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**THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL**

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The world moves. A Democratic convention held in Clay county, Illinois, did not mention Bryan's name.

The American people are reasonably sharp in a trade, and they will not swap McKinley prosperity for Bryan anti-imperialism.

A London cablegram says that the British bleachers and lace-curtain manufacturers are organizing a trust with $150,000,000 capital. Yet England is a free-trade country.

When Mr. Bryan comes before the American people as a candidate for President, urging the withdrawal of our troops from the Philippines, he should be prepared to say what flag he proposes to run up when the stars and stripes are hauled down.

There are many Bryan Democrats who believe that ex-Senator Gorman, John R. McLean and others concocted a plot to undo their idol by springing Admiral Dewey upon the country to see how Democrats would take it, and some of them have not yet recovered from the scare.

In 1864 the Democrats nominated an unsuccessful general on a platform declaring the war for the suppression of the rebellion a failure, and were beaten. In 1900 they will nominate a colonel who was never under fire on a platform declaring the Spanish-American war a failure, and will be beaten again.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Indiana oil case is on a line with other decisions which subordinate private gain or greed to the general welfare. That and the control of corporations, holding them to their charter rights and legitimate purposes, are among the plain tendencies of recent decisions.

The owners of the big downtown blocks are not showing any noticeable alacrity in complying with the smoke ordinance, as notified by the building inspector. Great volumes of black smoke pour from the chimneys as before, to poison the atmosphere, to damage clothing and property and to blacken and deface the exteriors of handsome buildings. The inspector should not stop with a mere notification.

The danger to life and property from electrolysis is so great and real as to demand public attention. The insidious destruction of water pipes might cause a destructive conflagration, and that of gas pipes a still more deplorable loss of life. No corporation should be permitted to continue a system that involves so serious a danger. It is believed that, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, a law would be constitutional requiring all electric companies to safeguard the public against this danger from what might be called an abuse of their franchise.

Senator Lodge's speech at the Hamilton Club banquet in Chicago was full of expansion and Americanism. When he said, "We hold one side of the Pacific, and the fate of the other side is of vital importance to us," the audience cheered. But when, in defending the administration's policy in the Philippines, he said, "Your junior senator told me that the tide of public sentiment was against my views on this question," the audience laughed, and there were cries of "He was only joking!" There are very few Republicans in Illinois besides Senator Mason himself who take him seriously.

The action of the Senate committee on privileges and elections in unanimously recommending the unseating of Senator Clark, of Montana, will meet with general approval. There has been so much scandal regarding senatorial elections in some of the "rotten borough" States that the people will be glad to see an example made of an offender in this regard. The testimony in this case showed the use of a large amount of money in ways that, if not plainly corrupt, were presumably so. Senator Clark is a man of enormous wealth, and, not having won an election to the Senate by political services or experience, it was fair to assume that he had bought his election. The testimony tended very strongly to confirm this view, and the committee therefore did right in recommending that he be unseated.

Some years ago a popular sentiment compelled the authorities in Germany to forbid corporal punishment of pupils in schools and colleges. This has been found to be a mistake, and a decree has just been issued re-establishing the use of the rod or cane in every school in Berlin subject to government control. Germany is in the front rank in educational matters, and it cannot be said, therefore, that it has anything to learn in this line from other nations. Its teachers have simply found that, while "no whipping" and "government by moral suasion" together make a very attractive theory, it is a theory that does not invariably work smoothly. Like the childless individuals frequently encountered who think all youngsters should be ruled by kindness, only to change their minds and learn, when they have children of their own to manage, that an occasional trouncing is productive of the most salutary results, the German government is simply discovering that, though Solomon lived a long time ago, his wisdom is quite up to date, and that the sparing of the rod may spoil the modern child as surely as the child of that far-off day.

**BRITISH PROSPECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

Among the new and serious aspects of the war in South Africa which, according to a London dispatch, are dawning on the British is that of a winter campaign lasting several months. Persons in this part of the world, who are just coming out of winter and awaiting the advent of summer, will scarcely understand why the British should borrow trouble so long in advance. They forget the difference in climatic conditions. Winter in the Transvaal region extends from April to September. The rains generally begin about October and last intermittently until April, when what is called the dry winter sets in and lasts from about April till September. The South African Republic lies between 22 degrees and 28 degrees south latitude, and during the winter season keen, frosty winds blow from the south, sweeping freely over the central plains and carrying the moisture to be precipitated as snow along the eastern highlands. The coldest weather is usually experienced in June, and though the thermometer does not get below about 40 degrees, this, with a cutting wind from the south, is cold enough to cause discomfort and require a change of army clothing. In anticipation of this, the dispatch says, orders have been issued for 200,000 woolen uniforms to take the place of the summer khakis which it was thought would last till the end of the war. It is expected that two months will be required to make and ship these uniforms, and in the meantime the British troops, in worn-out summer uniforms, may have a good many uncomfortable nights.

