THE DAILY JOURNAL

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—1410 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Telephone Calls.

Business Office.........238 | Editorial Rooms......A 86

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

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

WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS.

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

WEEKLY.

Per year	$1.00

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

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

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

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places—

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

NEW YORK—Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and Astor House.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, cor. Lancaster ave. and Baring st.

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==Twelve Pages==

Under the new tariff law, instead of our conquering foreign markets they are conquering us.

Up to the present time the Wilson-Gorman tariff law has proved to be a tariff for deficits only.

The South is having its innings this month in the way of fraternal assemblages, and they are likely to have a good influence.

The way to insure good wages and steady employment for American labor is to give it the undisputed control of the home market.

A line of an old song used to run, "For Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm." That was before the day of Democratic deficits.

Nobody can complain that Indiana is more in evidence during the celebration at Chickamauga this week than she was in the battle thirty-two years ago.

Postmaster-general Wilson praises the Gorman tariff bill now, all forgetful of the fact that he and Mr. Cleveland once agreed in denouncing it as a work of perfidy and dishonor.

There ought not to be any controversy among the States represented at Chickamauga as to which rendered the greatest service in the battle. There was fighting enough for all.

This is the only government in the world that discourages any branch of farm husbandry. From January, 1893, to January, 1895, the number of sheep in the United States decreased 4,979,489, owing to hostile legislation.

Our exports for the fiscal year 1892 amounted to $1,015,732,011, while in 1895 they amounted to only $793,397,890, a decrease of $222,334,121. The decrease represents the difference between Harrison times and Cleveland times.

It seems to be about time for the people of this city to ask and demand an answer to the question who is responsible for the purchase of fire hose that bursts at critical moments and for the lack of water pressure at big fires.

Thousands of men are still out of employment owing to the Cleveland panic. The retrenchment and economy which that great commercial disaster made necessary are still being practiced to the detriment of a large number of workmen.

Republicans in this city will unite in the hope that the Sentinel will continue its efforts to prove Mr. Trusler's incapacity as a financier and that he has not made a good city controller. It seems to draw public attention to his excellent record and his strongest claim for election to the mayoralty.

It is to be regretted that in going into the show business the State Board of Agriculture did not take measures to exclude indecent ones. A board that is created by State law and which enjoys State aid ought not to become a party to exhibitions which would scarcely have been permitted in Midway Plaisance.

It must have gone hard with Chief Justice Hurt, of Texas, to have to declare inoperative the State law forbidding prize fighting after he had himself advocated the passage of such a measure. It is much better for all interests concerned that he should decide according to law than according to personal inclinations.

Is "the unostentatious humanity of this good man," Mr. Taggart, confined to the colored people, or does it include all colors and nationalities? If the latter it would take more time than the Mayor of a live and growing city like Indianapolis could afford to give to charity, not to speak of the draft on his private resources.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, our imports from Europe were $88,608,977 greater than the year before, and our exports $72,895,689 less. In other words, during the first year of the Gorman tariff we spent $88,608,977 more money in European countries and they spent $72,895,689 less in this country than in the last year of the McKinley law.

Terre Haute, which prides itself on being the widest open city in the State, has a distillery boss, and the same political party and elements that have enthroned him are trying to inaugurate a brewery boss in this city. Mr. Albert Lieber has a ring in the nose of Mr. Thomas Taggart, the slightest pull on which turns money into the pockets of the British syndicate. Indianapolis does not need a boss of any kind, and least of all one who is trying to fence the town in in the interest of a foreign syndicate.

Doubtless among the most notable of the addresses delivered at Chickamauga was that of Gen. Lew Wallace. The style, construction and literary finish are admirable, its sentiment elevating, and its spirit fraternal and patriotic. No stronger or more eloquent plea has been made for complete reconciliation, or, what General Wallace happily terms, "perfected fraternity," and yet he was careful to accompany this with a declaration that there must be no surrender of principles on the part of those who fought for the preservation of the Union and the supremacy of law. The closing part of the address will be thought by some to savor of bravado, but it is really nothing more than a frank recognition of what every one must admit does exist, viz., the possibility of a foreign war. General Wallace evidently believes the Monroe doctrine is something more than a glittering generality, and that the safety and honor of the Nation require that it should be asserted and maintained as a distinct rule of international conduct.

PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Latest advices from Cuba show that the revolt is making decided and important progress. This has been inferrable for some time in spite of the persistent efforts of the Spanish authorities to suppress news and conceal the facts as if that could alter the real situation, but the latest news makes it clear beyond any doubt. This news is the more interesting because it is brought to Boston by the officers of a British steamer, who would not be likely to make the situation more favorable for the insurgents than it really was. It shows that the entire northern end of the island is now in the hands of the insurgents, with the exception of one stronghold, which was threatened when the steamer left and may have been captured before this. It also shows that the insurgents are enthusiastic, aggressive and gaining new recruits daily, while the Spanish troops, of whom the steamer had recently carried a detachment from one part of the island to another, are young, raw and poorly equipped. It shows further that the insurgents have plenty of money and are paying cash for munitions and supplies, while it is known through other sources that the Spanish authorities are in sore straits financially.

A revolutionary movement which is not losing ground is gaining, and every increase of strength adds to its momentum. If the Cuban insurgents are gaining ground now, as undoubtedly they are, they will be gaining still more rapidly a month hence, and it will not be long before the insurrection will have gained such head as to make its speedy success inevitable.

