JOURNAL ADVERTISING STATIONS.

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Have been conveniently located at the following drug stores in the various sections of the city, from which ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE TELEPHONED Direct to this office at regular rates.

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FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

FLANNER & BUCHANAN—172 North Illinois street. Lady embalmer, for ladies and children. Office always open. Telephone 641.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Boiler makers; good wages; steady work. CASEY & HEDGES, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED—Awide awake McKinley man in every county who is able to earn $25 a week and will hustle to do it. Address, inclosing stamp, "M'KINLEY," 323 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; only eight weeks required. New opportunity to learn the work. Complete outfit of tools given graduates. Catalogue mailed free. CHICAGO HOLE BARBER SCHOOL, 232 South Clark street, Chicago.

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WANTED—Men having experience in building and loan, life insurance or plain investment agents, to represent an investment company better than either; something new; absolutely safe and very profitable; liberal pay. S. H. WELLER, Supt. of Agencies, 115 West First street, Los Angeles, Cal.

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WANTED—Live agent; dressmaker preferred, to represent manufacturer of accordion plaited skirts. Workers easily make $10 per day. Address immediately J. B. KIERNAN, 72-88 S. Market street, Chicago.

WANTED—By Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York, a man who has some knowledge of art, to call on the members of the different gunning clubs to introduce Frost's shooting pictures; also two good book salesmen on standard literature. Call on W. S. HAMPSHIRE, Grand Hotel, Monday only.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Room and board in private family by man and wife. References. Address D. 15, care Journal.

WANTED—Printer, strong editorial writer, experienced manager bearing first-class references, wants employment. Would like to convert weekly paper into a daily. Understands business thoroughly; good habits. Address H. S. N., care Journal.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished front room, with bath. 286 South East.

FOR RENT—Handsome brick house, corner Home avenue and Pennsylvania street, immediately. Inquire at 601 North Delaware.

FOR RENT—Second and third floors, 33x195 feet each, of building Nos. 9 and 11 West Washington street. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ East Market.

FOR RENT—House of eleven rooms; all modern improvements; No. 778 North New Jersey st. Inquire of J. E. SHOVER, 125 North Alabama st.

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LOANS—Mortgage. NEWTON TODD, 6 Ingalls Block.

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

MONEY TO LOAN—Home funds; no delay; 6 per cent.; city or farm. D. H. WILES.

LOANS—Sums of $500 and over. City property and farms. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 88 East Market street.

MONEY—To loan on Indiana farms. Lowest rates, with partial payments. Address C. N. WILLIAMS & CO., Crawfordsville, Ind.

MONEY—To loan on Indiana farms. Lowest market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., Rooms 325-330, third floor Lemcke Building, Indianapolis.

FOR SALE—BICYCLES.

FOR SALE—Bicycles, $45, $50, $70. Cash or payments. Ladies' and gents' second-hand wheels cheap. Bicycle repairing. Punctures, 25 cents. W. VANDERPOOL, 226 East Washington street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—Special bargains on monthly payments; 6 per cent.; 483 North Illinois, 821 North Senate avenue, 166 and 168 Ash, 76 and 78 Dunlap, 23 North West, 19 South West, 298 and 300 Blake, 330 Indiana avenue, 12 Elizabeth, 186 Howard, 203 West Third, 239 West Third, 27 and 29 Columbia alley. C. F. SAYLES, 77½ East Market.

ASTROLOGER.

ASTROLOGY—Mrs. Dr. Ellis, astrologer, 190 North Capitol avenue, by the planets tells you where to go, what to do for best success in business, good health and happiness. Consult the doctor at once; learn what to do from the best astrologer in America.

CLAIRVOYANT.

CLAIRVOYANT—Skeptics are dumfounded. All those who want to be benefited through the revelations made by a genuine clairvoyant should consult Mrs. T. Griswold, who has decided to make Indianapolis her home. She gives advice on business, speculation, love, courtship, marriage and divorce. Everything revealed. Read Sunday ad. Office and residence, 296 East South street. MRS. T. GRISWOLD. Hours, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—Indianapolis Warehouse Co., 265-273 South Pennsylvania street, on Pennsylvania tracks. Phone 1343.