The lack of clothing and of horses, contributing to the delay of operations and prolonging the war, recalls similar conditions in the Crimean war, when the British expected to have an easy victory in a short time. They made the same mistakes at the beginning of that war that they did in this. "It soon became apparent to every one," says Justin McCarthy, in a history of the period, "that the whole campaign had been planned on the assumption that it was to be like the career of the hero whom Byron laments—'brief, brave and glorious.' Our military authorities here at home—we do not speak of the commanders in the field—had made up their minds that Sebastopol was to fall, like another Jericho, at the sound of the war trumpet's blast." It only fell after a long and bloody siege, and a campaign which was expected to end in sixty or ninety days lasted a year, covering the whole of a very severe winter, for which the British troops were worse prepared than they are for a mild winter in Africa. It looks now as if the present war would last during the whole of the African winter, and the British may consider themselves fortunate if they bring it to a successful conclusion within a year from its beginning. The Boers have shown fighting and staying qualities immeasurably beyond anything that was attributed to them at the beginning, and while there cannot be any doubt as to the final outcome the British will probably have to learn some more severe lessons before it is reached.

**BRYAN AND BRYANISM.**

Indiana Democrats visiting this city recently are quite positive in their assurances to the Bryan organ that the Gold Democrats of 1896 are all in line again, that the opposition to Bryan among Democrats has entirely disappeared, and that the party, including the Gold Democrats of 1896, will be solid for him when he is nominated, as he is sure to be. The Sentinel reflects this optimistic view editorially and thinks that Mr. Bryan will get the votes of all the Gold Democrats and even of many Republicans on the anti-imperialism issue. It has discovered that Mr. Bryan is stronger than ever personally and that there is really nothing in Bryanism that any fair-minded person should object to. "When you bring the matter to a definite issue," says the Sentinel, "nobody has anything against Mr. Bryan beyond a difference of opinion on the money question, and nobody believes that he has a cent's worth of interest involved on his side of that, or is actuated by any motive but his honest opinion as to the welfare of the Nation."

Such optimistic views as these are well enough to express at party love feasts and swap among the brethren, but they are very superficial. It is a great mistake to suppose that all, or a majority, or any considerable number of the Gold Democrats of 1896 will vote for Mr. Bryan this year. They may not hold a national convention or place candidates in the field, but if Mr. Bryan is nominated at Kansas City they will either vote for McKinley or not vote at all. Their organization may not be revived this year, but the individual voters will be in evidence. Bryanism, as embodied in the Chicago platform, is as odious to many conservative Democrats of strong convictions as ever it was, and the opposition to it is as determined. Some of the most prominent Democrats in this city, who were opposed to Mr. Bryan four years ago, will not vote for him this year on any platform likely to be adopted at Kansas City. He, of course, would take the nomination on any platform, but no platform can dissociate him from 16 to 1 and the other political heresies embodied in the Chicago platform, and so persistently preached by him during the campaign of 1896 and since. The so-called gold Democrats of 1896 interpret Democratic principles for themselves, and they know that neither the Chicago platform nor Mr. Bryan represents their kind of Democracy. It was not on the money question alone that they refused to support Mr. Bryan. It was because that, in addition to the vicious doctrine of 16 to 1, he represented several other vicious doctrines utterly at variance with their ideas of Democracy, and which he can no more get rid of than he can shed his skin. Bryanism is not a theory to be opposed one year and advocated the next. It is a condition involving heresies that go to the roots of politics and government. Intelligent men who are Democrats from principle, and who do their own thinking, as is the case with a very large majority of the anti-Bryan Democrats of 1896, are not the kind of men to be fooled with old heresies under a new name, especially if they are represented by a once rejected candidate in a new mask.

As for the suggestion that Mr. Bryan will draw Republican votes on the issue of anti-imperialism, it is simply absurd. Republicans took his measure in 1896, and nothing can induce them to change their opinion concerning him. They regard him as an ingrained demagogue and a dangerous man—one who would advocate any policy of national dishonor, from tearing down the national credit to hauling down the national flag, that he thought could be made to inure to his political aggrandizement. Republican estimate of Mr. Bryan, made up in 1896, and unchanged since, was well expressed by a speaker at the banquet of the Hamilton Club in Chicago Monday night, who said: "Bryanism is the reckless radicalism of the twentieth-century Democracy. It is the culmination of wild and irresponsible theories of government in the blatant palaver of a wandering political prophet, who, like the astrologers of old, seeks to interpret signs and omens through the medium of a selfish ambition and in the hope of personal preferment." Mr. Bryan is laying a too flattering unction to his soul when he imagines that any considerable number of the gold Democrats of 1896 will vote for him, and when he fishes in Republican waters he is wasting bait.

The New York Times publishes some figures from advance sheets of Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia showing the number and character of public gifts and bequests which were bestowed or became operative in the United States during the year ending Dec. 31, 1899. The list only records the gifts which amount to $5,000 or over, and excludes denominational contributions for educational or benevolent purposes, state and municipal appropriations and grants of Congress for measures of relief. Omitting all these the gifts and bequests reach the great total of $62,750,000, "which," says Mr. Rossiter Johnson, who makes the compilation, "is without doubt the largest amount ever devoted to philanthropic purposes, as individual offerings, in any country in any year." It is, indeed, a remarkable showing, and proves not only the unusual prosperity of the country, but also the fact, so often denied, that wealthy men are liberal givers. It is estimated that if the gifts of smaller sums than $5,000 were included the total would reach $66,000,000. All organized forms of benevolence are sharers in these benefits, a large proportion, however, going into educational and scientific enterprises, as libraries, colleges, museums, art collections, etc. The amount of good to be accomplished with these millions is beyond computation, but the fact that the spirit of such generous giving prevails so widely is a cause for even greater satisfaction and encouragement than the money and its possibilities. This spirit convinces that, though the men of this commercial age are money-makers, they are something more and better, and are willing to do their part in the world's higher work.