The present situation is such as to justify this government in giving serious consideration to the question of recognizing the insurgents as belligerents. A press dispatch from Washington says such recognition would not benefit the insurgents any, and gives reasons why. The dispatch seems to have been framed or inspired for the purpose of justifying a timid and noncommittal policy by the government. There are reasons for believing that the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents by the United States would encourage and benefit them very materially, but even if it did not, it would benefit the American people by showing them that the government sympathizes with a people struggling to gain their freedom from a tyrannical power, and that it is not afraid to show its sympathy in a legitimate way.

PLAN TO BUY ROME.

Many correspondents and visitors of Pope Leo XIII during the last year or two have represented him as very feeble and so evidently failing that he could not live long. He may be feeble physically, but his mind is very alert, and if report is true he is revolving an enterprise of such pith and moment that, if successful, it will be an epoch-marking event in the history of the Catholic Church. This is nothing less than the purchase of the city of Rome and its rehabilitation as the seat of the Pope's temporal power, and the ecclesiastical capital of the church. Visionary as the plan might seem, it is based on practical reasons, and although it would require an enormous sum of money, no one will question the financial ability of the Catholic Church to carry through any project it may undertake.

The exploitation of the plan comes in the form of a circular printed in the London Telegraph, and vouched for by that paper as coming from a person well acquainted with the wishes and policies of the Pope. It has been addressed to leading Roman Catholics throughout Europe, and is understood to have the approval of the church authorities. It proposes to take advantage of the financial distress of the Italian government and to offer for its capital a sum that would free the government from debt and the people from taxation. The government is bankrupt, the public debt has been increased since last December nearly $15,000,000, and the deficit for next year is estimated at $10,000,000. These conditions seem to have suggested to his Holiness that man's extremity was God's opportunity, and that it would be a great stroke of church craft as well as statecraft to buy the city outright. The sum named in the circular as probably sufficient for the purpose is $1,000,000,000. "With this sum at his disposal," says the circular, "the Pontiff would have it in his power to deal with the distracted and bankrupt government of the Italian King. It would rest with the Pope to meet the government with proposals that might save the Italian kingdom, reinstate its exchequer and thereby restore peace, unity and prosperity to Italy." The circular continues:

> The claim which the Roman Catholic Church would make upon Italy in return for the benefits referred to would be the independence of Rome and of a Roman port guaranteed by Italy and by the powers of Europe to the Roman Pontiff; that the Italian postoffice, telegraphs, railways and certain other services might run through Rome. It would also be a matter for arrangement and mutual advantage that interest on the floating debt should be reduced from 574,000,000 to 349,000,000 of lire—in other words, that the permanent relief of 225,000,000 of lire which should be effected would bring substantial relief to the whole population of Italy. It would mean a lowering of taxation, the relief of agricultural industry. The peace that would ensue from a reconciliation of the government with the papacy are motives strong enough to sway the minds of statesmen who are capable of measuring the needs of nations and a realization of the possibilities of Italy.

The strength of the suggestion is in its underlying sentiment, which, once fairly embraced, would rouse the church as nothing since the crusades has done. For years past the Pope has called himself a prisoner. To release him from prison and to restore his temporal authority in the seat of the church's historic conquests would appeal very strongly to Catholics throughout the world. For such a cause, and with the powerful co-operation of the church machinery, the great sum named in the circular could be easily raised. The plan is worthy of the head of the church in its most aggressive days.

If the Friends at Plainfield adopt the pastorate system, as seems likely, according to the reports, the act will mark a decided change in their methods. The time-honored plan is to depend upon the inspiration of the hour to move some man or woman in the assembly to deliver an address. If inspiration failed then silence reigned, at least so far as a sermon was concerned. At one time no singing was allowed, but now "gospel hymns" are sung with much energy by young and old. With the advent into each congregation of a regular pastor the society will not show itself very different in outward form from other denominations. The proposed change is looked upon as a progressive step, and doubtless is such; but there were points of advantage in the old rule of silence when there was nothing to say.

In his first inaugural address Mr. Cleveland said:

> We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government, and most compatible with the mission of the American people.

This may have been intended to foreshadow the rigid economy which he felt might become necessary under the operation of a commercial panic begotten by free trade agitation. He also said:

> Those who are for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people, and may do much by their example to encourage consistently with the dignity of their official functions that plain way of life which, among their fellow-citizens, aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity.

This was probably intended to foreshadow the era of plain and unostentatious living which Secretary Whitney introduced in Washington.

The University of Buffalo has opened a department of pedagogy, designed for advanced students of teaching, particularly principals, superintendents and trained teachers. The purpose is to give this profession educational advantages in the line of its specialty equal to those offered everywhere to students of law and medicine. The idea is a good one. Plenty of normal schools exist for the benefit of beginners, but institutions for the highest training of teachers are needed in this country. An occasional year of study, with the opportunity of hearing lectures by noted educators, could not fail to be of value to teachers of long experience. It would serve to keep them out of ruts if nothing more.

The twelve judges of the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court have decided that their court lacks dignity and that this needed element will be secured by the wearing of gowns. Therefore they will henceforth appear on the bench in long black alpaca robes, similar to the silk ones worn by the members of the United States Supreme Court. They express the opinion that their example will soon be followed by the lawyers who practice before them. It is a little queer that as women begin to cast aside gowns men take them up. Is the new man to wear skirts sure enough?

Several important Methodist conferences have lately voted in favor of admitting women to the General Conference, the majority for the women being large in each case. The Indiana Conference cannot afford to be less liberal than the others.