STORAGE—INDIANA STORAGE AND TRANSFER COMPANY. Registered warehouse. High-class building; insurance low. 27 to 33 North Capitol avenue.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE—Harness, $12.50; for surrey or buggy. My own hand-made. They are well worth $15. WM. VANDERPOOL, 226 East Washington street.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL—Italian method of singing; voices tested free. Foundation work for vocal teachers. Also, lessons in advance work. MISS SHEDD, When Block.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the theatrical partnership of Kohnle & Hilliard has this 28th day of July, 1896, by mutual agreement, been dissolved and terminated.

NEWTON H. HILLIARD.
W. H. KOHNLE.

NOTICE.

The board of control of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane will receive sealed proposals up to Friday, July 31, at 10 a. m., for furnishing a full line of supplies for the month of August. Requisition book will be on file at Room 45, Statehouse, from and after Monday, July 27, 1896. By order of board of control.

Wood Taken to East St. Louis.

Walter Wood, the Englishman who was arrested some time ago with C. W. Anderson for working a confidence game on West Market street, was released from jail yesterday and immediately rearrested for a similar crime committed in East St. Louis before coming to this city. T. J. Ganey came to this city yesterday and took Wood back with him yesterday afternoon. The authorities of that city have a much better case against both men than was obtained here, but as Anderson was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary a few days ago, it was impossible to take him. However, it is the intention to wait until he has served his time out in this State and then prosecute him for the St. Louis deal.

GRAIN RATES SLASHED

GENERAL MANAGERS OF WESTERN LINES UNABLE TO AGREE.

Joint Traffic Association Refuses Any Satisfaction to the Central Freight Committee.

The general managers of the Western lines met at Chicago yesterday for the purpose of taking some action calculated to stiffen the grain rates, but they had poor success. While the meeting was in session it was announced that the Missouri Pacific had reduced the rates between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers to 4 cents and that the Great Western had taken another slice out of the rates between Kansas City and Chicago by reducing the rate to 7 cents, a cut of 2 cents. This reduction goes into effect at once. No action toward meeting it was taken by the other lines, but there is a general feeling that they will be compelled to make the same rates as the Great Western. Among grain men the opinion is that the rates will be reduced still more in the near future, some holding that the rate will yet be 10 cents from Kansas City to New York.

A meeting of the Colorado lines of the Western Passenger Association was also held yesterday for the purpose of determining on the running of several excursions from the eastern territory of the Western Passenger Association. It was decided to run several excursions during next month. The excursion business to the West has been lighter this year than for many years and the roads are very anxious to do something to increase the volume of their traffic.

The Grain Rate in the West.

The Kansas City Star says of the situation in the West:

The grain rate situation was never more demoralized than it is at present. The bottom has fallen out of tariffs and some of the railroads are carrying grain to market at actual losses. * * * The war between the East and West lines and the lines leading to Galveston and New Orleans is now on in earnest, and may result in a duel of extermination. The rate of 10 cents on corn and 12 cents on wheat from this city to New Orleans made by the Memphis and Missouri Pacific is an almost unprecedented cut and Chicago grain dealers at first refused to believe it had been made. These roads have practically annihilated the entire rate from Kansas City to St. Louis. The Chicago Great Western's reduced tariffs from Missouri, Kansas and Iowa points to Chicago will go into effect Wednesday. None of the other Chicago lines has met the Great Western's cut, but will be forced to do so, just as the competitors of the Missouri Pacific and the Memphis will have to meet the gulf rates made by those lines. The Rock Island railway has announced that it will grant the privilege to shippers of routing grain from Western points through Kansas City as well as through St. Joseph. This is a recognition of Kansas City as a grain market. An illustration of the unprofitable rates at which grain is being carried is given by the Rock Island, which states on its new rate sheets "these rates are not regarded as a fair compensation for the service, but are forced on this company by the action of competing lines." The Missouri Pacific announces another cut of from 1 to 3 cents on grain to St. Louis. If this goes on the roads will soon be hauling grain for nothing. The week just closed has witnessed the liveliest grain trade in southern and central Kansas that those sections have experienced in five years. Just now the bulk of the old corn from that section is going to St. Louis and New Orleans, but dealers from Northern, Eastern and Southern points are all buying heavily. The shipments, while enormous, do not in any sense represent the business done, as a very large amount of corn has been contracted for but is held awaiting cars. Nearly all the roads deny from their general offices that there is a car famine and claim to have ample facilities, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that they cannot keep up with the demand for empties. Similar reports come from Iowa and Nebraska and there is no longer any doubt that the low grain rates are forcing grain to move in immense quantities.

Corn Rates Causing Trouble.

