# THE DAILY JOURNAL gation to the Democratic national conven

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One of our senators resents the ide that the United States is under any ob ligation to Providence to do anything to better mankind in the Philippines or else-

Admiral Dewey has promised to visit Chicago May 1 and attend the G. A. R ent at Jacksonville, Ill, 3. Why should not Indianapolis secure a date and have a Dewey day?

It is announced from time to time that "Coin" Harvey has issued or is about to issue a new book. There are no signs of in the bookstores, nor are dealers giving large orders in advance. Most people have had enough of Mr. Harvey's literature.

Ex-Governor Churchill, of Arkansas, for the former a right of way for a canal says: "I am a loyal Democrat, but an American citizen and stand by the flag and the soldier who is fighting for it." When a Republican asserts his loyalty he doesn't have to preface it with an apologetic "but."

As the commission provided by the last Congress to consider the various routes for a transisthmian canal has not reported, the reporting of the Hepburn bill in the House may be regarded as an attempt at snap judgment so far as it fixes any particular route.

George Westinghouse is reported to have said that, by a newly invented process, the garbage of cities can be converted economfeally into a fuel which can be used to drive gas engines to generate electricity. If Mr. Westinghouse has made such a discovery as is indicated, he has solved a problem that has troubled cities throughout the world for many years.

About the beginning of the year it was stated in a foreign dispatch that during ess than 330 persons were imprisoned in Germany for lese majesty, or speaking disrespectfully of the Emperor. Now it is announced that on his approaching birthday he will pardon a majority of these offenders. Thus his exercise of vindictive punishment is made a foil for his exercise

A Washington correspondent who is no always careful about facts declared that the Paris peace commission was opposed to taking the Philippines in the treaty. Negotiations had not proceeded far when it was learned that Spain was trying to induce some European government to take the islands in order to escape the humiltation of ceding them to the United States. Thus it became a question between having the Philippines fall into the hands of Germany, to whom they were offered, or in sisting upon their cession to the United States as a part of the treaty.

The list of delinquent taxes published i the Journal yesterday contained a thou sand less pieces of property upon which taxes are delinquent than the list put lished a year ago. This either means that real estate owners have been more careful to pay their taxes or that they have more ready money which they can devote to that purpose-probably the latter. The contrac tion of the lists in the country townships i the most significant. There are but nine of property in Franklin and Pike townships upon which the taxes are de linguent; in Warren township, eight, and i seven. In the latter the total de but \$32.08. The calamity howler alone will find no satisfaction such facts.

The Detroit Free Press publishes statistics showing that the pine forests of that State, once regarded as inexhaustible, are fast nearing destruction and the lumber trade of the State is falling off in proportion. The ruthless slaughter of pines, so often and so vainly protested against, has nearly accomplished its work. "As a result of this situation," says the Free Press editorially, "Michigan is a chief sufferer. Many of her mills have shut down or fin out of commission. Entire fleets owned by private interests and formerly employed in the lumber trade, have been laid up or converted to other service." similar process of forest destruction going on in other States to an extent that will make coming generations wonder why the present one did not inaugurate some policy to repair the waste it causes.

The out-and-out 16-to-1 Bryanites regard the re-election of Parks M. Martin, as of the Democratic state commit distinctive victory for the Chicago platform of 1896. Those who know declare that the chief opposition to Mr. Martin came from Mayor Taggart, Mr. Morss. be much elated over the election of Mr. | If Mr. Gage had locked up the surplus Martin, and predicts that the Indiana dale- of the government in the subtreasuries,

tion will be solidly in favor of an out-andout declaration for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. In this the sil verites may be overconfident unless the majority enforces the unit rule, as it probable that anti-silver delegates may be chosen from this district. Mr. Martin an interview expresses the opinion that the Democrats of Indiana will be as enthusiastic for free silver in 1900 as they were in 1896. If Mr. Martin believes this he is 5 cts | the victim of his own delusion. Four years ago Democrats and others, whenever they met, talked of nothing else but 16 to Long before Mr. Bryan's nomination the party was so decidedly for silver that in Indianapolis it defeated Mayor Taggart, backed by all his close political friends. At Persons sending the Journal through the mails | the present time the silverites in this district cannot put up a respectable fight against him and Mr. Morss. The Republicans are pleased with the election of Mr. Martin. He has a rare capacity for predicting things that never come about,