That is a center shot which Prof. Dennis, of Earlham, throws into the public school system when he charges it with beginning at the wrong end and teaching arithmetic, grammar and other reflective studies in the earlier years, when it ought to give the memory studies, such as language and history, and those which involve the powers of observation, as natural history, the first place in mental training. Many persons not in educational work feel that something is wrong with the methods of teaching in vogue, but when they venture a protest or criticism are frowned down, on the ground that they are not competent to speak. But Professor Dennis is a teacher of long experience, and his opinions are deserving of respect and are not to be lightly set aside. Besides, they commend themselves at once as having reason for a basis. How would it do for our new and enterprising school board to think the matter over and establish an experimental school where the present system could be reorganized and the value of Professor Dennis's suggestions tested? It is quite certain that if the children could choose they would prefer the new method—and should not a child's natural taste be in some sense a guide?

Ex-President Cleveland's address to the Princeton students on "The Independence of the Executive" was in good enough form and temper, but did not strike a very high note, either historically or politically. Perhaps his second lecture will go a little deeper into the subject. His first one was prefaced as follows:

I feel a little embarrassed in calling this a lecture, because I never lecture. I may scold, but not lecture, although I may say I have during my official life often been lectured. The great American people have a habit of selecting a man for public office and then putting him in the pillory of dishonor and of scorn. Immediately after the election they find they have made a sad mistake and regret the abundance of good material they have overlooked.

Although this was said in a light vein it contains more than a grain of truth. No other President has been as badly treated by the party that elected him as Mr. Cleveland was, and still is.

Opponents to the higher education of women having proved to their own satisfaction that college women do not marry, Miss Hazard, president of Wellesley, steps forward with statistics which show that a larger percentage of Wellesley girls marry than Harvard boys. Now, shall we be told that the college education of men tends to discourage matrimony?

It is explained by the Chicago lady who acts as secretary for the "United States Pet Mice Club" that the mice in which the society is interested are imported animals, "entirely different from the ordinary pestiferous household rodent, and never guilty of the indiscretion of developing into rats." The ordinary domestic mouse will, when it reads this, be disposed to remark "Rats!"

One spot needing special attention from the policemen when they begin the enforcement of the anti-spitting ordinance is the public library corner. This is a favorite resort for meditative and leisurely gentlemen with cheeks full of tobacco.

Problem: If it takes 100,000 British to whip the Boers until General Roberts says they are whipped, how many more hundred thousand will it take to make the Boers themselves say so?

The minister who withdraws from a church and admits at the same time that the church is all right, is certainly making some serious personal reflections on himself.

The house of Mrs. Breen, a woman 100 years old, living near Pittsburg, Pa., took fire a day or so ago and burned rapidly. Mrs. Breen, who was unable to walk, is reported to have remained calmly on the bed, under which were fourteen cans of powder kept there by oil well shooters. Fortunately she was rescued before the powder exploded, but her "calmness" greatly impressed the observers. But what is there so remarkable about it? When one is 100 years old and bedridden, dynamite, powder and sudden death must lose some of their terrors.

After vainly striving to find some one willing to compromise anything at all with them, the middle-of-the-road Populists have withdrawn within their shell and are proudly issuing that statement that "there will be no compromise!"

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

**An American Girl.**

Lilian—Blanche, haven't you used any khaki stationery yet?

Blanche—No; United States military gray is good enough for me.

**Absurdities of Years.**

Priscilla—Mrs. Fitz-Gimcrack is a very well preserved woman.

Rebecca—Yes; but isn't it ridiculous in her at her age to have dimples?

**Getting Even.**

He—Jacky Jackson wants to give our boy a fox terrier pup.

She—He does, does he? Well, then, I'll send his little girl our old cat and six kittens.

**A Scientific Sensation.**

"Poor Tibbs! The doctors have discovered that he has two appendices."

"Oh, gracious! Will they charge him double, or does he get rebate as a physiological curio?"

**Can't Get It in Anywhere.**

"Don't you ever worry, Billy?"

"Never!"

"How do you get out of it?"

"In daytime I'm too busy, and at night I'm too sleepy."

**Footnotes.**

The wise man changes his mind, but he doesn't necessarily have to tell everybody all about it.

Let business be business; and then, let recreation be recreation.

During spring house cleaning the bargain lady finds a lot of forgotten stuff in her bureau drawers and wishes she had her money back.

When a well-balanced married man goes visiting he likes it to be where he can eat a second piece of pie if he wants it.

If intelligence were as great a consideration in fashionable society as good clothes there wouldn't be any fashionable society.