There is considerable feeling among the lines of the Central Freight Committee against the officials of the Joint Traffic Association because of the refusal of that organization to rescind its action regarding the reduction of rates on corn from Missouri river points to New York. The cut was made some time since and was from 40 to 23 cents. The Central Committee roads tried hard to have the reduction removed, but the Joint Traffic people were firm and said that the immense amount of cribbed corn in the West justified the reduction. The result has been, the Central roads claim, that the gulf lines have been compelled to take an active part in the fight with the result that they are getting the bulk of the traffic and taking from both the Western and Central Committee roads an immense amount of business that would otherwise have come through Chicago. The Central Committee people are inclined to lay all the blame for this condition of affairs on the shoulders of the Joint Traffic Association and they are sore accordingly.

The earnings of the Burlington road for the month of June show a deficit of $72,779, a decrease of $24,976 over the same month of last year, when the deficit was $97,755. The earnings of the road from Jan. 1 to June 30 show a deficit of $282,920.

The Southern Railway Injunction.

Neither Vice President Baldwin nor General Traffic Manager Culp, of the Southern railway, were in Washington yesterday, but it was learned at the Southern offices in that city that there was not the least doubt that the Southern railway would observe the injunction of the United States Circuit Court, issued at Spartanburg, S. C., Monday. The jurisdiction of Judge Simonton, who issued the injunction, embraces the States of West Virginia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and his order controls every line connected with the present Southern rate war. Some questions may arise as to how far the courts can control the steamship companies on Chesapeake bay, but it is said that freights shipped over rail lines, though part of the distance by water, come under interstate-commerce laws, and are subject to regulation by the courts.

Will Meet the Cut.

The Georgia State Railroad Commission, at a special meeting held yesterday in Atlanta, to consider the threatened rate war between the Seaboard Air-line and the associated lines, ordered a general reduction in local rates there to conform to the 80-per-cent. cut on freight from Eastern points to Atlanta recently declared by the Southern States Freight Association. The commission rates are to take effect when the association rate becomes operative.

Personal and General Notes.

The Illinois Central is said to be cutting rates on soft coal to New Orleans.

The Baltimore & Ohio receivers will pay out over $500,000 on the 1st on semi-annual interest on the company's bonds.

During last year the Norfolk & Western put 1,789,191 tons of coal into the tide-water markets, against 2,423,987 the year preceding.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois has agreed with the Vandalia-Pennsylvania for the use of its lines by the latter for a Chicago-St. Louis freight line, via Terre Haute.

The travel to the camp meeting grounds thus far has been somewhat disappointing, though this is attributed rather to the unfavorable weather than to the falling off of interest.

James J. Fletcher has been appointed freight traffic manager of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis and the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham and associated companies.

F. C. Dumbeck has been appointed assistant general freight agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham and the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield, with office at Kansas City.

L. J. Ferritor, chief dispatcher and trainmaster of the Omaha & St. Louis, has resigned that position to become assistant division superintendent of the Grand Trunk, having charge of the lines between Stratford and Buffalo, N. Y.

The projectors of the Peoria & St. Louis road say it is their object to secure an inlet from Springfield to St. Louis and operate an air-line from Peoria to St. Louis via Springfield. French capitalists hold a majority of the stock.

On the 1st prox. J. D. Riddell will be transferred from the local office in Birmingham, Ala., to the position of assistant general freight agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham, and the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield. John A. Sargent, his predecessor, has resigned to accept the position of general freight agent of the K. C., P. & G.

The reduction of suburban fares by the Lake Shore out of Chicago has had no appreciable effect in winning back the business taken from it by the trolley lines, and it is now said the Fort Wayne line will not follow the Lake Shore's lead in offering reduced fares.

The C., H. & D. announces excursion rates on the certificate plan as follows: Aug. 6-17, Ohio conference of Seventh-day Adventists, at Findlay, O.; Aug. 18-21, Society of American Florists, Cleveland, O.; Aug. 21-31, Indiana Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Marion, Ind.; Aug. 23-26, B'rith Abraham Grand Lodge of the United States, Albany, N. Y.; Aug. 18-20, American Microscopical Society, Pittsburg, Pa.; Sept. 1-11, American Library Association, Cleveland, O.

There is an unofficial statement that the C., H. & D. has made arrangements with the Nickle-plate and the Clover Leaf to interchange mileage books. When the Joint Traffic Association abolished the interchangeable mileage it was promised, or at least understood, that an acceptable form of five-thousand-mile tickets would be put on the market. This has not been done and it is not likely to be. If the rumored arrangement between the above named roads goes into effect it may lead to the re-establishment of the old system.