> WORK OF NATIONAL NECESSITY. As it looks now one of the valuable results of our war with Spain will be insure and hasten the construction of the Nicaraguan canal. There could be no more striking evidence of this slow evolution of the United States from a comparatively isolated to a world power than the long neglect of the great work. As long as we were merely an agricultural people with the seat of empire near the Atlantic seaboard or in the Mississippi valley, the urgency of this work was not pressing. The growth of the Pacific States made it important, and our new relation to the far East has made it essential to national progress and protection. It is the one great interoceanic waterway on the globe whose importance to commerce has always been recognized and the completion of which will add enormously to the naval and commercial prestige of a power already among the greatest. It must not be assumed, however, because the canal has not been constructed before this that American statesmen have not long recognized it as among the necessary works of the future. In one form or another the project has been approved by Presidents and discussed in Congress for more than fifty years past. As long ago as 1847 a treaty between the United States and New Granada secured across the isthmus. President Polk transmitted the treaty to the Senate on Feb.

alluding to the canal feature, he said: The importance of this concession to the commercial and political interests of the United States cannot easily be overrated. The vast advantages to our commerce which would result from such a communication, not only with the west coast of America, but with Asia and the islands of the Pacific, are too obvious to require any detail. Such a passage would relieve us from a long and dangerous navigation of more than 9,000 miles around Cape Horn and render our communication with the possessions on the northwest coast of America comparatively easy and speedy.

10, 1847, with a special message in which,

The President then proceeded to point out the advantageous features of the treaty and urged the undertaking of the work. Since then it has been approved, either as the Panama or the Nicaraguan canal in messages by Presidents Taylor, Pierce, Filmore, Buchanan, Hayes, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison and McKinley, and has been the subject of a great deal of discussion in Congress and diplomatic correspondence. But during all this time no real progress was made toward the consummation of the work. Its importance was recognized, but apparently not its necessity. The war with Spain has shown that the time has come when it can no longer be neglected without injury to national prestige and danger to the national interests. The present session of Congress should not be permitted to end without definite steps being taken to insure the early commence ment of the work and its completion as soon as practicable. Not to speak of its importance to the commerce of the world it is so plainly a work of national protection and defense for the United States that to neglect or postpone it longer would be in the highest degree discreditable to American statesmanship.

#### DETERMINED TO FIND FAULT. The speech of Representative Richardson

in the House on Tuesday should not cause surprise. Leading a party in that body upon which it can agree to go to the country, he and his associates are forced to divert attention from the humiliating position of their party by assailing the acts and motives of high officials of the administration. Secretary Gage has done what any other treasurer or business man would have done under the circumstances. He sold a piece of property by direction of Congress to the highest bidder. There was no favoritism in this. The bids show that, The purchasers were required to pay cash about one-third of the amount bid for the property. Instead, they paid the whole within a few thousand dollars. They paid the United States treasurer with a certified check upon the bank of which they are stockholders and managers. That bank having been for a long time one of the depositories of United States funds, the draft was deposited to the credit of the government. The Secretary of the Treasury might have taken the money from the bank and had it locked up in the subtreasury, but years ago Congress learned that the locking up of all the revenues of the United States in the subtreasuries would, when collections were large, draw from the channels of business so much money as to cause a stringency, so it authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit the funds of the government national banks which would offer security in United States bonds. This power was conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury that he might do just what he did with the money received from the sale of the property in New York, and that which all of Mr. Gage's predecessors have done; namely, put the funds where they could be | Henry Huges, 95 Years Old, Who

used in the business of the country. Mr. Richardson must know these facts. He must have known them years ago, when there were Democratic houses and when Democratic secretaries were doing the same thing that Mr. Gage has done. it was such an offense to deposit the money of the Sentinel, and the element that sees in banks which would loan it, why did he the hopelessness of making the campaign | not present a bill repealing the present the silver issue. This element law or amending it so that a part of the interest received by the banks should be paid over to the United States? If the

thus keeping it out of circulation, he would have been denounced by Mr. Richardson for conspiring with the money-dealers to create a stringency that they might exborrowers. Now that Mr. Gage has deposited the money with all the national banks asking for deposits upon security of bonds he is denounced for allowing the banks to have money to loan to the people, and it is stigmatized as gross favoritism to the money power. The Richardsons of the opposition would have been indignant in any event because they are anxious to divert the attention of the country from party leaders who have not an issue on which they can agree to go before the people. That is the reason for Mr. Richardson's asault upon Mr. Gage. It is one of many that will be made.

Testimony to the efficiency of the examination system used by the Civil-service Commission comes from an unexpected quarter. An official connected with the commission says business men avail themselves of it to a surprising extent. "Al though few people know it," he says, "we are being called on every day by dry goods merchants, brokers and men in all branches of trade and professions for information regarding available young men whom they can employ. Our published register of eligibles for various positions is in constant demand and I am continually hearing of men who get employment through this list." It stands to reason that a person who has passed successfully the government examination and been placed on the eligible list for appointment is above the average of those "hunting jobs" in business.