When an outsider now wishes to be explicitly profane he tells the other man to "go to Kentucky."

In Lent fish isn't religious diet if it is the kind that is stuck full of little bones.

A good deal of moral courage is really sheer obstinacy and downright contrariness.

## INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, stands to his post like a Republican and an American, conscious that he has the people at his back.—Marion News.

Quarantining Blackburn's credentials in a Senate committee is not enough. Everything tainted with Goebelism should be buried too deep for resurrection.—Terre Haute Express.

Speaker Henderson just simply cannot understand why it is that nine-tenths of the people are so ignorant as not to understand that he is right in this Porto Rican business.—Anderson Bulletin.

Having thought it over seriously, Admiral Dewey has announced that he is a Democrat. It remains now for him to explain whether he is a Democrat by marriage, by accident or by reason of an unsatisfied ambition.—Lafayette Courier.

An ordinance making it a finable offense to spit on the sidewalk has been introduced in the City Council at Indianapolis and will probably pass. A similar ordinance in this city would meet with the approval of every woman, a majority of the men and would not be a hardship on any one except the corner loafer.—New Albany Tribune.

The stopping of the great activities of labor in a great city for one day means no inconsiderable curtailment of product and wages. It is estimated that the enforced idleness of the striking workmen of Chicago for fifty days has cost the idle men over five million dollars in wages. It will take a good long time to make up this loss even if advanced wages are secured. Strikes do not pay from a purely material standpoint.—Elkhart Review.

The records of the Filipino insurgents, captured by our troops and sent into Congress by the President, show that the Tagals solicited arms from Dewey with the intention of turning them against the Americans. This shows a very low degree of treachery, if true, but might it not be that that bad man McKinley forged the documents in order to injure the reputation of that noble patriot, George Washington Aguinaldo?—Huntington Herald.

It is not necessary to suspect sinister motives for the warm approbation expressed by both English and French journals for the work accomplished by Secretary Hay in opening the door of China to the nations. England is naturally pleased, because it is in line with her traditional policy, and she is glad to have the assistance of the United States in maintaining it; while France is glad because it gives her a foothold where she was in danger of being crowded out. It is simply a triumph for American diplomacy, and the secretary of state is to be congratulated on the admirable manner in which he won it.—Evansville Journal.

**Fatal Delay.**

Philadelphia Record.

The act of Congress organizing the Territory of Alaska was passed nearly thirty-two years ago; but from that time to this there has been only a skelton government. There has been no proper protection for life, liberty or property. The business of extirpating the seals was farmed out to a corporation, and both the seals and the natives were fast disappearing before an extensive commercialism when a new turn was given to the drift of Alaskan affairs by the discovery of gold. Still Congress debates and dawdles over the preliminaries to the establishment of settled and solid government. If we shall not make any swifter progress in dealing with the islands ceded to us by Spain than we have with the great slice of the continent purchased from Russia few men now living in the Philippines or Porto Rico will live to see the new order of things fairly established and the flag of the Republic full high advanced.

**Proverbs for Dewey.**

Springfield Republican.

"If a man would know what he is let him anger his neighbors"—or try to upset the plans of the managers of two great political parties. There is another proverb that goes with this one, Admiral Dewey: "In prosperity caution, in adversity patience." And the sum of it all is: "For the last comer, the bones."

**Did Dewey Mean Bryan?**

Troy Times.

Admiral Dewey says: "I have performed service that some of these clowns who aspire to the presidential office have never performed." And there is a talkative man out West who is probably asking: "I wonder if that means me?"

**Worthy Sort of Democrat.**

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dewey remarks that he is a Democrat, but never voted in his life. This variety, if it maintains the rule, has much to commend it.

**Observed by a Man.**

Atchison Globe.

A woman brings home more gossip from a card party than from any other social function, except a funeral.

**Storage Vaults Needed.**

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

General Bobs should be very careful and lock up his artillery at night.

# SENT TO THEIR CHARGES

**METHODIST MINISTERS GIVEN APPOINTMENTS FOR THE YEAR.**

**Conference Adjourned as Soon as the List Was Read—Closing Features of the Elkhart Meeting.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, Ind., April 10. — The fifty-seventh annual session of the North Indiana Conference of the Methodist Chruch adjourned at 6:30 o'clock Monday evening, just after Bishop Foss had read the list of appointments, which was as follows:

Fort Wayne District—W. H. Daniel, presiding elder. Angola, A. G. Neal; Auburn, T. M. Guild; Avilla, E. J. Major; Bluffton, S. Light; Bobo, E. H. Peters; Ceylon, Bryant Hower; Cherubusco, Charles Tinkham; Coesse, D. I. Hower; Decatur, C. G. Hudson; Fort Wayne, Berry-street, H. J. Norris; Simpson, T. J. Johnson; St. Paul, B. Sawyer; Trinity, C. E. White; Wayne-street, W. D. Parr; Fort Wayne circuit, M. C. Cooper; Fremont, J. A. Sprague; Garrett, J. M. Haines; Geneva, J. S. Cain; Harlan, L. C. Zimmerman; Hoagland, R. C. Jones; Huntertown, W. E. Murray; Huntington, L. A. Beeks; Leo, J. F. Chenowith; Markle, C. A. Rowand; Monroeville, O. S. Harrison; New Haven, George Cocking; Ossian, J. J. Fred; Poneto, David Wells; Roanoke, S. C. Norris; Spencerville, O. S. Hart; Uniondale, E. M. Foster; Wolf Lake, C. M. Hobbs; Woodburn, E. A. Bunner; York, A. D. Wagoner.