The tests made by the spotters of the Western Lines Mileage Bureau at Chicago shows the market is pretty well cleared of manipulated mileage. Since June 29 twenty-seven mileage books have been purchased in scalping offices, twenty-one of which were regular commercial or refund books and six advertising. The books bought up on the street since June 29 were issued by the following roads: Chicago Great Western, 2; Chicago & Alton, 2; Wabash, 2; Rock Island, 1; Burlington, 2; Chicago & Northwestern, 6; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, 7; St. Paul, 4; Illinois Central, 1.

The reduced rates on corn from the Northwest to the seaboard have started an unprecedented movement and there is a car famine imminent as well as a blockade on some of the roads. On the other hand it is stated that P. D. Armour has about 7,000,000 bushels cribbed on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system which he declines to move at present and will hold for better prices. Other holders, controlling about 25,000,000 bushels, relying upon the judgment of Mr. Armour, will keep their holdings off the market also. Reports from that region indicate an indifferent corn crop this year, and all farmers who can will hold on to their old corn in the hope of securing a better price.

On Monday next the people of Cincinnati will vote upon the question of selling their road, the Cincinnati Southern, to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Southern railway. There has been an impression that the transfer of the property by the city could not be completed under ninety-nine years. On the contrary, the transfer will be effected as soon as the necessary legal formalities are completed and the deed will bear date Oct. 1, 1896. The purchasers give the city first-mortgage bonds for $19,000,000, bearing 4 per cent., and payable in 1996. They are to pay the city in cash $240,000 yearly for six years and thereafter a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the gross earnings in excess of $4,500,000 per annum. The purchasing company further obligates itself to expend $250,000 yearly in improving the property for the first eight years.

PAWNING RENTED WHEELS.

Bicycle Dealers Having Considerable Trouble with Thieves.

The bicycle dealers of this city have been troubled a great deal this summer with thieves who rent wheels and then make way with them. While it is true that they have lost very few wheels, yet they have been put to an endless amount of trouble to recover wheels which were rented and not returned. They have at last reached the conclusion that it is not safe to rent a wheel to any one not personally known at the store or properly vouched for by a responsible person. This rule, which has recently been adopted, has inconvenienced many people who want to rent wheels.

The loss to the dealers has probably been not more than a half dozen bicycles, but in many cases they have been put to considerable expense in hunting for wheels, besides finding them sadly out of repair when at last recovered. The most brazen work of this class of bicycle renters was described yesterday by Mr. Beaning, of Dickson & Beaning. Several months ago a young man whose appearance was such as to inspire confidence called at the store and stated that he wanted to buy a bicycle. He said he was employed by the Big Four and had seen Mr. Bender's wheel and liked it so much that he concluded to buy one. He wanted several changes made in the wheel and while these changes were being made wanted a temporary machine to ride. A second-hand wheel was furnished him for the purpose. He used it a few days and returned it. His wheel was ready, but he said he did not want to take it out until he could pay all that was due on it, which would be in about a week. In the meantime he borrowed another wheel which he returned in a few days. Nothing more was seen of him until about two months later, when he again appeared at the store and said he had been sent to Cleveland by the Big Four road and that accounted for his failure to get his wheel, which in the meantime had been sold. His story was told so plausibly that it was believed. He ordered one similar to the one he had previously had made. He then borrowed a wheel to ride while his own was being completed. A day or two later he called at the store and said a friend wanted to buy a second-hand wheel and could not pay more than about $50 for it. He wanted to take the wheel to show to his friend, who could not come away from his work to call when the store was open. A bicycle was given him and that was the last seen of the young man for several days.

Mr. Beaning became suspicious, went to the Big Four office and inquired for the man. As soon as the name was mentioned Mr. Bender smiled and said the young man did not work for the company and that Mr. Beaning was not the only one who would like to bring him to account. The young man's father is employed by the company and Mr. Beaning was referred to him. The father is a reputable citizen who has many lines of sorrow caused by the actions of his son. The father said he would see what could be done. Mr. Beaning told him that his son would be prosecuted criminally if the two wheels were not returned immediately.