History repeats itself in more ways than one. President James K. Polk, in his second annual message, sent to Congress Dec. 8. 1846, made the following allusion to the opposition some Americans were making to

the Mexican war: war has been represented as unjust and unnecessary and as one of aggression on our part upon a weak and injured enemy. Such erroneous views, though entertained by but few, have been widely and extensively circulated, not only at home, but have been spread throughout Mexico and the whole world. A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war than to advocate and adhere to their cause, and thus give them "aid and comfort."

That fits the Hoar-Pettigrew faction of Aguinaldist sympathizers perfectly. There are other ways of giving "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the government than by sending them munitions of war.

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Forecast.

When we have such nice weather, 'tis this way, perhaps-The office boy runs things, while the boss takes nice naps.

Keeping It Up. "Well, how are things in Kentucky?"

#### "No better; I believe both parties have a cordial understanding that a lively fight is really about all the fun there is in politics."

Just Wise Enough. In war's concerns-as facts befall-A middle-weight we need, 'Twixt those who'd never move at all

### Ineffective.

And those whold rush with speed.

"Do you believe that social ostracism will "Pooh, no; if a man belongs to a trust he's got money to buy his own cake and ice cream."

# A Society Tragedy.

"Tiffington had a queer experience on New Year's day."

"What was it?" "He is so popular everyone thought he would be invited somewhere else, so he wasn't invited anywhere."

# Wise, Sure Enough.

"Pa, why do rolks call the owl the bird "Because he's got sense enough not to come out and fly around until all boys about your size are in bed."

# MUST HELP OUR FELLOWS.

Thomas B. Reed Discusses the Duties of the Human Race.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.-Thomas B. Reed, speaking at the annual meeting of the Unisaid he had always been attracted by the study of what might be termed the genesis of the human race, and, in fact, he had talked and written a great deal more on the property in the place of knowledge. "There is something in the nature of man." he said, "that makes us stop and succor the weaker man-or, if we do not, we suffer pains and penalties ourselves. Men are bound together, I say, by the Almighty. If not out of courtesy or kindliness, then for our own sake we must help our fellows. It is not merely charity which constrains us-it is something stronger, selfishness, the great master of the human race. Selfishness will accomplish more than the saintlier virtues. So it is to the interest of each one of us that all should be lifted to our own level, and that interest certainly applies to this spot, where there are more ople to the square mile-I had almost said to the square yard-than anywhere else on the globe.

Mr. Reed then discussed the old ques tion as to why people will flock to the cities, in spite of the fact that poets in all ages have sung the advantages of the country and all literature is filled with accounts of the squalor of the cities. As an illustration of the difficulty of raising people to a higher level he spoke of the slight progress made by the first generation of negroes born since the civil war. So with the first serious efforts to educate the Indians. "We educated one here and there," said Mr .Reed, "and then sent them back to their own country, expecting them to civilize the others. We did not know that it took education to apreciate education. There should be education enough to keep the other countenance or none at all. All over the world we must work to bring our fellows forward. That, in fact, is the one great work of men, and all earthly monuments will pass away before the result of the work of that kind will cease. for whenever man ceases to help his fellowmen the race will be no more.

# A HERO IN THE POORHOUSE.

Saved Commodore Perry's Life.

CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 17 .- Henry Hughes, a hero of the old navy, has been admitted into the county almshouse, at the age of ninety-five years. When nineteen years old Hughes enlisted for a three years' cruise on the sloop of war Levant as a sail maker. When the Mexican war broke out he sailed to Mexico on the sloop of war St. Mary, He once saved the life of Commodore Matthew G. Perry, who had been ambushed by twelve Mexicans. He served on the Kearsarge, the brig Somers, the frigate | command Him; we must obey. If God re-Congress and the sloop of war John He was on the Kearsarge when Schley was a lieutenant on the After leaving the navy Hughes resumed his business of sail making and continued it until old age inter-

# CROWDS

tort an exorbitant rate of interest from AT ST. DAVID'S CHURCH TO HEAF FATHER HUNTINGTON.

> To-Morrow at Noon He Will Talk Christ Church at the Request of Prominent Citizens.