There will be general regret that yesterday's local fire destroyed two of the finest buildings in the block where it occurred, while several old rookeries on both sides, which ought to be torn down, were left standing.

The cause of the fire yesterday is not known, but nine people out of ten, judging by their own feelings, are ready to accept the spontaneous combustion theory.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Unfortunate.

"Here," said the Irish bartender, "is some whisky that can't be bate."

"Sorry," responded Fisher. "I wanted it for bait."

A Question of Withers.

"Miss Passe indulged in somewhat withering sarcasm when she was talking of you."

"It is her privilege, poor thing. She is somewhat withering herself."

A Staff Writer.

Watts—I don't see why you are so fascinated by the editorials in the Evening Blues.

Potts—Because they are produced, or were produced, by the greatest mind in literature. At least 30 per cent. of the stuff is done by William Shakspeare.

Progressive.

Wickwire—Don't you think this bicycle craze, in doing away with your sale of hay and oats, will make times harder for the farmers?

Mr. Haicede—Won't make times no harder with me. I'm goin' into the business of raisin' arnica and witch hazel.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

For swearing in members in the House of Commons the revised version of the Bible is used for Protestants, the Douai version for Catholics and a copy in Hebrew for Jews.

Miss Helen Gould has founded two scholarships in the New York University in memory of her father. The scholarships are open only to persons living on the Missouri Pacific system.

Dr. Conan Doyle's financial failure as a lecturer in America has, we are told, "caused a flutter among the English lecturers and writers who have been meditating lecture tours in the United States."

Sir Henry Bessemer, the "steel king," eighty-two years of age, continues to take a keen interest in scientific matters, and keeps himself up to date. His peculiarity is that he will not give any one his autograph.

It is said that the novelist, George W. Cable, narrowly escaped a serious accident in Northampton, Mass., recently, while riding his wheel. Fortunately, Mr. Cable received only a few bruises, but his bicycle was totally wrecked.

Every soldier knows that a horse will not step on a man intentionally. It is a standing order in the British cavalry if a trooper becomes dismounted he must lie still. If he does this the whole squadron will pass over him without doing him injury.

George Augustus Sala, the well-known correspondent, editor and author, who is lying ill in Brighton, England, is in such a bad condition financially, as well as physically, that a fund has been started by the London press to remove his embarrassment.

Mary Anderson's forthcoming memoirs are awaited with interest in England, where her reminiscences of Tennyson, with whom she was a favorite, and her account of the Knebworth ghost, which she saw while staying with the Lyttons, are expected to make entertaining reading.

The number of things that Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, can do well surprises all but his friends. The latter declare, says the New York Sun, that he writes as well as acts, and that he can fish with more skill than he can do either. As an artist with the brush he is considerably better than an amateur.

Gail Hamilton has about recovered from her long and painful illness, but she still denies herself by her doctor's orders to any but intimate friends. She is now at her old home in Hamilton, Mass., her namesake town. In spite of the inroads of her illness Miss Dodge is still very attractive, a picture of youth and grace in an elderly woman.

Since the latest attempt was made to take the life of Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier has constantly worn a shirt of chain mail. It is, perhaps, one of the finest coats of the kind that have ever been manufactured, for while very light, it is of such strength that not even a revolver bullet can penetrate it. So flexible is it that it occasions no discomfort to the wearer. In the region of the heart it is of double thickness.

The Standard, the well-known Baptist journal of Chicago, in speaking of the widespread charge that Professor Bemis was dismissed from the University of Chicago at the instance of the Standard Oil Company because he had criticised trusts in some of his lectures, declares that the charge is not true, and that the real reason for the dismissal of the professor has never yet been given to the public. It is generally understood that the Standard makes this statement on high authority.

Eternal in the human breast
 Springs life-illuming hope.
Though they who do their very best
Oft get it where, some distance west,
 The horse thief gets the rope.
—Detroit Tribune.

Thus departed Hiawatha
To the land of the Dacotas—
To the land of handsome women;
And in ninety days returning,
A divorcelet he brought with him.
To his wife he gave the ha-ha,
Sent her back to her ma-ma,
In the outskirts of Chicago.
—New York World.

Why should the spirit of mortal be so proud?
Why should one swagger, and strut, and be loud,
Or plume himself on his delectable shape,
If his great-great-great-great-great-
 great-great-great-great-great-
 great-great-great-great-great-
 great-great-great-great-great-
Great-great-granddad was anthropoid ape?
—Chicago Tribune.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

The September issue of Music is a Rubinstein number, personal recollections of the great musician being contributed by Camille Saint-Saens and Julius Rodenberg.

Some one in the Philistine addresses Mark Twain thus: "I am awfully sorry you have lost all your money. I am in the same boat, but let's not talk about it all the time."

Last week's New York Independent contains a symposium on modern surgery, fourteen articles bearing on different phases and developments of this science being contributed by as many specialists. As a whole they make a remarkable showing.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti occupies the place of honor in the Art Amateur for September, a study of his life and art work and reproductions of a number of his paintings occupying considerable space. Among the supplement designs are several pleasing ones for china decoration.

The little Philistine published "every little while," evidently for the purpose of pricking bubbles, does not like the guild of publishers. At all events this is to be inferred from the illustration on the last page of the cover of the current number. This consists simply of a herd of swine dimly outlined in red running down a steep place. Below is a legend relating that when the publishers met in convention in San Francisco not long since and were taken to view the sights about the Golden Gate guards were provided to prevent delegates running into the sea.