The next day a boy called at the store to know if a certain wheel, giving the number and description, had been paid for. This was one of the wheels that was missing. Mr. Beaning told the boy that the wheel had not been paid for and was a stolen wheel. He demanded to know what had been done with it. The boy refused to give any information, but when Mr. Beaning took him by the arm and told him that a policeman would be called and he would be arrested for concealing stolen goods he led the way to a chattel mortgage office in the Ingalls Block, where the wheel had been pawned for $16.50. The holders of the wheel refused to give it up and Mr. Beaning notified the father of the boy who had received the wheel and told him that it must be returned in twenty-four hours. The wheel was returned the next day. Then the search for the other wheel began. In the meantime the police had been looking for the boy, but could not find him. A few days later Hearsey recovered a wheel which had been rented from him by the same young man. Mr. Beaning went to the pawn shop where Hearsey's wheel had been found and there found his own. It had been pawned for a small amount. In comparing notes it was found that the same young man had rented a wheel from the Central Cycle Company and had pawned it. It was recovered also. He had all four wheels at one time, but all were recovered.

From meager reports gathered it seems that at least eight or nine wheels were rented last Saturday which were not returned at the proper time and some of them were recovered only after the assistance of the police had been asked. All of them were finally located and returned. In the case of the young man who had the four wheels at one time there was a strong inclination to have him arrested and tried on the charge of grand larceny, but the entreaties of his father prevailed and he is still at large.

Walked on Fresh-Laid Cement.

Michael Welsh and John Bowman had a difficulty yesterday which resulted in both men being arrested by patrolman Dugan. Bowman, who is a colored man, has been laying a cement walk, and yesterday after he had completed his work Welsh came along and walked on it, making it necessary for Bowman to do a part of his work over again. He resented Welsh's action and a dispute arose between them as a result. Bowman grabbed Welsh by the throat and choked him until he was black in the face before letting him go. When Welsh finally got away he picked up a brickbat for Bowman the colored man upon the head with it, knocking him senseless.

Guitars from $3.50 up at Wulschner's.

YOUNG FOLKS AT ACTON

CAMP GROUNDS QUITE GAY WITH EPWORTH LEAGUE COLORS.

Southport League Came in a Large Wagon Appropriately Decorated —The Day at Bethany.

At Acton the young people's days always bring good crowds and interesting programmes, and the Epworth League day yesterday was no exception to the rule. Many leaguers from Indianapolis, Shelbyville, Greensburg and Southport were represented, the league from Southport coming in a large wagon gayly decorated. The camp grounds were quite gay with the league's colors—red and white. At the headquarters on the square the league supplies were for sale and a large crowd was present on the porches during the day. The encampment will be made further attractive during the W. C. T. U. days, the remainder of the week, by having the cottages decorated with beech boughs and national flags and colors. The largest crowds during the week-day sessions will probably be present then, and the hotel is already a lively place, with the promenaders on its long verandas.

Everything is pleasant at 9 o'clock in the morning, when the children's meetings, under the leadership of Miss Hawley, are conducted, and at 10 o'clock many meet to practice new songs and sing old ones.

The first speaker yesterday morning on the Epworth programme was Rev. George H. Murphy, who talked on "John the Baptist—the Model Leaguer." The speaker thought the leaguers should follow the Baptist in sacrificing self to the cause. John the Baptist was born in a crisis and filled it. Opportunities come only to those prepared for them, and leaguers should prepare themselves for them by self-denial and self-sacrifice. 'John the Baptist had the greatness to let go when his work was done. A leaguer whose work is not higher than his selfishness is a hireling. "We are useful only as we are willing to be disappointed places," said the speaker. "Let us look on the work which God has given us as greater than any chosen by ourselves. Like John, we must carry on God's work, never minding the slights and criticisms cast at us."

At the close of Mr. Murphy's address Miss Josephine Dungrave, of Franklin, rendered a solo, after which Rev. J. W. Collins, of West Indianapolis, spoke on "The Epworth League as a Social Force." Mr. Collins showed how the league, with its strength and influence, could be a great force for good in the social problems of the day, for, he said, next to winning souls, the work of the Epworth League is to make itself felt in a social way. Christ's work was to fit men as good citizens for this world as well as for the next.

Miss Kemper gave an interesting talk on her life in India, recalling queer customs and habits of the natives. She appealed for financial help for the missionaries. Many missionaries have to leave their work for lack of money and a league contributing $30 a year can support a missionary and his wife in their labors for a whole year.