Father Huntington, superior of the Order of the Holy Cross, of the Episcopal Church, has been in the city all week, preaching at St. David's Church, corner of Talbott avenue and East Twenty-fourth street. His preaching has created a very deep impression, not alone by reason of the charm of his manner, but also from the clearness and forcefulness of his thought and the ripeness of his scholarship. There have been large audiences nightly at St. David's. The theme of Father Huntington's discourse last night to a crowded house was 'Venial and Mortal Sins and Their Effects." He showed how persistence in small sins puts one in condition to commit larger sins by rendering one insensible to their saying: "It is the contradiction in thought or word or deed of the holy word of God by the free will of the intelligent creature." A very sharp line was drawn by the speaker between faults committed without intentis but a hair's breadth between venial and in his course he is always within easy

Father Huntington gave the following vivid description of a mortal sin: "If you have done a wrong with your eyes wide open, done it against your con science, done it against the pleadings of felt-the sense of having lost content with God, the sense of being in a strange world, the sense of being cut off from God-you did not know yourself, as it were, after you had committed that sin. Perhaps you were already feeling something of the pleasure had taken-and they say revenge is sweet -and yet, in spite of that consciousness of pleasure, there was deeper than that a consciousness of pain, a wrench, a tearing of yourself away from your true center, a consciousness of misgiving and perhaps fear. I appeal to your own conscience and your own memory whether that is not so. whether you did not feel, perhaps even an nour after you had committed that wrong, that you would give anything in the world f you had not done it. Perhaps in that hour you were laughing and talking and

MORTAL SIN DESCRIBED.

carrying on gaily with those about you, but there was a feeling of bitterness in your heart-you had lost your sense f peace, you had lost your sense of being right with God. Now, that is mortal sin.

the soul to merit grace and favor with God, (4) ruins the soul, (5) brings penalty AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE. Before entering upon the second division of his subject-the effect of mortal sin upon

the soul after death-Father Huntington asked the congregation to send up a silent prayer that he might speak humbly and not unworthily. The scene was very impressive. The ensuing discussion of the future life was prefaced by some strikingly original observations:

The minister then stated the effects of

cuts the soul off from God, (2) destroys all

previous merit, (3) makes it impossible for

"Now, in considering that subject, my friends, we have first of all to take stock of ourselves, to know where we stand. Are there any reasons why we should be likely to be blased in regard to this matter? Yes, there are three reasons why we should be very likely to look at this matter in a onesided way-not in an impartial and just spirit. The first is that we live in an age that has gone half mad with pity for physical sufferings, pity for temporal woes-an age when we are compassionate to a fault. I do not mean every one, but I mean to say that the spirit of the age in which we live is a spirit that is keenly sensitive to suffering on the part of other people. More is being done to-day for the alleviation of suffering of others than has ever been done before. And it is not always wise pity or sympathy; sometimes it is weak and foolish. There are women to-day who will send bouquets of flowers to murderers; who will be so filled with a sense of regret for their unhappy fate that they will make them the objects almost of their adulation, as if they were heroes instead of felons. And an age that is so sensitive to suffering we are very likely to be biased when we come to think of a suffering that has no end. Then, again, we live in an age that has made enormous advance in knowledge of the external world. We have found out a great many things about the universe in which we live that we did not know before, and in an age in which scientific knowledge is so vastly increased we are very apt to suppose that we are much wiser in all matters than our fathers were, but that is not knowledge in regard to the material uni- of organization. verse, we have not increased our knowledge it in regard to the spiritual uni

FATE OF THE SOUL "As to what befalls the soul after death we are in no better position to know than men who lived 1.800 years ago We are not subject than he ever knew trying to put advanced in that direction. We have had no facts brought in from that field. I am not forgetting the assertions of certain among us who claim to be in direct connec nection with the unseen world, but can they point to one contribution made to human knowledge or art or literature from those realms from which they purport to have messages? Has one noble poem been added to our literature? Has one secret of another been revealed? Has one truth they have not held before dawned upon the human mind? It seems to me not too much to say that in regard to the knowledge of the soul after death we have not advanced anything through all the investigations of the human mind, through all the philosophers that have made their clamor in the world for 1,800 years. And there is another thought that must always be present when we come to consider the condition of the impenitent soul after death, and that is that we ourselves are sinners, and that sin is pleasant and penitence is hard. There is no doubt about it, sin is pleasant and penitence is hard, and therefore we would be very willing to believe that sin is not dangerous and penitence is not necessary. If you had to impanel a jury to decide this case, where would you find your twelve impartial men? Where would you find your twelve men who had not some bias in the matter and who would not be glad to believe if they could that sin bore no fruit of everlasting misery and that penitence nothing but a bit of melodrama; ington said: "Some one wrote to Voltaire, proved the impossibility of hell.' Voltaire wrote back: 'I congratulate you. I am very far from having proved it.' So we

In concluding his sermon Father Huntthe celebrated unbeliever: 'I have at last come back to the utterance of the church: There is a hardness and impenitence of heart that is fraught with everlasting evi to those who willfully persist in it, and such obdurate sinners will ultimately be excluded from the presence of God and condemned to a state of misery that knows no end.' If we know anything about ourselves, we shall learn to say that is true, and from everlasting condemnation good Lord deliver us.' SENTENCES CULLED.

