the war and a member of Chapman Post. Nothing is known of his family. He had been boarding at the number named for a year.

The most remarkable cures of scrofula on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine is unequaled for diseases of the blood. Take only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c.

FOOTBALL MUST GO

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS IN SESSION DECIDE TO TABOO THE GAME.

Intercollegiate Games, as Played in the Past, Are to Be Barred—Other Athletics.

The college presidents of the State have decided to taboo football in the future unless the rules of the game are amended so as to conform to their ideas. They do not define just what amendments would be necessary to make the game meet their approval. The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting:

"Whereas a majority of the institutions of the Indiana College Association, interested in intercollegiate athletics do not participate in intercollegiate football; and

"Whereas, some of those who have heretofore participated have expressed their desire and purpose to withdraw from intercollegiate football contests; therefore,

"Resolved, that, with the concurrence of the faculties of our several colleges, football be and the same hereby is withdrawn from the list of athletic sports to be participated in by members of the Indiana Intercollegiate Association as an organization, until the laws governing the game shall be so modified as to be satisfactory to us. Provided that this shall not prevent any college of the association from playing exhibition games in football upon rules mutually agreed upon by the colleges playing.

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this body that no college team shall hereafter be permitted to play with any athletic club or any semiprofessional organization."

In regard to intercollegiate athletics in general, the following rules, to take effect next Tuesday, were adopted

1. Each college shall appoint from its faculty a suitable committee on college athletics, who shall take general supervision of all athletic matters in their respective colleges, and who shall be held responsible for the enforcement of the college rules regarding athletics.

2. The following regulations shall govern all intercollegiate contests:

1. No one shall take part in any game or participate in any athletic sport unless he be a bona-fide student, doing full work in a regular course as defined in the curriculum of his college, said course leading to a degree.

2. No graduate student of any college shall engage in any intercollegiate contest for more than two years immediately following the date of his graduation.

2. No professional athlete or other person who has ever received any compensation or emolument whatever for playing in any game or for any athletic feat, shall be allowed to participate in any game or athletic contest.

4. No player of any college shall be paid or receive directly or indirectly any money or financial concession or emolument as present or past compensation for playing, or as prior consideration or inducement to play, whether the same be received from or paid by or at the instance of the college association, athletic committee or faculty of such college, or any individual whatever.

5. No student shall be permitted to participate in any intercollegiate contest who is reported by any professor as not doing satisfactory work at any time during the athletic season.

6. No student shall play in any game under an assumed name.

7. All games shall be played on grounds either owned or controlled by one of the colleges participating in the contest.

8. The elections of managers and captains of teams in each college shall be subject to the approval of its faculty committee on athletics.

It was also voted, "We, the college presidents of Indiana, furthermore desire to co-operate with the several college athletic associations, and agree to enforce all rules in harmony with the above regulations."

All the members of the Presidents' Association attended this meeting, except Butler, of Butler University; Stott, of Franklin, and Swain, of the Indiana University, who was compelled to be absent on account of the meeting of the State Teachers' Association. These rules will interfere with the Thanksgiving game here next year as an intercollegiate game, but will not prevent the colleges playing here if they see fit to do so, under rules such as they may agree upon for the game. Such games as were played by Purdue, Wabash and Butler, with the Light Artillery team are prohibited. It is understood that Presidents Butler and Swain will concur in the action of the other presidents.

LIBRARIANS ELECT OFFICERS.

Miss Mary Ahren Chosen President—The Concluding Session.

The concluding day's session of the annual meeting of the Library Association of Indiana convened yesterday morning at 9:30 in the Public Library building. The first address of the morning was delivered by Rev. G. A. Carstensen, of this city. He dealt with the subject of libraries in general. He said that he believed the library work should be centralized; that instead of so many small, independent libraries over the State, that there should be a few very large ones, which would be so organized as to allow the books to be taken out over the State. Ten librarians over the State had been asked to give a history of his or her library, but only about half of this number responded. Among the best libraries whose histories were read were those of Terre Haute, by Miss Paddock; Huntington, by Mr. Cunningham, and Richmond, by Miss Brush. The subject "Inspiration Gathered at the A. L. A. of 1894," was handled by the State Librarian, Mary Eileen Ahern.

The address of the afternoon session was delivered by Miss Belle S. Hanna, librarian of the Greencastle Public Library, on the subject "Difficulties in Library Administration." She told of many obstacles in the way of a