In the afternoon the exercises of the morning were continued before the best audience of any week-day meeting held this year. The programme consisted of an address on "The Literary Department of the League," by Mr. J. G. Campbell; music by a ladies' quartet; an address on "Mercy and Help," by Miss Rettie Watson, of Greensburg; a talk on "The Foundation of the Church," by Miss Eva Jordan; an address by Miss Drake, of Greensburg, on "The Spiritual Department;" an address by Professor Slocum on "The Epworth Guards," and a consecration meeting, led by Mr. Patterson, of Shelbyville.

Many visitors were registered at the hotel yesterday, among them being J. S. Tevis and wife, of Indianapolis; Marie Brehm, national superintendent of the W. C. T. U., and Robert N. Lamb, Etta Ferguson, Thos. Cornell, P. Jay Slocum, Boyd Pierce, Luther Ivery and Miss Bessie Perry, all of Indianapolis. Mr. Steeg, superintendent of the money order department at Indianapolis, has been spending his vacation of two weeks with his family at the encampment and returned home yesterday. A party of young ladies from the city are visiting Miss May Wheeler on Park avenue. Among them are Misses Pearl Shover, Myrtle Shover, Lillian Taggart, Gertrude Taggart, Lucy Hadley and Margaret Shover.

To-day is the first day given to the W. C. T. U. and its programme is as follows: 9:30, song service; 10, devotional exercises, led by Mrs. Dicks, Shelbyville; roll call of assembly union; crusade hour; solo, Miss Marie Brehm; child of the crusade, Mrs. L. F. McWhirter, treasurer Indiana W. T. T. U.; noontide prayer; 2 o'clock, processional; exercises by children; 7:30 p. m., song service; cornet solo, Mr. Will Northcott; devotional, Mrs. Jennie Bates; address, Miss Marie Brehm, national superintendent.

VARIOUS SORTS OF DEVILS.

W. H. Boles, of Illinois, Tells the Bethany People About Them.

At 8:30 o'clock yesterday Miss Kate M. Whistler addressed the Christian Endeavor at Bethany on the subject of junior work. Miss Mattie M. Boteler gave another talk to the assembly at 9 o'clock in the tabernacle. She took for her subject "Having a Good Time." She first gave the example of the children who play "make-believe" games. They are born optimists. Willy's chair that he has for a coach brings him more joy than the railroad magnate's Pullman. Applying this to church work she said, "Be cheerful Christians. Service in the work of God does not mean going around with a long face and thinking only of the evil that exists in the world. At the same time do not go to the other extreme and look on life as a big joke. Do not jest about sacred things. Again, don't make the statement that it costs nothing to be a Christian. It does. A righteous life is one of self-denial." Comparing the worldly man's life with the life of a true Christian she remarked, "The difference between the two is this: the worldly man can only be happy when he has no trial or suffering, while the Christian is happy even in the deepest sorrow. The lives of the martyrs prove that. Another point made was, behind everything of importance there is a prospective pleasure, just so in the Christian life. Our better, truer life is born when we acknowledge God before men." One admonishment was, "Don't talk about your sacrifices. The compensation a Christ life furnishes overbalances the sacrifice." In regard to amusements for young people, "Let them have them, only be sure you have reared your children in the right manner, so that the amusement that brings the greatest spiritual development will be the accepted one." Miss Boteler does not believe in dancing, the theater or card playing. She said, "Do not recognize any amusement in which you would not like to see one of your loved ones take a part."

At 10 o'clock G. P. Coler talked on practical Bible work at the Christian Endeavor building. His lecture was on what is involved in Old Testament history. Following this he gave an outline for a definite study of the book of Genesis.

At 11 o'clock W. H. Boles, of Illinois, lectured on the subject of church devils. By this he meant the evil influences that menace the church. He spoke of the sectarian devil. It broke up the first church and made denominations, he said. Then there is the political devil that makes men sacrifice their religious principles for worldly positions. Worse than this, was the liquor devil. He said, "Whisky soaks fill up the church, elders and deacons tipple and finally get dead drunk; then the pastor sends for an evangelist and asks him to bring them back to the fold. Clean up your own churches. Don't let them get corrupt and then expect a noted minister to come and straighten affairs." Parents mortgage their homes, he said, that they may make a fine social appearance. Their children are beggared. Fathers and mothers sell their daughters for titles and money, he informed his hearers. Money is the standard of marriage. Lastly, he spoke of bringing the lower classes into the church.

