The Indiana State Sentinel.

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"*VANITAS VANITATUM.*"

JOHN FRASER.

And is it true what this man writes,
That all is vanity and sin?
No hope there is—no higher life,
And men but end where they begin?

We hope the Gods, and prate about
Our petty loves, our little jars;
And vainly talk of our estate,
Beneath the grandly pitying stars.

My heart was sad—I closed the book,
And pondered o'er the ways of men;
And wondered if these words were true,
Or but a trade trick of the pen.

There's frown talks ill behind my back,
And Jones' bill falls due to-day;
Some fifty pounds—a trifle—but
Not fifty pence wherewith to pay.

My last book, too, was badly used,
And (this is strictly entre nous)—
'Twas rather mean if Sling did write
That leader in the Blue Review.'

And thus I grumbled, while above
Stretched the illimitable blue,
Spanned by an arch of hope, and God's
Own glorious sunshine breaking through.

And happy voices from the woods
Burdened with joy the summer breeze,
And murmuring the beach there rose
Low whispers of world kissing seas.

And visioned a bright fireside
And a pleasant winning face,
And laughing children playing round
A cottage in a shady place.

O heart of mine! if thou art fair,
And sites beautiful within,
To pierce the matter vail of things,
The outer crust of death and sin,

This world will be the same fair world,
As when, in all the prime of youth,
Fresh from the mint of God it came,
An offering to man and truth.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

INTERVIEW WITH A NATIVE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—A COLLECTION OF RARE CURIOSITIES—HALF AN HOUR WITH AN INTERESTING CONVERSATIONALIST.

There is on exhibition now, and for a few days to come, at Benham's music house, a number of rare curiosities brought from the Sandwich islands by Mr. Joseph Goodrich, temporarily stopping in this city. One of the articles is a hymn book in the lang nagge of the island, published in 1823. The father of Mr. Goodrich was then, and for years afterward, a missionary stationed there. The printer engaged by the missionary society to "set up" the volume died before his work was completed, and the missionary himself finished it. The book is bound in tortoise-shell covers, and is probably the only one of the kind in the United States, as only three of this style were made. It contains 108 pages. The hymns are those sung in christian churches sixty or seventy years ago, translated into Hawaiian. The title-page reads thus:

HE MAN 9IMENI HAVAII, HE MEA HOOMAI I KE ALULA MAN IA JEHOVA. OAHU: I-KUA IHA MEA PAI PILAPALA A KA POE MISIONARI, 1822.

The first sentence translated is "hymns for use in the worship of Jehovah." Another object of interest is a lady's back-comb, manufactured of tortoise shell over a hundred years ago, which has been worn by two queens of the Sandwich islands, and by one of them given to Mr. Goodrich's mother years ago. The comb is about eight inches square, and resembles somewhat the monstrocities worn in this country twenty years ago. The workmanship is exquisite, leading one to wonder how the benighted heathen could design and execute so artistically. A piece of tapa cloth manufactured about sixty years ago is also exhibited. This is made of the bark of a tree native to the islands, and in color resembles the paper bag now used by flour dealers. One side is stamped with designs in red and black, the colors manufactured from barks also. The material is tough, and looks and feels like the paper manufactured nowadays. It was used by the Sandwich Islanders in the manufacture of articles of apparel. Besides the foregoing there is exhibited a section of a string one hundred and fifty yards long, made of hair from the heads of native chiefs, and

ONCE WORN BY A QUEEN.

These strings, or cords, are wound loosely about the neck as an ornament, to which is attached a contrivance for supporting the trail of the lady wearing one. The collection though small is valuable, and to the curious will well repay inspection. A Sentinel reporter was favored with a few moments of conversation last evening with Mr. Goodrich, and takes the liberty of briefly referring to it, for the benefit and entertainment of readers who may not meet him. Mr. G. was born on the island of Hawaii forty years or more ago, and has a vivid recollection of the people, customs and manners of the peculiar people inhabiting this tropical garden. His conversation is highly interesting, especially to the student of human nature. During the conversation he asked the reporter if he ever read in McGuffy's readers when a school boy, and on receiving an affirmative answer inquired if we recollected a description of a religious meeting attended by the officers of a man-of-war. "The minister mentioned," said Mr. G., "was my father, and I rung the bell which called to the house of welcome on that occasion not less than nine thousand natives, to whom my father preached. That was in 1836. You will find the account on page 136 of the fourth reader, or page 96 of the fifth." Subsequently the reporter borrowed a reader of Messrs. Cathcart & Cleland, and through fear that the memory of many of the Sentinel readers may be indistinct upon the contents of that lesson, familiar to the school boy and girl of to-day, he takes the liberty of transcribing a few abstracts. The article is from the pen of Captain Stewart.