The sermon fairly bristled with sentences that were almost epigrammatic, some of the most unique of which follow: "The more we love God the less we shall ove self, but also the less we love self the less we shall love God.' "It is not by their natural life that orange trees bear sweet oranges; it is because they received that life from a sweet

orange tree because they have been 'We can render to God in kind when we ove Him; in other things we cannot do so. If He commands, we do not dare to wards, we cannot give Him anything; we can only thank Him and praise His name. If God threatens, we can only entreat; we cannot threaten Him. But God loves, and we can love Him; we can return in kind to God when we give love for love, and that love for God is a friendship, a

love in which we are mutually related with God as friend with friend; and therefore our human friendships are an analogy of

God's friendship. "It may seem a hard thing that when you commit a mortal sin you wipe out all you ever did for God, all the prayers you ever said, all the sacrifices you ever made for Him, but would it not be so in an earthly friendship?

"The soul is not to cease to exist, and that means it is not to cease to feel." "When a man has been robbed by some powerful corporation, when he finds himself a victim of some gigantic fraud, in this age when juries are packed and judges are bad he is apt to appeal to a judgment towards which he looks and where he believes the cause will be reopened and a just verdict given."

"There is only one soul that has ever left this world of whom we have authoritative witness as to its final portion, only one soul about which we have a clear and definite statement that it is lost forever and that is the soul of Judas. He went to 'his own place.' "It is not so difficult, not so mysterious to think that evil should not end as that

evil should have started." TO-MORROW AT NOON

Father Huntington Will Address Men

at Christ Church. Several prominent citizens who are anxious to hear Father Huntington yesterday sent him the following request: "We, business men and others, being desirous of hearing you speak in our city, and having enormity. He offered a definition of sin, been prevented from press of business and otherwise, would request that you should address us and others at noon on some day of the current week, at such place as may be named by you." This was signed by James A. Mount, J. M. Winters, B. B. or with slight intent-and wrongs done | Peck, Thomas L. Sullivan, E. C. Miller, deliberately. He said, however, that there E. B. Porter, A. Q. Jones, Larz A. Whitcomb, F. M. Herron, James W. Hess E. mortal sin, and the devil loves a venial B. Martindale, Charles A. Sudlow, Allison sinner because he knows that if he persists | Maxwell, C. E. Hollenbeck, George W. Sloan, Charles R. Williams, B. C. Kelsey, George C. Hitt. T. Taggart, Evans Woollen, John S. Lazarus, Edward L. McKee, George A. Gay, Charles M. Merrill, S. E.

Father Huntington replied as follows: "Such an invitation as yours would constrain my acceptance under almost any circumstance. Here, in your city, where althe Holy Spirit, then you know how you ready much kindness has been shown me, acceptance is not only a duty, but a pleas-

"It is particularly gratifying to me that so many of the names appended to your ness responsibilities and financial cares. I of it, the unjust gain or the revenge you can well understand that life under such conditions must, in this age, engross almost every moment of time must exhaust every mental faculty. To look beyond the present, the visible, the material, must be proportionately difficult. Yet your request o me implies that other things have weight with you than efforts to increase wealth or to lose as little of it as possible. That augurs well for your community. "It has seemed to me that what men under such pressure need, is a very definite and dogmatic faith, as sbstantial and solid as the actualities with which they grapple every day, and a faith finding expression in tangible forms, and in unco mising obligations to render to God His due. Vagueness in religion and a theology of platitudes must be profoundly unsatis-

factory to practical men mortal sin in this world to be five: (1) It "It is in this belief that with humility but yet with the confidence of well-tried convictions, I accept your invitation, and shall be glad to meet as large a number of you, and your fellow-citizens, as may be possible, next Friday, Jan. 19, at ten minutes past 12 o'clock, in Christ Church, which has been placed at my disposal by the courtesy of the rector. Will you kindly let it be known that the meeting is for men exclusively and that it will end precisely at half past 12."

### WILL ORGANIZE.

Upholstered Furniture and Lounge Workers Have a Conference,

About twenty Indianapolis manufacturers, representing the upholstered furniture and lounge makers of this city met yesterday and Tuesday in the Century Clubroom at the Denison to make arrangements to ioin the association now being formed in Chicago to embrace all similar manufacturers in the country.

The firms represented yesterday were the Kramer Manufacturing Company, the Indianapolis Lounge Company, Thomas Madden & Son. . a L. W. Ott Manufacturing Company, O. E. Ward and several of less importance. The objects sought for are said to be a better regulation of sales and a better and more uniform system of terms and

credits. In addition to this the association about to be organized in Chicago which will be the parent organization will take on many of the features of a similar association in New York by which members in different cities are given the benefit of a system of buying by which all the members are sup-plied from one source at prices lower than t would be possible to secure from jobbers or from manufacturers were each to act independently.