At 2:30 o'clock H. C. Patterson, of Winchester, Ind., spoke on "The History of Great Revivals." He strongly disapproves of the methods in practice to-day in conducting revivals. He does not like excitement in church work. Things go with a rush and a hip-hip-hurrah; in an overflow of excitement people go through the form of uniting with the church; they do not realize the responsibility of their position; after the revival is over the excitement dies, things go back to their usual places, and, having never understood the meaning of church union, they become disgusted and often are worse than they were before.

In the evening a concert was given at the tabernacle. Quite a number brought their tents to the park yesterday morning for the purpose of remaining through the season.

Christian Culture Assembly.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAPORTE, Ind., July 28.—This was the eighth day of the Christian Culture Assembly and there is no abatement of interest or attendance. The morning services opened with a half hour with the Holy Spirit. "His Convictions," by Rev. W. R. Wood, of Chicago, was followed with a lecture on the life of Christ by Dr. Wallace. The round table was conducted by Rev. Howard W. Smith, of Baltimore, and the different subjects were openly discussed. An address on "The Church Resources in the Young People" was delivered by Rev. E. R. Curry, of Jackson, Mich. To-night Rev. L. L. Henson, of Fort Wayne, Ind., spoke on "Young People and Their Personal Work."

Close of Mr. Vincent's Lectures.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., July 28.—A large audience gathered at the Winona Assembly this morning to listen to Mr. Leon H. Vincent's last lecture. Although Mr. Vincent has at all times been greeted with applause, to-day was no exception. His theme to-day was "Oliver Wendell Holmes." In giving this sketch, as with his others, he is not much addicted to dates. The principal and striking characteristics of the man and his life were given, also his peculiarities of appearance and actions. Mr. Vincent gives very realistic, vivid descriptions. The lecturer himself is an interesting character. A few glimpses of him as he is seen a minute or so before he commences his lecture and a half a minute after is all the spectator sees of Mr. Vincent, because as soon as he begins to speak he disappears, the subject of his lecture is held forth and only once in a while can it be realized that Mr. Vincent has shown himself for an instant. Mr. Vincent is entirely original and has such variety in his manner of treating his subjects that no two of his six lectures delivered here were treated in the same way, yet all were literary discourses. As this dignified man, who had captivated his hearers, bowed for the last time before his audience expressions of regret could be heard that this was the last lecture by Mr. Vincent for this season.

The interest in the Ladies' Social Club, of which Mrs. D. B. Wells and Miss Sharpe, of Westminster Seminary, Fort Wayne, Ind., have charge, is growing, and the membership has so increased that the meetings cannot be held in hotel parlors any more. This club, besides cultivating the social side of Winona Assembly, at the same time brings forth subjects for discussion of special interest and benefit to all women and mothers, there being three main subjects, which are many times subdivided, viz.: The home, personal topics, the children and young people.

Alex. Black, on account of ill health, was compelled to cancel his engagement to appear at Winona to-night to give his picture play, "Miss Jerry."

Miss Emily McElroy, of Brooklyn, who is soon to give an entertainment of dramatic readings, kindly consented to give an extra entertainment, with the assistance of Mr. Gwilyn Miles, who sang a beautiful solo and was compelled to respond to an encore. A trio by the Misses Long, Evans and Yarnelle was much appreciated. Miss McElroy greatly pleased the audience in all her recitations, giving several extra numbers.

A TEMPORARY RECEIVER

COURT'S RULING IN UNION NATIONAL S. AND L. ASSOCIATION.

Some Damaging Evidence and Affidavits in the Case—How Governor Matthews's Stock Was Carried.

Special Judge Hammond surprised the attorneys engaged in the suit against the Union National Savings and Loan Association by announcing late last evening that he would appoint a temporary receiver for the association. Messrs. Pickens and Cox were directed to prepare a formal entry, which will be placed on record this morning, when the appointment will be made. Counsel for the defendant association announced that they would give notice of an appeal and prepare to carry the case to the Supreme Court at once. By giving an appeal bond the affairs of the association will remain under the control of the present management until the Supreme Court has passed on the case. The officers of the association hope they may be able to stave off bankruptcy by this course of action.