Mr. W. D. Howells has in his verses all the essential elements of poetry save one. Each of his seven poems in the September Harper contains a thought—albeit, for the most part, a dismal one; the lines are rhymed and measured somewhat roughly and laboriously, but with sufficient accuracy to pass muster; they have all the aids of typography and apt illustration, but they lack the force which comes from genuine inspiration. The thoughts expressed seem to have suggested themselves to the writer in a casual way, and not with the power of conviction. He is mildly impressed with the idea that man's lot is one of misery, but though his verses carry a gloomy atmosphere they do not compel the reader to accept the thought. Neither in prose nor verse does Mr. Howells put the fire which carries his readers with him whether they will or no.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE TRUTH.

The Business of the Press Is to State Facts Without Bias.

Detroit Tribune.

The Indianapolis clergyman who blames the existence of Kier Hardie upon the newspapers is right to the extent that facts may be abolished by ignoring them. Some people are bold enough to think it is no part of the duty of the newspapers to insulate its readers from the world as it is, even venturing to suggest that the newspaper finds its highest function in apprising the people of their circumstances, but that is neither here nor there. The important part of the Indianapolis man's criticism of the press is the part in which he defines what the papers ought to have told the people about Mr. Hardie. Here is what the clergyman would have had the newspapers say if he were in the control of them:

"A blatherskite and mischief-maker—one Kier Hardie—has arrived from England, and will make speeches to small groups of aimless and conscienceless people in various cities. He will doubtless reach Chicago."

That is every word the Indianapolis minister would give to Hardie. Possibly that is not a word too few. The minister has a right to his opinion touching the number of words which may be properly devoted to Mr. Hardie. How many those words shall be is purely a matter of judgment, decided in each and every newspaper office and never decided alike. The notice which he has announced would meet his notion of the requirements of the occasion may be plenty long enough, but it is wholly inadequate to the expression of any fact whatever, except the fact which, it is submitted, is not the main fact, that the minister considers Hardie a blatherskite and a mischief-maker.

Not until within a very few years has the fine art of telling the truth been practiced at all, and then only by the criticised and often reviled profession of journalism. It seems rather severe to charge the pulpit with not practicing the are of telling the truth, but it is just. The pulpit and newspapers, too, until comparatively recently, were telling individual impressions of the truth, and not the truth itself. It is even likely that newspapers in many instances still give their readers mere individual impressions of the truth, because the fine art of telling the truth, long neglected, is not to be learned in a day.

The paragraph which the minister would print about Kier Hardie reports the minister's impression of the fact, and not the fact. In other words, it is an attempt to inveigle the purchaser of a newspaper into the impression of the editor, denying him the knowledge of the fact, while taking his good money for what pretends to be a report of the fact.

Those who were personally aware of the arrival of Kier Hardie, the newspaper cannot serve. They came in actual contact with the fact. Those who were not personally aware of the arrival of the English Socialist look to the newspaper to spread before them the fact as they would come in contact with it had they actually been present, untinged by individual impressions. In other words, the man who buys a paper pays for a report of the fact, and not a report of what somebody else thinks about it.

The power of the press is the power of the searchlight and not the power of the scene shifter who may actually change the prospect at will. The man who thinks Kier Hardie is the prophet of the new religion pays as much for his newspaper as the minister who thinks him a blatherskite. He has as much right to have the arrival of the stranger heralded as the coming of the light of truth as the minister has to have it heralded as the coming of a mischief maker. Neither has right to expect any such announcement of the newspaper. The press has to report Kier Hardie truthfully alike to the men who love him and the men who hate him. It has to report the fact, and not the individual impression of the fact. It has to leave impressionist reporting to the pulpit, where it stands for what it is and deceives nobody.

Looks Like It.

Washington Post.

The announcement of Jim Corbett's lame knee looks very much like an attempt to turn the Dallas physical culture festival into a wounded knee affair.

Hard on the Girls.

Kansas City Journal.

A young man who kissed several Brooklyn girls against their will was adjudged insane. We hardly supposed the Brooklyn girls were that homely.

CONFERENCE AT WORK

COMMITTEES NAMED TO TAKE CHARGE OF DIFFERENT AFFAIRS.

Dr. D. H. Moore Discusses the Woman Question—Bishop Taylor's Sermons—The Night Meeting.

The first work of the Methodist Episcopal conference yesterday morning was the selection of the various committees that will have charge of the different affairs of the meeting. There are twenty-seven of these committees. They include a large number of the ministers in attendance and are considered representative of the interests involved. They are as follows:

American Bible Society—J. B. Hamilton, T. J. Anthony, John Machlan, J. W. Bain, J. N. Thompson, T. G. Cocks, Willis Minginger, M. S. Taylor, S. W. McNaughton.

Amusements—C. E. Hester, B. F. Morgan, W. T. Grim, W. W. Reynolds, H. C. Pelson, J. E. Fisher, S. L. Welker, G. F. McNaughton, T. M. Heaton.

Auditing—Robb Zaring, J. D. Jeffrey, J. L. Perry, F. A. Guthrie, T. J. Shrode, J. F. Harvey, W. H. Wylie, James Gillespie, B. W. Cooper.

Church Extension—T. W. Winkler, C. S. Morton, H. M. Elwyn, John Royer, P. C. Lisman, John Fansy, B. F. Julian, W. N. Fletcher, D. A. Robertson.

Church Periodicals and Literature—F. S. Tincher, W. B. Grimes, B. A. May, T. B. Conchman, E. P. F. Mills, J. W. Baker, W. G. Procter, T. W. Northcott, Grant Ferguson.