The captain says: "At an early hour of the morning, even before we had taken breakfast on board the ship, a single islander here or there, or a group of three or four, wrapped in their large mantles of various hues, might be seen winding their way among the groves fringing the bay from the east, descending from the hills and ravines on the north, toward the chapel, and by degrees their number increased, until in a short time every path along the beach, and over the uplands, presented an almost uninterrupted

PROCESSION OF BOTH SEXES

and of every age, all pressing to the house of God. So few canoes were round the ship yesterday, and the landing-place had been so little thronged, as our boats passed to and fro, that one might have thought the district but thinly inhabited; but now, such multitude were seen gathering from various direction, that the exclamation, 'What crowds of people! What crowds of people!' was heard from the quarter-deck to the forecastle." The report states that when the writer was there four years preceeding, it was difficult to obtain the presence of a hundred natives at religious meetings, and adds, "on this occasion the second service should be postponed till the officers should be at liberty to leave the ship. It was near twelve o'clock when went on shore. Though the service had commenced when we landed, numbers were seen circling the doors without, but, as we afterwards found, only from the impracticability of obtaining places within. The house (Mr. Goodrich's) is an immense structure, capable of containing many thousands, every part of which was filled, except a small area in front of the pulpit, where seats were reserved for us, and to which we made our way, in slow and tedious procession, from the difficulty of finding a spot to place our footsteps, without treading on limbs of the people, seated on their feet, as closely almost as they could be stowed. As we entered, Mr. Goodrich paused in his sermon till we should be seated. I ascended the pulpit beside him, from which I had a full view of the congregation. The suspense of of attention in the people was only momentary, notwithstanding the novelty to them of the laced coats, and other appendages of naval naval uniform. I can scarcely describe the emotions experienced in glancing an eye over the immense number, seated so thickly on the matted floor as to seem literally one mass of heads covering an area of more than 9,000 square feet. The sight was most striking, and soon became, not only to myself, but to some of my fellow-officers, deeply affecting." The gentleman conversed with yesterday, remembers well the event narrated by Capt. Stewart, with many others of a similar character.

THE EAST ROOM.—A Washington correspondent, describing the white house says: "The ceiling of the east room is now divided into three panels; the north and the south of these are tinted a pale blue gray, with gilt border; the centre is similar, with a gilt network over the ground; from each is suspended a magnificent crystal chandelier with thirty-six jets, forming, when lighted, a pyramid of solid light broken only by the reflection of the crystal pendants. The walls are panelled in pale blue gray embossed paper, with borders of two darker shades, edged with gilt. The four mantels are of a dark gray marble. On two are single bronzes—one a clock, with a beautiful figure of Auteros stringing his bow; the other a stag. The two alternate mantels are ornemented with two statuettes of Night and Morning, and a Greek and a Roman bust. Stirring brass heaters, handsomely wrought, replace 'Old Hickory's' open fires. Five hundred yards of carpet cover the floor; the ground is scarlet, with yellow, white and black figures. It is not unlike the Turkish carpet presented three years ago by the sultan. This was hideous and uneven, but very thick and soft. The furniture is of gray rep, with claret facings, edged with a Roman cord. The lace curtains are very handsome, and also the rep curtains—gray with deep claret border, on which are yellow and black medallions; the cords are Roman, the linings yellow. The most beautiful things in the room are the mirrors. There are eight of these immense square glasses, set in heavy frames of gray and gold.

THE FORMALITIES OF RELIGION.—In a sermon at Plymouth church last Sunday night, Mr. Beecher, preaching against the formalities of religion, said: "It is better that men should have one day in seven for a pause in the wearying pursuits of life, but it is not necessary to Christianity. He who can make manhood without instruments should do so. If a man cannot go without crutches of course he should not despise crutches. If he can get along as a Christian without rules, creeds, and catechisms, it is his liberty to do so. As a general thing I suppose the churches do good to men, for in almost everything coalescence is helpful; but men come into churches to find themselves bound by ordinances and obligations—tied with a string here and another string there, and wound about with a web that binds them down, thinks for them, takes away their responsibility, and makes of them spiritual eunuchs. It is like building a great prison of solitary cells in which to lock men away from the reach of temptations. How harmless and reformed they would be there—and how worthless. Liberty is one of the glories of christianity. While I was in Washington the other day I went into the national conservatory, and I noticed there that the tall growing canes, when they reached the top of the conservatory and their further growth would break the glass, were cut off. So it is in the churches. Men are cut and trimmed so as not to break their glass house by growing. Religion should not be considered as compressed into formulas. It it is anywhere it is in men, and not in forms or creeds."