Judge Hammond decided to take this action, after some peculiar evidence was adduced yesterday. W. T. Noble, now secretary of the Marion Trust Company, formerly manager of the loan department and one of the directors of the association, testified that while he was connected with the association Governor Matthews was credited with holding stock on which he paid no dues. In order to keep the stock alive the dues on the stock were paid by the association out of the contingent or expense fund—he was uncertain which—and dividends were credited thereto. He also testified to alterations having been made in the association's books, for what purpose he was unable to state. It was about the time that a committee of stockholders residing in Berne, Ind., came to investigate the books. Before their arrival figures were changed by Mr. Noble at the direction of Nicholas Ensley. The committee learned that good dividends were being paid on their stock and returned home satisfied. Subsequently the figures were changed again and the amount of dividends reduced. Mr. Pickens undertook to show by Mr. Noble that Mr. Griffin, A. B. Gates, Nicholas Ensley and other heavy stockholders had filed blank notices of withdrawal, so that they might take out their money when the association became too shaky. Objections to this testimony were sustained by the court. Mr. McBride stated that counsel for the plaintiff was drawing inferences upon false presumptions. He admitted that Mr. Ensley had filed notices of withdrawal at a time when he expected to use the money for a specific purpose, but afterwards voluntarily waived his right to withdraw. Then Mr. Pickens asked permission to file two affidavits. To this counsel for the association also strenuously objected, stating that the court had begun the case with the understanding that only oral evidence was to be introduced. Mr. Pickens replied that no such rule had been entered and that the association had the right to file counter evidence. Against their protest, the court allowed the affidavits to be filed. Before they were read the defendant's attorneys demanded time to read them. Mr. McBride and Mr. Elliott retired for a consultation with the officers of the association. After some time they returned and again objected to the introduction of the affidavits, but they were overruled by the court and the affidavits were read. It was upon the allegations of the affidavits that the order for the appointment of the temporary receiver, taken in connection with the evidence already introduced, was made. The sworn statements are made by W. A. Pickens, one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs, and Samuel Morrison, a bookkeeper who recently made an examination of the books.

SOME SERIOUS CHARGES.

In his affidavit Mr. Pickens recites that various plaintiffs have been induced to withdraw from the suit by the officers of the association, or emissaries sent by them to the different plaintiffs for that purpose. He says that several new plaintiffs came into the case after the suit was filed, but that since the adjournment two weeks ago the association has succeeded in procuring the interest of four of the plaintiffs. He says that he believes none of the stock has been purchased by individuals for their own use, but that it has been bought up by the association. He also charges that efforts have been made to purchase the interests of other plaintiffs, so that the suit might die for want of prosecution, and allow the officers to avoid an investigation. He says further that if the association is left in the hands of the present managers they will have opportunity to borrow large sums of money in the name of the association for the purpose of paying the withdrawals of those who want their own stock, with the purpose of making an assignment for the benefit of creditors, placing the association in the hands of some person friendly to their own interests. He says that by reason of these facts an emergency exists for the immediate appointment of a receiver.

Samuel Morrison swears that stock was issued to Claude Matthews upon which dues were paid by the association; that the officers anticipated and counted as cash in hand accounts receivable to the amount of $771.10 when the dividend of July, 1894, was declared; that delinquencies amount to 23 per cent. of the loans; that there is a shortage of $2,855.72 in the loan account, due to misapplication of funds, and that officers are now trying to make up shortages by declaring dividends on dead stock; that the cash account was overdrawn to pay the withdrawal of A. B. Gates, one of the managers of the association, and that the shortage of Charles Young, another officer, was carried as cash; that the association is in danger of insolvency under the present plans pursued; that the trial balance of June 30, 1896, shows cash on hand, $10,351.01, whereas the books show the total cash to be but $755.73. He also swears that false returns were made to the Auditor of State.

THE ASSOCIATION'S CLAIMS.

Judge Hammond informed the attorneys for the association that they might file counter affidavits this morning, but they regard that as useless, since the court has announced a receiver will be appointed. They say it was a most unusual proceeding to appoint a receiver before any evidence was heard on the part of the association. The attorneys declare that they can refute absolutely everything charged. They account for the changes in the figures by saying that after the estimate of dividends due Berne stockholders was made it was thought to be incorrect and the figures were changed. Afterward it was learned that they were correct and they were made as before. Governor Matthews was a member of the advisory board. He did a good deal of corresponding for the association. Dues on his five shares amounted to $3.75 a month. His services were deemed to be worth more than that and he was credited with dues. Afterward he retired from the board and his stock lapsed back to the association, so that he never received a cent.

The attorneys are very wrathful. They say that they never heard of a case before where a judge rendered a decision after hearing one side of a case before giving the other side and opportunity to refute evidence introduced. They claim that the association has had no interest in the attempt to buy stock of litigants.

Block's Case Concluded.

The trial of Solomon Block, the Buffalo cattle dealer, was concluded