Goshen District—B. A. Kemp, presiding elder. Albion, C. H. Murray; Bristol, J. W. Bowen; Butler, T. F. Frech; Butler circuit, Alvin Coover; Corunna, S. J. Mellinger; Elkhart, C. H. Brown; Elkhart circuit, W. E. Ingalls; Goshen, First Church, C. C. Cissell; Fifth-avenue, A. H. McKee; Hamilton, A. L. Weaver; Hudson and Ashley, N. P. Barton; Kenadllville, M. J. Magor; Lagrange, E. E. Neal; Leesburg, J. T. Fettro; Ligonier, E. F. Albertson; Lima, U. A. Foster; Middlebury, W. P. Herron; Milford, A. A. Turner; Mishawaka, C. W. Smith; Nappanee, R. J. Wade; New Paris, M. F. Stright; Orland, F. S. Stamm; Osceola, W. F. Dingel; Topeka, J. A. Sumwalt; Valentine, S. C. Heston; Wakarusa, J. T. Hammond; Waterloo, J. D. Belt; Wolcottville, W. R. Wones.

Kokomo District—M. S. Marble, presiding elder. Alto, H. D. Wright; Arcadia, F. P. Morris; Atlanta, L. C. Poor; Bunker Hill, J. M. Canse; Center, F. S. Spitz; Cicero, L. E. Knox; Circleville, Arthur Cates; Converse, W. W. Martin; Elwood, J. A. Beatty; Galveston, R. L. Semans; Goldsmith, H. M. Strong; Greenton, J. F. Radcliff; Jolietville, A. J. Duryee; Kempton, E. B. Westhafer; Kokomo, Grace Church, A. S. Preston; Markland-avenue, D. V. Williams; Logansport, Broadway, E. L. Semans; Market-street, U. S. A. Bridge; Wheatland-street, J. K. Waltz; New Briton, T. A. Graham; New Waverley, W. M. Amos; Noblesville, B. S. Hollopeter; Peru, P. E. Powell; Russiaville, W. D. Trout; Santa Fe, O. A. Trabue; Sharpsville, C. M. Hollopeter; Sheridan, O. V. L. Harbour; Swayzee, Louis Reeves; Tipton C. W. Lynch; Walton, E. C. Dunn; Westfield, F. A. Fish; Windfall, A. E. Sarah.

Muncie District—C. U. Wade, presiding elder. Albany, H. C. Smith; Albany circuit, J. B. Cook; Alexandria, C. E. Line; Anderson, Indiana-avenue, I. W. Singer; Madison-avenue, G. W. Martin; First Church, H. W. Bennett; Noble-street, J. E. Ferris; Dunkirk, G. B. Work; Eaton, J. B. McNary; Fairmount, Millard Pell; Farmland, W. B. Freeland; Fortville, G. H. Myers; Frankton, J. D. Croan; Gas City, J. W. Oborn; Gaston, J. F. Bailey; Gillman, J. O. Stutesman; Hartford City, L. M. Krider; Hartford City circuit, Freeman Hall; Ingalls, W. O. Hamilton; Jonesboro, W. T. Arnold; Lapel, Richard C. Jones; McCordsville, J. O. Campbell; Millgrove, R. S. Reed; Montpelier, A. E. Mahin; Muncie, Avondale, T. F. Everhart; High-street, L. J. Naftzger; Madison-street and Whitely, H. G. Porter; Muncie circuit, C. J. Graves; New Burlington, W. A. Griest; Parker, L. A. Retts; Pendleton, J. C. Darwin; Pennville, J. A. Ruley; Perkinsville, C. W. Shoemaker; Redkey, J. O. Bills; Selma, Sylvester Bilheimer; Summitville, J. C. White; Upland, J. B. Ford; Yorktown, E. L. Jones.

Richmond District—George H. Hill, presiding elder. Cadiz, J. M. B. Reeves; Cambridge City, F. M. Lacy; Centerville, C. H. Metts; Charlottsville, E. F. Naftzger; Dublin and Lewisville, W. H. Pierce; Fountain City, H. A. Ewell; Greenfield, F. M. Stone; Hagerstown, F. L. Thornburg; Kennard, to be supplied; Knightstown; D. H. Guild; Lynn, Henry Lacy; Middletown, C. B. Wilcox; New Castle, J. W. Cain; Philadelphia, A. S. Luring; Portland, M. A. Harlan; Portland circuit, Edward Trippeer; Richmond, Fifth-street Church, J. P. Chamness; First Church, A. W. Lamport; Grace Church, F. M. Kemper; Third Church, W. E. McCarty; Ridgeville, H. H. Compton; Spiceland, L. P. Pfeifer; Trenton, E. E. Wright; Union City, M. E. Nethercut; Williamsburg, S. F. Harter; Winchester, Sherman Powell.