As yet no name has been given to either the Indianapolis association or the Chicago body, as it is understood from information given out last night that considtrue. While we have greatly increased our able still remains to be done in the way

# FUNERAL OF MAJOR EMMETT.

Services at Whitsett's Chapel and Burial at Crown Hill.

The funeral of Major Robert Emmett was held yesterday afternoon from Whitsett's Chapel, which was profusely decorated with beautiful floral designs. The services were conducted by Rev. W. D. Engle, who was assisted by a quartet, led by General Richardson, which sang "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Bear Him Away Tenderly. The closing hymn was composed by General Richardson in memory of his de ceased comrade. Major Emmett had many intimate friends here, and the attendance was beyond the capacity of the chapel.

The burial was at Crown Hill. The servces at the grave were also largely attend-The Indianapolis Light Infantry, one company of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., and the Masonic Mystic Tie Lodge composed the escort to the burial place. The Masonic order conducted its burial rites, and was followed by G. H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., which held its usual burial service. A military salute by the Light Infantry, followed by "taps" by the infantry trumpeter, concluded the ceremony, The pallbearers were George W. Powell, W. L. Heiskell, A. A. Womack, Thomas Winterowd, Dr. Benepe, W. T. Walker. General McKee, General Richardson and General J. R. Carnahan, all of whom served on the staff with Major Emmett during his military service.

# SENATOR ELLISON

Will Represent Indiana at the Brussels Prison Congress.

The Board of State Charities held it quarterly meeting yesterday. The meeting was devoted almost entirely to the reports of Secretary Butler of his visits to the various institutes in the State, all of which were received with favorable comment. The secretary reported thirty-five boards of county charities appointed in the last quarter.

Governor Mount, who presided at the meeting, announced that he had appointed Senator Ellison to represent Indiana at the International Prison Congress to be held in Brussels next June. The Senator has been invited by the Congress to prepare a report on the prison work in Indian

Perry Township Meeting.

Rev. J. R. Henry, pastor of the Baptis Church at Southport, has called a citizens mass meeting for to-morrow night, at the schoolhouse in Southport, to consider remonstrances against roadhouses in that ARE SCORED

DR. J. F. CALLEN ADDRESSES A SMALL ANTI-SALOON MEETING.

He Says They Daily Violate the Nicholson Law-A Plea for the Saloon Keeper.

The meeting of the Anti-saloon League held in the Sunday-school rooms of the jewelry belonging to Miss Lydia Meyer, of Meridian-street Church last evening, was Covington, Ind., who is the guest of Mrs. very poorly attended, but the people who were there were treated to a very inter- Meyer went to Rink's cloak house Tuesday esting diatribe directed against the drug- afternoon, and while in the fitting room left gists of Indiana, and especially of Indianapolis, by J. F. Callen, ex-secretary of the State Liquor League. According to a statement made by Dr. Callen, the State is being cheated every year out of more than \$300,000 by retail liquor dealers who have evaded paying thheir licenses required under the Nicholson law.

He said there were 7,178 liquor dealers who paid a government license every year, which should yield to the school fund of the State \$717,800, but instead of that, the report of the superintendent of public instruction for 1899 showed that the State had only collected \$409,244.08. He said thi deficit could be attributed to the fact that nearly one-half of the retail dealers who took out a government license were druggists, who could run 365 days in the year and sell whisky all day and all night, and yet, under the Nicholson law, they were not amenable to the law because they were supposed to sell by prescription. He said he would like to inform his audience that on last Christmas day he visited fortyfive drug stores in Indianapolis and in evone of them he purchased, without any false pretense that he was sick, a bottle of whisky, ranging all the way from four ounces to a pint. Dr. Callen said he presented the figures

showing the shortage in the school fund to as being very much surprised, "and," said Dr. Callen, "I was very much surprised call are those of men in the midst of busi- that he was surprised, because I had told him these facts on previous occasions."