Claims of Book Concern—J. T. Scull, S. W. Louden, J. W. Robinson, Elmer St. Clair, W. E. Edgin, F. L. Priest.

Conference Domestic Missionary Society—Monroe Vayhinger, G. S. McKee, W. A. Fox, A. L. Bennett, C. H. Pinnick, Jesse Miller, J. L. Funkhouser, John Phillips, J. D. Currant.

Conference Relations—H. C. Clippinger, S. B. Johnson, W. S. Biddle, W. M. Zaring, V. W. Tevis, E. B. Rawls, A. A. Gadbey, J. H. Doddridge, J. W. Allen.

Conference Stewards—J. A. Ward, E. R. Vest, James Hixon, W. T. Davis, J. D. Hartsock, W. R. Lathrop, J. A. Sargent, Harvey Harris, M. B. Hyde.

District Conference Records—W. N. Gaither, J. W. Milone, F. A. Steele, E. P. Jewett, Henry Morrow, E. C. Raaf, J. M. Hudleson.

Education—C. N. Sims, J. E. Steele, E. H. Wood, C. E. Bacon, J. T. O'Neal, J. W. Duncan, Albert Hurlestone, J. R. T. Lathrop, John Poucher, J. H. Martin, J. P. D. John, G. S. Curtis, J. H. Ford, M. B. Hyde.

Epworth League—J. R. T. Lathrop, Zach Silby, G. M. Smith, L. D. Moore, W. G. Clinton, C. S. Racy, C. W. Crooker, W. S. Rader, C. W. Tinsley.

Freeman's Aid and Southern Education Society—D. T. Davis, J. K. Creighton, J. W. Johnson, Miles Woods, N. F. Denny, B. F. Rawlins, F. A. Lester, W. S. Smith, H. J. Black.

Memoirs—J. W. Duncan, T. G. Beharrell, H. H. Allen, L. F. Dimmitt, L. M. Grigsby, J. L. Brown, G. W. Cohagen, H. W. King.

Missions, Miller Fund—The presiding elders.

New York Book Concern Accounts—For Indiana Conference: J. H. Carnes; for Southeast Indiana Conference, John Clouds.

Public Worship—J. W. Dashiell, H. A. Buchtel, H. J. Talbott.

Preachers' Aid Society—C. W. Lewis, J. B. Likely, J. B. Smith, J. T. Edwards, G. E. Winn, G. C. Clouds, E. L. Winimer, J. H. Ketcham, W. J. Stewart.

Qualifications for Admission on Trial—G. L. Curtis, N. B. Hyde, W. B. Collins, C. E. Asbury, C. N. Sims, W. S. McCallister, George Cochran, M. A. Farr, G. D. Wolfe.

Sabbath—J. W. J. Collins, A. M. Couchman, Joseph Jenckes, D. W. Denny, D. A. Wynegar, F. M. Westhafer, H. C. Ashcraft, Isaac Turner, A. R. Beach.

State of the Church—S. F. Anderson, W. M. Zaring, I. N. Thompson, W. H. Grim, J. H. Strain, J. G. Chafee, T. I. Coultas, Harvey Harris, R. H. Moore.

Sundal School Union—W. H. Hedden, H. W. Baldridge, W. C. Crawford, C. E. Mead, Joseph Rawlins, A. R. Jones, C. H. Muse, E. O. Thomas, J. D. Crane.

Temperance—G. F. Culmer, R. R. Bryan, H. S. Headen, D. T. Hedges, J. W. Maxwell, S. S. Penrod, Charles Tinsley, W. W. Snyder, J. M. Nash.

Tracts—E. D. Keyes, W. O. Wykoff, J. E. Singleton, A. W. Stout, John Crowe, John Bruner, W. F. F. Smith, J. N. Blue.

Veterans' Home—M. L. Wells, Samuel Reid, J. H. Doddridge, Alonzo Murphy, W. M. K. Hester, W. H. Grim, J. L. Cooper, W. M. Whitsitt, R. L. Kinnear.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society—W. G. Abbott, J. W. Culmer, Elmer C. Jordan, J. A. Cullen, M. E. Coen, J. P. Maupin, G. H. Murphy, C. E. Hargrave, E. L. Sander.

Woman's Home Missionary Society—J. W. Hount, M. C. McKown, C. W. Woods, H. O. Frazier, H. S. Hilton, M. L. Payton, Daniel Ryan, W. C. Watkins, S. J. Shake.

After the work of selecting the committees, which consumed a large part of the morning those in attendance arose and sang the long meter doxology. Rev. George L. Curtiss, D. D., of Cincinnati, representing the Western branch of the Methodist Book Concern, was the first official visitor presented to the conference. The concern publishes the books and papers used by the Methodist Church. Last year the profits of the concern were $120,000, of which the Cincinnati branch contributed $80,000. This money goes to the support of wornout ministers and other church interests. This year the Indiana Conference will receive from this source almost $2,500. Last year the two conferences together received about $1,900.

The reports of four presiding elders were received yesterday. All showed improvement. Dr. Edwards, of Connersville, stated in his reports that the meetings of the Epworth League had almost supplanted the class meeting of a few years ago.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Dr. David H. Moore, editor of the Western Christian Advocate, was introduced and spoke briefly on the woman question, that is, the admission of women in all the councils of the church. He said he could see no reason to bar them when they were as much interested in the work as the men and certainly were a great factor in local church work. He scored the secular press somewhat for not giving as much space to church affairs as he thought it should, but complimented some papers for the good reports always rendered. A number of other visitors were also introduced and spoke for a few minutes. Rev. Mr. Haygood, of the Simpson A. M. E. Church, was present and said a few words. The congregation of his church will tender Bishop Mallalieu a reception to-night.