Warsaw District—J. A. Lewellen, presiding elder. Akron, R. H. Smith; Andrews, W. H. Brightmire; Bourbon, C. E. Davis; Burket, J. O. Carter; Columbia City, W. M. Nelson; Denver, J. M. Baker; Etna Green, F. J. Speckien; Inwood, J. H. Walters; Lafontaine, A. J. Carey; Lagro, W. W. Brown; Larwell, J. W. Tillman; Liberty Mills, Ernest Lutes; Macy, Eli Davis; Marion, First Church, Madison Swadener; Grace Church, J. H. Runkel; Ninth-street and Sweetser, C. E. Parsons; Mentone, J. M. Stewart; Mexico, I. R. Goodwin; Mount Etna, J. Z. Barrett; North Manchester, A. S. Wooton; North Webster, G. H. Kemp; Pierceton, C. H. Wilkenson; Roann, J. L. Hutchens; Silver Lake, D. S. Jones; South Whitley, J. E. Edwin; Van Buren, J. W. Walters; Wabash, First Church, H. N. Herrick; Middle-street, W. J. Vigus; Wabash-street, J. A. Patterson; Warren, J. B. Alleman; Warren circuit, G. F. Osbun; Warsaw, Chauncy King; Warsaw circuit, A. D. Alexander.

Among the last features of the meeting was an address by the Rev. A. W. Lamport, who, on behalf of the ministers of the Richmond district, presented to Dr. A. E. Mahin, the retiring presiding elder, four golden eagles. Bishop Foss complimented the conference on having been one of the most orderly it had ever been his pleasure to preside over, and also for the earnest attention and careful consideration given every subject that came up for discussion.

**Dunkard Conference in Session.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 10.—The North Indiana Conference of German Baptists (Dunkards) is in annual session at Greentown, this county. The conference, which will remain in session three days, is presided over by Elder Levi Winkelbleck, of Hartford City. About two hundred ministers and church workers are present. Among the prominent delegates participating in the programme are D. C. Campbell, G. L. Studebaker, L. W. Teeter, W. R. Harshberger, Carey Toney, Abraham Bowman, Peter Monk, A. J. Bowers, J. W. Rarick, D. F. Hoover and Z. C. Hill.

**MUNCIE PRESBYTERY.**

**Changes in Pastorates Announced—Delegates to Church Conventions.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 10.—The Muncie Presbytery will be presided over during the coming year by the Rev. J. A. Dunkle, of Elwood. There are about 500 visitors in the city, representing Presbyterian societies in the counties of Madison, Delaware, Grant, Miami, Wabash, Randolph, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton, Jay and Blackford. The Rev. W. D. Vawter was assigned to the pastorate of the church in Jonesboro and Gas City, and R. B. McCain to the one in Alexandria. The church at Redkey was abandoned because the membership was unable to support a charge, and the members will be granted letters of dismissal upon request. As an offset to this, however, a new church was established at Selma, and a minister will be selected later. The Rev. Humphrey M. McDonald, of Dayton, O., and the Rev. David R. Burr, of Crawfordsville, were admitted to this presbytery.

Considerable interest centered in the election of delegates to the church conventions. At the woman's meeting Mrs. L. B. Taylor, of Anderson, was selected to represent the society at the ecumenical conference of foreign missions, which will convene in New York city next week for a ten day's session. Mrs. C. P. Luce, also of this city, will represent the society in the board of the Northwest, which will meet in Evansville the first of May for a three day's conference. The ladies' societies reported $734.53 raised for home and $800 for foreign missions during the past six months.

The Rev. Harry Nyce, of Peru, was selected as the ministerial delegate to the national conference in St. Louis in May, with the Rev. Frank Baldwin, of New Cumberland as alternate. The lay delegate elected was Alexander Ross, of Anderson. Alick Fulton, of Lagro, is alternate. The presbytery will close the session to-morrow. The Rev. John G. Wishard, a returned missionary from India and Persia, lectured to-night. The next session will be held at Liberty, Ind.

**Vincennes Presbytery in Session.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., April 10.—The spring meeting of the Vincennes Presbytery is in session here. The retiring moderator, the Rev. Charles E. Kircher, of Evansville, preached his sermon to-night. The Rev. Dr. Torrence, of Terre Haute, was elected moderator, and the Rev. Mr. Sonne, of Sullivan, and Elder H. P. Townsley, of Terre Haute, were chosen temporary clerks.

# W. F. MILLER'S METHODS

**HOW THE 520-PER-CENT. MAN LINED HIS POCKETS WITH GOLD.**

**Evidence Against the Get-Rich-Quick Syndicate Given by Over Fifty of Its Late Employes.**

NEW YORK, April 10.—More than fifty employes of William F. Miller's get-rich-quick syndicate testified against him in his trial to-day. Charles Schmidt, a young check writer, testified that Miller secured $40 from him several times. He never saw any one of the $40 contributions again. Schmidt identified a telegram written by Miller on Nov. 16., Miller directed him to send copies of the telegram to each subscriber collect. There were 10,000 names on the list, and Miller gave him $300 to pay the telegraph charges whenever the person addressed failed to pay. The telegram read as follows, and was sent out to 10,000 intended victims:

"We have inside information of a big deal which is to come off on Saturday or Monday. Big profit. Send on your investment at once."