PREDICTION BORNE OUT. fund bore out the prediction he made in ky, and the State would not receive any diana," said Dr. Callen, "is the government license you see tacked up in his store." He said that before the druggist could procure a license from the government it is necessary for him to make an affidavit that he was a retail liquor dealer. Dr. Callen said that in many of the drug stores it was a common custom to carry on a dice game behind the prescription counter. He said three bills were introducea in the last Legislature, any one of which, had it passed, would have caused police surveillance to be exercised over every drug store exhibiting a government license, but like all the rest of the bills which were not wanted by the politicians, they were defeated. He said that during the last session of

the Legislature he was called before the temperance committee of the House and invited to make statements of his observations, and when he entered the room he found about a dozen of the druggists of this city. He said he made a truthful statement of the conditions as he found them, and when he had finished the druggists arose in great indignation and apostrophized his remarks as an insult to the druggists in the State of Indiana, saying that there might be a few who would sell without prescription, but that was to be expected, as there were unscrupulous men in every walk of life. Dr. Callen said that | fatalities before taking action, and he asked them if they could point out the honorable members of the profession who by the action of the board. would not sell without a prescription, and when they declined to do this, he asked them if the very officers of the State Board of Pharmacy were above doing such a thing, and when they emphatically insisted that they were, Dr. Callen said, he brought into the room a basket containing a number of bottles of whisky, the very first one of which he had purchased from a member of the pharmacy board at his

drug store. THE CLUBS. Said Dr. Callen: "Our honorable Mayor says that he don't believe any law should be enacted that would interfere with the respectable clubs in the city, for it seemed just like invading a man's home, but I want to say that if Mr. Taggert had seen the sight I saw the other night when a certain prominent gentleman was being driven home from one of the fashionable clubs, so beastily intoxicated that he could not recognize his own wife, he might have entertained a different opinion

Dr. Callen said that for some reason or on the part of the State, county and city officials to interfere with the drug store trade. Said he: "Since the facts before alluded to were placed before the Governor, he has had several consultations with the attorney general, and that gentleman has informed me that Governor Mount intends to impress upon the next Legislature the necessity of taking some definite action in the matter, but as there will be another Governor when the next Legislature convenes. I doubt very much if that functionary will consent to Governor Mount giving advice in a matter in which he might have taken some definite action when he and the

opportunity. Dr. Callen said that too much attention was given to the saloon keeper, who was being persecuted by the misguided members of the Anti-saloon League and other temperance organizations, when their efforts should be directed to the party most benefited in the liquor traffic, which was none other than the government. ARE PERSECUTED.

He said the saloon keeper made less money than any one, and yet they were perse cuted by the government, the breweries whose vassals they are, and by the temperance people, and all the time the druggists who sold more liquor, kept open 36 days in the year and paid no license to the State were treated with reverence by all. Said he: "The question may be asked why it is that the work or reform has never produced the results expected of it, and think the answer is simply that we who profess to be doing something for the bet terment of the people, have forgotten en-tirely the spirit in which the work should be done; we have forgotten to follow i the steps of the Christ who taught us to take our brother by the hand and show him the error of his way, and have sough to drive the saloon keeper, who is the possessor of as much heart and soul as any of us, into complying with our de mand." Dr. Callen said that the saloot keeper did not have to go far to see the fallacy of our religious professions, fo even in the window of a room owned by the Y. M. C. A. was to be seen a sign advertising a gambling scheme, in which a bicycle was to be raffled off at some future date. He said the work of the present tem erance societies was like "killing a sturdy oak by chopping off a leaf here and there. The only way to get at the root of the matter," said he, "is to become master of the political situation, and I want to say that the conditions to be met with in this city are as bad as those to be met with in any city of the United States."

#### For the Katherine Home. "A Lecture on Egypt," by Dr. C. I

Fletcher, illustrated by 150 original stereop

ticon views representing a personal visit to the tombs, temples and pyramids of the "land of the Pharoahs," will be given for the benefit of the Katharine Home, at Plymouth Church, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. As indications point to the nonfulfillment of Louis R. Adams's contract for an entertainment for the home on Jan. 27. all tickets sold for suck entertainment, will be honored on presentation at Plymouth Church, Jan. 19, for Dr. Fletch-er's lecture, and two admissions will be

allowed on each of such tickets. Admision, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; gallery tickets for children, 15 cents.

### TWO ANDERSON WOMEN

Are Supposed to Know Something About Missing Diamonds.

Edna Crutchfield and Amanda Meyers, who came here from Anderson, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Gerber and Fort. They are charged with a minor offense, but the women are believed to have been implicated in the disappearance of two hundred dolars' worth of diamonds and M. C. Baker, 103 West Walnut street. Miss her shopping bag and wraps on a chair. In a small chamois sack was the jewelry. When she went out she neglected to pick up the bag containing the jewels, and when she returned a few moments later it was

The women under arrest were known to have been in the store at the time, and ers of them, who was having a coat fitted, left, intending to return yesterday morning. She did not, and it was thought she knew something of the jewelry. The women were found at 5071/2 East Washington street, in ompany with two men, who were also arrested. They gave the names of George Snyder, 5071/2 East Washington street, and Irwin Beltzner, Anderson, Ind. The women allege ignorance of the theft.