Rev. William Taylor, bishop of Africa, delivered the first of his series of sermons yesterday morning, at 7:30 o'clock. He is a gray-haired old man, quite feeble from age and a life of hard work. He was the pioneer in Methodist missionary work in the Congo country. He has been heard in this city many times before. He discussed the much-mooted theme of sanctification. This is a subject that has many adherents in the Methodist Church, although it is not accepted by all. Holiness or perfect sanctification means that perfect condition in which a man does no sin, not that it is impossible, but that by the exercise of his will power he can free himself from acts of sin. It does not remove the original sin. Bishop Taylor held that a man can become sanctified if he will not ask God to compromise with sin, but will throw himself entirely upon the Lord and do His will in all things. He said that many people were unable to become sanctified because they misinterpreted the way. He said the natural senses and appetites have their uses and that many people, in trying to become sanctified, attempt to deprive themselves of all the things that, if misused, will lead to sin, instead of studying out the proper use for things and applying them accordingly. With everything put to its proper use, he contended, there will be no inclination to sin, but as soon as one denies himself the proper use of appetites and senses that may be misused, because they are afraid they will misuse them, they are apt to sin and cannot be sanctified. The Bishop will address the conference again at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

THE CONFERENCE SERMON.

The Captaincy of Christ and Why He Should Be Followed.

After the morning session the ministers had three hours in which to get their dinner and chat with each other before the conference sermon by Rev. W. B. Collins, pastor of the Centenary M. E. Church, of New Albany. Mr. Collins is a very forcible speaker and talks with an ease and grace that is attractive. He is a middle aged man and his round, smooth face gives full expression to the depth of character that can plainly be read there. His subject yesterday afternoon was the "Captaincy of Christ; His Leadership in the Battle for the Redemption of the World." His text is in the second chapter of Hebrews, the tenth verse: "And it became Him for whom are all things, and by whom are all things, in bringing many sons unto glory, to make the captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings." The line of the thought in the sermon was the leadership of Christ in all things; in the plan of redemption and also in the powers that He has in the temporal affairs of life. In part Mr. Collins said:

"It is said that Simonides, a heathen poet, and Hiero, the King of Syracuse, were very close friends. Simonides was a sort of a monitor to the King. He has in the nature of an advisor on questions of mystery or not within the usual order of things. One day the King called Simonides to him and asked the question: 'What is God?' Simonides studied for a few moments and then asked for a day in which to consider the question. After the day had passed Simonides went to the King and asked for two more days. These two days passed and still no answer. Then Simonides appeared and asked for four days more. Again the time passed and no answer was given. Simonides had always been prompt in giving answers to the most puzzling questions and the King was very much surprised to see this delay and at the end of the four days demanded an explanation of the delay. Simonides said: 'The more I think of the question, the less I know about God.' We may have conceptions of God, and many have thoughts of a first cause; but to know God through any process of reasoning is out of the question. We can become acquainted with God through study of Jesus Christ, or more correctly the study of His dealings with mankind. We may learn much of God, the Father, but of God in the abstract, no reasoning or study will give us any insight.

THE REDEMPTION PLAN.

"The mysteries of God and of His plan of redemption defy our research. The ends and aims of the plan of redemption are made known to us through direct revelation. By studying this we may have much knowledge of the aims of redemption and of God, the Father. In this redemption plan God purposed bringing out a perfect salvation. It meant a great humiliation to the Son of God, but it is perfect. Think what a love the father must have for his only son. Many of you have sons and can imagine the misery and humiliation it would give you to place one of them in such a place of sacrifice. Then compare this feeling with that of one infinitely more capable of feeling sorrow and humiliation. None but God could have devised such a perfect plan and have had the fortitude to carry it out; none other could have made the great sacrifice.

"The text I have chosen is one that contains a threefold subject—God, Christ and glory. There is no book like the Bible. There is no grander language known. Its presentation of thoughts and ideas are perfect. In the text I have chosen the eternity and omnipotence of God are distinctly shown. 'For whom' and 'by whom' shows His work at the beginning and at the end. Everything is for Him and by Him. The writer of that verse chose words that would mean a multitude more than is gleaned at a glance. Yonder blades of grass growing in the lawn and the highest archangel in heaven were both made by and for God. It is true that the blade of grass comes spontaneously as the result of one of His established laws of nature, but without His work in the beginning it could not be. Those natural laws were established by Him and are still subject to His will. We have our being in God. We live through Him and it is by His power that we live. He is all powerful and it is impossible for any force to lower or degrade Him from His position. God stands first in all things.

"Evolution presents a possible view that may in part be true, for we can see no reason why it should not be. We know that there has been a wonderful growth and advancement, but back of all this we must go to the Father for the power that made the first things from which the evolutionists say we have sprung. Evolutionists may attempt to explain these things, but in the very beginning we must admit a power that was the beginning of all things. Men may scoff at it, but the fact of His existence, of His pre-eminence is apparent, and must be admitted when we go to the beginning of all things. I like the faith of Moses, of David and of Solomon. Moses said: 'Who is alike to Thee, Oh! Lord?' David said: 'All kings shall bow down before Thee.' Solomon said: 'The heaven of heavens cannot contain Thee.' We would better have this faith than the nonfaith of an Ingersoll. We would better stand on this faith.