The figures in Miller's book showed this entry for one day: "Guess work, $69,000." Over $1,000 a day was paid in commissions to persons bringing new customers.

Rudolph Guenther, an advertising agent, testified that Miller called at his office and personally arranged with him for the publication of the alluring advertisements of the Franklin Syndicate in fifteen leading newspapers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other leading cities. These advertisements promised 10 per cent. a week interest and a sure thing, the point of testimony being that it was Miller who put out these "tricks and devices" to catch trade. Guenther had Miller's advertisement in 600 to 700 newspapers at one time, and Miller paid him from July 15 to Nov. 25, $22,000 for advertising.

Employes of the syndicate testified that they had never saw any collateral or securities or any evidence of business in the place. The highest day's receipts were $55,000 in cash and in checks. The advertisements all held out the pretense that Miller was a leading operator on 'Change.

Counsel for the defendant admitted that the amount of surplus belonging to depositors of the syndicate and now invested for their benefit and now due them is $1,156,078. In other words, Miller's lawyers admit that, no matter how much interest he has paid to his depositors, there is $1,156,078.50 of their money that has never been paid. The trial was adjourned until to-morrow, when the defense will open.

# NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE.

**Strong Advocacy of Its Formation by the Cattle Growers.**

STRAWN, Tex., April 10.—The secretary of the International Cattle-growers' Association, resident here, has issued an address to the cattle growers of North America urging a pooling of interests, other than ownership, of all the cattle growers on the continent, to the end that hygienic safeguards may be better maintained and the pecuniary interests of the owners better safeguarded. After reciting the reasons why horse, sheep and swine growers should not be admitted to membership, the address continues:

"While the live stock sanitary regulations in force in Canada are reasonably effective, the absence of effective regulations in Mexico, Cuba and Central America is a serious menace to the cattle industry of North America. An international cattle-growers' association, with headquarters at a central point like St. Louis, could be made to secure the enforcement of uniform live stock sanitary regulations on the part of all North American governments. The present prosperity of the cattle business is being promoted by bankers who are furnishing money for fattening cattle for market and to foster the business of cattle raising on conservative lines. This money would all be withdrawn from the cattle business in case of any serious outbreak of contagious disease among the cattle of North America, which would entail ruin to thousands of cattlemen who are now rich and prosperous. The cattle industry of North America could be largely promoted by the interchange of thought and experience on the part of the men who have successfully followed improved methods of feeding, transporting and marketing their cattle, ad the procurement, by a strong and effective international association, of reliable statistics as to the number and condition of cattle throughout the world and the demand that existed for beef products, which could be made of benefit to the members of the association, enabling them, when necessary, to limit the increase of their herds and prevent depreciation of cattle values, and to enlarge and extend their markets."

The address concludes by advocating the call of a North American cattle-growers' convention, to be held at St. Louis some time next fall, and for the establishment of a secretary's office at St. Louis with a competent corps of clerks.

# FIVE CENTS 100 POUNDS.

**Price of Refined Sugar Advanced by the Arbuckle Brothers.**

NEW YORK, April 10.—Arbuckle Bros. to-day advanced the price of refined sugar 5 cents per 100 pounds. Two weeks ago the Arbuckles cut the price of refined sugar 5 cents per 100 pounds. This reduction was made directly after an advance in the price of raw sugar. The American Sugar Refining Company did not follow, and the advance by the Arbuckles to-day brings their price back to that of the Havemeyer company.

Orders were received to-day at the Williamsburg refineries of the American Sugar Refining Company to store sugar, and 20,000 barrels were shipped to Buffalo, where the company has a storehouse that will hold 60,000 barrels. The order to store sugar was interpreted by the employes as a determination to close down all the refineries now in operation. It also was taken to mean that the Brooklyn sugar refinery, which shut down six weeks ago, will not be reopened for a long time. In the local storehouses it is said that 130,000 barrels of refined sugar are already stored.

**Suicide in a Sanatorium.**

BALTIMORE, April 10.—George W. Wicks, thirty-six years old, son of the late George Wicks, a wealthy cotton broker of Louisville, Ky., committed suicide in a private sanatorium in this city to-day. He had been under treatment for nearly two years for a nervous disorder. His attendants found him dead this evening with a bullet in his brain. It is supposed that he became despondent because of his continued ill-health.

# NONUNION MAN STABBED

**HIS ASSAILANTS RESCUED FROM THE WASHINGTON POLICE.**

**Miners' Union Organized—Settlement in Sight at Terre Haute—Converse Glass Factory Tied Up.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Ind., April 10.—With the exception of about a dozen determined men all the nonunion coal miners here joined the union ranks to-day. More than half of the 800 men who marched here yesterday to compel unionization left to-day for their homes. The others will remain, they say, until every nonunion man has joined. The Cabel Company will not recognize the union as an organization, although it will give the men work.