### DISINFECT

DR. HURTY RECEIVES WORD FROM GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

The Postmaster at Lesterville Has Smallpox and Is Still at Workthe Developments.

The smallbox situation in Clay has excited the attention of the government authorities at Washington. Late yesterday afternoon Dr. Hurty, secretary of the State Board of Health, received a Dr. Callen said the shortage in the school | telegram from Gen. Walter Wyman, chief of the marine service at Washigton, stat-1895 that the Nicholson law might do away ing that the government would disinfect with a part of the saloons, but it would the mails at all points designated by the cause hundreds of drug stores to sell whis- Indiana Board of Health. The telegram received was in reply to a message sent by benefit in the way of licenses. Said he: Dr. Hurty to the authorities at Washing-"If it were not for the Nicholson law ton, informing them that the postmaster at there would be no excuse for the drug Lesterville had smallpox and was continustores to lay in four or five barrels of whis- ing in the performance of his duties, with ky at a time. One of the best evidences an utter disregard of the fact that he that the druggist is evading the law of In- might be spreading the contagion all over

the United States. Yesterday reports were brought in from Washington county by Dr. Ferguson, who was sent to investigate rumors of smallpox. He says that the disease is prevailng to an alarming extent and he earnestly advised Dr. Hurty to establish a rigid quarantine. The authorities at Clay City advised the State Board of Health yesterday morning that many of the citizens of the town were escaping to other towns despite the strict measures of quarantine in force. Dr. Hurty immediately telephoned Dr. Davis, the president of the board at Richmond, advising him of the situation and asking that a meeting of the

board be called. In speaking of a communication in one of the afternoon papers from the citizens of Clay City in which they express themselves as being highly indignant at Dr. Hurty for causing such excitement throughout the State over the smallpox situation, when in reality the disease is very mild, resulting in no fatalities, Dr. Hurty said that it was not the policy of the State Board of Health to wait for citizens of Clay City would have to abide

# Cases of Smallpox Reported.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 17 .- Several cases of what is believed to be the same disease, thought to have been chicken-pox at Clay City, but declared by Dr. Hurty to be smallpox, have been reported north of town. The persons afflicted came from Clay City, and the symptoms of their disease are the same as in the hundred or more cases reported at Clay City.

# Clay City Is Not Excited.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: An undue amount of excitement has been caused by the published reports concerning the prevalence of smallpox at this place. The News of yesterday says: "Residents of the town are almost panic-stricken, but the quarantine prevents them from escaping." It also states that the population of the town is 700, and that the disother there seemed to be a disinclination lease had attacked nearly a third of the population. There has been no excitement here. There has been no quarantine, and people have not tried to escape. There have been between 200 and 300 cases, beginning with the early part of the fall. The physicians have treated for chickenpox and cured every case. We have a population of about 2,500, instead of 700. Many of the patients never went to bed or even quit

The Journal's informant was in error when he stated that "when the citizens of the town became aware that the disease had been diagnosed as smallpox, they ecame frantic with fear and excitement and many rushed home and began packing their effects, with the intention of escaping from the town, but they were too late. Acting under the instructions of Dr. Hurty the officials immediately began the enforcement of the quarantine laws and no citizen who had come in contact with the disease was permitted to leave." utmost freedom prevails as to the coming and going of our citizens-no person being denied the privilege of going where he pleases. No one has heard of any person attempting to get away on account of Dr. ever it is, is not half so severe as many cases of vaccination. There have been no

fatalities from the disease. A great injustice has been done our town by these exaggerated statements, and in order that the public may know the true condition of affairs your informant offers the above correction, without denying any official statement by Dr. Hurty. Our physicians report no cases of the confluen

### Clay City, Ind., Jan. 15. MR. STEELE INSTRUCTS

Members of the Y. M. C. A. Camera Club in an Interesting Talk.

T. C. Steele, the artist, talked last night pefore the Y. M. C. A. Camera Club, Nine members of the club were in attendance and Mr. Steele took his place in their midst and talked to them as an instructor in a manner vastly more interesting than he could have done as a "lecturer." He took for his subject "Selection and Composition," and after he had finished telling what his subject meant in art generally, and especially in amateur photography, the points brought out were discussed by all present. The club is composed chiefly of young people, and in their eagerness to learn more of the art questions galore were asked The club has planned for a series of talks, such as the one last night, by prominent artists, on professional and amatuer

# Mattie Gideon Takes Poison.

Mattie Gideon, living at the corner of West and Maryland streets, quarreled with her husband last night and swallowed a quantity of corrosive sublimate. She was in great agony until the disper sicians arrived and relieved her.