LEADERSHIP OF CHRIST.

"It was just like God to do these things (form the plan of redemption.) The scriptural writer says it became Him to do it. Who but God would have thought of this plan of redemption? Where in the world can you find one who would have thought of the possibility of redeeming the world of sinners? Who but God would have given His own son as a sacrifice? Who but God could have declared a perfect plan of salvation? Not simply a salvation in this life, but one that reaches out into eternity, and is perfect concerning everyone. Standing on the mountain tops, we can well speak of this plan as becoming God. It was just like the loving Father to give all mortals such an opportunity for redemption and life everlasting with Him. We praise God in song in this world, but we can never praise Him aright until we have tasted the redemption in the other land.

"But there is another view. There is our Captain. Our Captain is high and noble. Our thoughts turn to a captain able to lead us. We find in our captain the personage of the Lord Jesus Christ. We have in Him the thought of divine and human. His power is divine, and in His sympathy we find every attribute of a human in that He is able to extend to us, a race of sinners, a sympathy that includes all. He came and bore the form of sinful man in order that He might be able to sympathize fully, and in this God-man we have the blending of all we need—a being that can comprehend all of our feelings and desires and all our needs."

The speaker then told, in a very graphic manner, the story of the appearance of Christ, as a leader, to Joshua and Abijah. "That is a power in which we are to trust," he continued, "and in that power we have a savior. There is no other name given in the world as a leader for us to follow to salvation. He is worthy of our highest confidence, and we should follow Him."

Mr. Collins then told the story of Sheridan and his great triumph in the valley of the Shenandoah, after what seemed sure defeat; the manner in which his appearance, when his army was retreating, inspired his men to greater efforts, and finally led them to victory, and all through their confidence in seeing their beloved leader at the front, when they thought he was away in Washington. "In Christ we have just such a leader," continued Mr. Collins. "We have confidence in Him, and are not afraid to follow wherever He may lead the way. It is the confidence and faith of Moses, David and Solomon we want in this case. We want the faith that will make us follow wherever Christ takes us, and victory will be ours in the end.

"Our Captain is one that has been made perfect through suffering. The scriptural writer says of Him: 'As God He knew no sin, and as man there was no fault found within Him.' Look at mankind! Think of men! Can you find a leader among them of whom you can say this?

"The final habitation of man is glory, whatever that may be. Our Captain is leading the hosts. Down in yonder world our Lord is working for heaven and immortal glory. There is a conflict going on, and ever and anon a soul is lifted up. But by and by, with death destroyed, and hell in captivity and all under the reign of Christ, He shall deliver it all to God the Father, and then shall be everlasting life. We sing:

"'All hail the power of Jesus' name,
 Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem
 And crown Him Lord of all.'

"But methinks when we get over yonder you and I and all of us will be willing and anxious to sing that song with an understanding we never had before."

FOR THE CHILDREN.

At 4:30 Bishop Taylor delivered an address to the children. The front pews were reserved for them and several rows were well filled. The address was in the nature of a talk, and he began by interesting his hearers with a Bible story of the journey of the Savior. The first person met was the blind beggar, whom Jesus cured. Then after a little journey further he met the rich young man who had observed all the laws from his youth up. This one was told to go and sell what he had, give to the poor and follow Him. Then a band of little children were met on the road. With many of them were their parents. When Jesus saw these he took them in His arms and blessed them. Bishop Taylor made a special point of the hands that made the world having been laid on the heads of little children. The speaker likened the world to schools of which there are many from the time one is born till death comes. These schools have been in existence ever since the world began. Bishop Taylor told of a case in his own experience in Tasmania. There was a meeting and many were being converted. On one of the front seats was a little girl. Her mother was with her and she begged her mother to let her go to the front. Her mother said that she was too young. The child then dried her eyes and said no more. Her mother watched her for several days to see if there was any change in her. There was none and the mother spoke to her about it. She replied, "You said I was too little." And with this the subject was dropped. The child was converted three years later and has grown in grace and stature and the speaker was told that she had not missed class meeting in three years.

Another case cited was of a little girl who thirty-two years ago climbed on Bishop Taylor's knee and told him she wanted to join the church, but her family would not let her. She has never joined the church, and she now has a family of her own and none of them are church-going people. There is good in the Epworth League and the Y. P. S. C. E. and also in the nursery. The little child must be saved and the parents must help. There are many things that lead to perdition; these must be guarded against. There is also a broad way and those that go in it rarely come out. The Bishop urged the parents to let their children at the critical age of five or six years join the church if they were so inclined. He wants the little children brought into the church. "Children will abide in the shelter of the fold they are put in," said he.

A unique feature of the missionary work in Africa is the nursery mission. The missionaries take into them the little children "before they have a chance to become heathen." The story of a child who was taken into the mission at a very tender age was given. He was taught and lived within the influence of a Christian family. To-day he is about thirteen years of age and is a good scholar. He has never worn shoes and never needs them. He knows Portuguese. He was converted at the age of six and "got beautifully saved." He is not only a scholar but a musician and the hymnologist of the place. He composes all of the hymns which are used. He has not the faculty of retaining what he composes, and while the idea is fresh in his mind he runs to the wife of the missionary in charge and asks her to quickly write out the notes, which she does. The nursery mission has accomplished great good and the work of the future and the saving of the heathen lands lies in the work that is done with these infants. The bishop made a strong point with both parents and children in the congregation, urging the former to encourage the children and the latter to come into the church. Various quesions were asked and promptly answered by the children, who showed much interest.