A crowd of miners badly used up Dick Gray, a nonunion man, to-day. He was stabbed several times, and is in a critical condition. One of his alleged assailants, Frank Jennings, was arrested by Chief of Police Call. On the way to the jail a crowd of 150 miners intercepted the officer and forcibly took Jennings from him. Other officers were stood off by the miners. Sheriff McCord and a posse of deputies finally dispersed the mob, but not until after Gray's assailants escaped.

The men then banded together and went from saloon to saloon, compelling bartenders to give them drinks.

**SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.**

**Bituminous Coal Miners and Operators Are Getting Together.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 10.—The Indiana bituminous coal miners and operators resumed the joint conference to-day, after two weeks' adjournment. Some of the minor points in the wage scale were arranged, one of which was that a day's labor for machine men is to be nine hours. The provision insisted on by the operators that the men sign to buy powder from the employing operator, and which alone has prevented a settlement and caused the suspension of mining in the State, will be taken up to-morrow.

The miners, in talking for the public, say they will not sign away their right to buy in the open market, but there is reason to believe the contract will be signed to-morrow or next day. A majority of the delegates is in favor of signing, in preference to continuing in idleness. The miners have yielded to the demand of the operators for the semi-monthly pay day, instead of the weekly pay day, as provided by the new state law.

**Converse Glass Factory Tied Up.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CONVERSE, Ind., April 10.—The employes, forty in number, of William L. Sharp's window-glass factory walked out this morning because Superintendent Sullivan discharged a cutter, R. W. Gibson. The plant is the property of E. L. Roberts & Co., of Chicago, and is outside the trust. A number of the employes have organized to start a co-operative plant next season. There has been considerable friction for some time between Superintendent Sullivan and these men, and for this and other reasons Gibson was discharged. It is not likely the matter will be adjusted in time for any more work this season.

# G. CLEVELAND AGAIN.

**Another Lecture on "the Independence of the Executive."**

PRINCETON, April 10. — Ex-President Cleveland delivered before a large audience in University Hall, this evening, the second of his lectures on "The Independence of the Executive." He began by speaking of the pressure for the removal of public officeholders immediately after the change of administration in 1885, and the substitution of Democrats in their places. "While I claim," he said, "to have earned a position which entitles me to resent the accusation that I either openly or covertly favor swift official decapitation for partisan purposes, I have no sympathy with the intolerant people who, without the least appreciation of the meaning of party work and service, superciliously affect to despise all those who apply for office as they would those guilty of a flagrant misdemeanor. Why should we indiscriminately hate those who seek office? They may not have entirely emancipated themselves from the belief that the offices should pass with party victory; but even if this is charged against them, it can surely be said that in all other respects they are in very many instances as honest, as capable and as intelligent as any of us. There may be reasons and considerations which properly defeat their aspirations, but their applications are not always disgraceful. I have an idea that sometimes the greatest difference between them and those who needlessly abuse them and gloat over their discomfiture consists in the fact that the officeseekers desire office, and their critics, being more profitably employed, do not."

Mr. Cleveland then passed to a discussion of his controversy with the Senate over the question of transmitting the reasons for suspensions from office, and the papers relating thereto. "I could not avoid the conviction," he said, "that a compliance with such requests would be to that extent a failure to protect and defend the Constitution, as well as a wrong to the great office I held in trust for the people, and which I was bound to transmit unimpaired to my successors; nor could I be unmindful of a constant tendency in certain quarters to encroach upon executive functions, or of the eagerness with which such executive concession would be seized upon as establishing precedent."

Mr. Cleveland then quoted at length from the report of the senate committee on the judiciary, to which the question had been referred, and also from his own message to the Senate. After reviewing the debate in the Senate upon the questions presented by the report, he commented upon the passage by the Senate of the resolution condemning the attorney general for withholding the papers and documents which the Senate had demanded. He then pointed out that in December, 1885, prior to the first request or demand upon an executive department relating to suspensions and before any controversy upon the subject arose, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the total repeal of the law of 1869. This bill slumbered in the Senate committee on the judiciary until June, 1886, nearly three months after the close of the controversy. It was then returned to the Senate with a favorable report, and passed both the Senate and the House of Representatives. "Thus," declared Mr. Cleveland, in closing, "was an unpleasant controversy very happily followed by an expurgation of the last vestige of statutory sanction to an encroachment upon constitutional executive prerogatives, and thus was a time-honored interpretation of the Constitution restored to us. The President, freed from the Senate's claim of tutelage, became again the independent agent of the people—representing a co-ordinate branch of their government—charged with responsibilities which, under his oath, he ought not to avoid or share."

The full text of Mr. Cleveland's addresses will appear in forthcoming numbers of the Atlantic Monthly.

Throughout the lecture the ex-President was frequently interrupted by applause, and at its close the big hall rang with cheers of enthusiastic students and others present. Mrs. Cleveland was at the lecture.

**Train Ditched by Wreckers.**

HOUSTON, Tex., April 10.—An attempt was made early this morning to wreck the International & Great Northern passenger train near Taylor. An extra freight was ditched instead. Fireman J. J. Lyons was killed, and Engineer Ackerman and Brakeman J. S. Jacobs each had a leg broken. The sheriff is attempting to apprehend the wreckers.