THE EDUCATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

Rev. J. H. Martin and Dr. Gobin, of DePauw, the Speakers.

The educational anniversary exercises of the conference were held last night. Rev. J. H. Doddridge was the president for the evening. The opening prayer was made by Rev. L. D. Moore. After an anthem by the excellent choir the president introduced the Rev. J. H. Martin, president of Moore's Hill College, who spoke upon the needs and work of the institution of which he is president. His address was in the interest, he said, of the smaller colleges of Methodism. He owed $100 as a subscription to the American University at Washington and expected to pay it. In his heart he would be glad to give $2,000 to DePauw, at Greencastle, and how he would like to give $5,000 to Moore's Hill. He was in sympathy with the smaller colleges. "Moore's Hill," he said, "was established in 1851 and is one of the most efficient schools of its size in Methodism. If I did not believe it I should not be in this presence here to-night. The smaller colleges have an important work to do and for them I plead. They reach the masses of the young people. Thirty-three thousand students were reported by the statistics on education as students and three-fourths of them were in the smaller colleges. Again, these colleges furnish the most economical means for the culture of these young people. They make it possible for the poor man's son to secure the benefits of college culture as well as the rich man's son. In the third place, I plead for these colleges because they give the safest and best opportunities for the moral culture of the students. The four years of a student in college life are the years of greatest importance. As a rule, what the student is then he or she will be for life. How important then that the best moral and religious influence shall be about the student in college. This is the problem of education and our Methodist institutions must not lose sight of this great truth."

Acting President Gobin, of DePauw, was then presented by the chairman and he spoke in the interest of DePauw University. The press had been wonderfully interested in DePauw University recently, he said, having given it quite a good deal of space, with reference to its late troubles. "It is not dying out by a good deal—as some of you believe," he remarked. Dr. Gobin said he wanted to mention one advantage the smaller colleges have over the larger, that it sometimes happens that the smaller colleges have the largest presidents. This bit of pleasantry was much enjoyed by the audience, since Dr. Martin is so much taller than Dr. Gobin. "The church schools," said Dr. Gobin, "despite much unfavorable criticism, have a great work to do, and grandly are they doing their educational work—our institutions must rank with the best secular schools. In 1835 the Methodist preachers located Asbury University at Greencastle. Methodism, with strong faith and heroic courage, began then to provide for a great school there under the management of Methodism. Our fathers did a great work and we, as a church, must faithfully stand by this great instituion. We must protect our young people against the skepticism and infidelity of the day. The work of education is so large that there is room for us all. The educational industry of our Nation is the greatest work of modern times, and the church ought to rejoice in having a chance to help it on. See what a help the church school is to the church. Compensation here is indeed remarkable. Our young people will bear great fruit to our beloved church if we educate them in our schools. You cannot tell the influence of such work upon the church. Our future ministers must come out of our schools. Our pulpits are demanding strong men, and Methodism must be ready to supply them. The apostle Paul in his letter to the Ephesians lays out a great work for the church in educational fields."

Both of these addresses were forcibly delivered by the respective speakers. The audience semed to be greatly interested, and it was a most profitable anniversary meeting in the educational interests of Methodism.

Rev. Mr. Hinshaw's Case.

Rev. Mr. Hinshaw is a member of the Indiana Conference, and there has been considerable speculation among those outside of the church on what action will be taken in regard to his case. It is admitted by all that for him to withdraw from the conference would be looked upon and construed as an admission of guilt. This was the feeling in the matter of Rev. Mr. Pettit, who was convicted of murder and later died in the penitentiary, just at the time when a new trial had been granted. He asked to withdraw and it was immediately taken as an admission of guilt. Several members of the conference were asked yesterday concerning this. They said there would not be anything done by this conference. Mr. Hinshaw was received into the conference last year on trial, and would have been before the conference this year for confirmation, but, under the present circumstances, nothing will be done. A failure to confirm his admission to the conference cuts him off from it, and at the same time does not cast the stain of being dismissed, and he is not called upon to prejudice his case by asking to withdraw. It is conceded that any action of the conference might have some effect on the trial of the case and for this reason those ministers spoken to about it are anxious to have the matter pass without notice at the present time, as such course would sever Mr. Hinshaw's connection with the conference, for the present, at least.

Programme for To-Day.

At 7:30 o'clock this morning Bishop Taylor will deliver the second of his sermons to the conference. The business session will be from 8:30 to noon. At 2 o'clock the anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will be celebrated, Gen. B. R. Cowan, connected with the Foreign Missionary Board, will address the meeting. At 3:30 the missionary sermon will be delivered by Rev. George L. Curtis, D. D. An address on the anniversary of the Missionary Society will be delivered at 7:30 by A. B. Leonard, secretary of the Board of Missions.

Probable Murder and Suicide.

SCRIBNER, Neb., Sept. 18.—Since Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hartman, of this place, have been missing, and an investigation resulted in the discovery of a terrible tragedy. Mrs. Hartman now lies dead in the lower room of their residence, in the east part of town, with a bullet hole in her neck, and Mr. Hartman hangs to a rope in an upper room. A coroner's inquest will be held to-day. The entire matter is a mystery.

Prison Association Officers.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 18.—The National Prison Association to-day elected General Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, president; Rev. John L. Milligan, of Pennsylvania, secretary, and Charles W. Jessup, of New York, treasurer. Theodore Roosevelt, New York police commissioner, was made chairman of the committee on police in cities.