TEMPERANCE COUNTY.—A great overhauling of the county finances and accounts is going on. It will do no harm. A petition with 1,466 signers has been presented to the Commissioners, remonstrating against the new county asylum, as it is proposed to build it. A meeting was held of leading men from all parts of the county to urge the protest.

ABOUT DOCTRINES.—The distinctive doctrine of christianity is the doctrine of a divine humanity. Whatever else christianity derived from other religions, this, at least, was underived. Whatever else was interwoven into the christian web from the threads spun by Jewish sage or heathen philosophy, this was not. It was itself the warp on which the whole christian woof was woven. Both eastern and western religions had seen this truth of God and man in one, floating, a nebulous dream, before them, and had tried to resolve it into the guiding-star of their thoughts, but their efforts closed in failure. The oriental, beginning with God condescending to man, ended, at the very moment when he seemed nearest to the true conception, in a deification of the universe, in which God and man were both lost. The western, beginning with man aspiring to God, found its grave in the Alexandrian Platonism, which rejecting the deified world of the Greeks, ended in the conception of one divine substance, before which everything finite was only phenomenal, not actual. The Greek ended where the Hindoo began. The circle of failure was complete. But the proclamation of the true idea explained the failure, and realized the dream. Christ came, and the fountain idea of a true union of the divine and human broke upward through the mountain-top of the world, and streaming on all sides down through the radiating valleys of the nations, drawing into itself all the local religious streams, and developing from itself new rivers of spiritual ideas.—Stopford Brooke.

A Maryland farmer discovered a tree across the railroad track, and he stayed there six hours to stop the train and have the conductor punch his head for not getting an ax and clearing the track.

Saturday morning, just before daylight, a chimney in a Detroit boarding-house was burned out, and there was great excitement, it being the belief that the house would go. The landlady rushed up stairs and pounded at the doors, screaming to the boarders to get up. All jumped out but a Toledo man, as she rattled the door he called out: "What's the row?" "Get up—get up—the hous is on fire!" she screamed. "It is, eh?" he growled back. "Well, what's that to me? I don' own the old caravansary, do I?"

THE WHISKY WAR.

THE SHELBYVILLE CRUSADE.

THE WOMEN'S REPLY TO THE SALOON AND WHAT MAY COME OF IT—HOW THEY PREVAIL AGAINST THE COHORTS OF SIN.

[From a Regular Correspondent of The Sentinel.]

SHELBYVILLE, Feb. 12, 1874.—Yesterday afternoon the ladies, to the number of 28, made a "forward movement" from the Methodist church, for the first time for nearly a week. During the interim, however, they continued to hold prayer meetings at the church every afternoon. They sallied forth, two by two, and visited the liquor saloon of George Deprez. George had evidently been anticipating a visit from the "alliance," as he was observed standing in his door way taking observations and looking in the direction of the church. The ladies upon arriving at the saloon, were duly admitted by "gentlemanly George," and remained in his establishment for probably a half hour, engaged in singing and prayer. George did not join in the liquor sellers' "manifesto;" consequently, the ladies had fair sailing there. We learn that George has said that the ladies' visits to his saloon had increased his business—that as soon as they take their departure customers rush in to ascertain what was said and done, and then "set 'em up" all round. It is also reported that George has said that if the "alliance" would give him twenty thousand dollars and fifteen cents a "drink" for his liquor, he would sell out to them. If this be so, George certainly has some "speculation in his eye." We fear that he is a long way from conversion yet. From Deprez's the ladies proceeded to Captain Maize's. The captain hitherto has had the reputation of keeping the "lowest doggery" in Shelbyville. It has been looked upon as a regular rendezvous for blacklegs, pimps, and blear-eyed whisky bloats. The captain has not been selling under a "permit," but has a government license only. It is the general impression that he is constantly violating the law, and could easily be "closed up" if the proper machinery were set in motion. The captain has uniformly shown the ladies great courtesy, and has opened his doors to them at every visit.

THE LADIES WERE CORDIALDY RECEIVED.

They went into his establishment and held devotional exercises for a half hour. The captain has very little stock on hand, and that is of the "rot gut" order. He has given out that he intended to quit the business shortly, and go out on the frontier with Captain Henry Ensley, who has recently received an appointment by the government as an indian supply agent. After the exercises were over at Maize's, the ladies returned to the Methodist church. In a short time, committees composed of two ladies each, visited the saloons of those who had signed the "manifesto," set forth in my last letter, and presented the proprietors thereof with the voluminous reply thereto which appeared in the Sentinel of Friday. This reply of the alliance is, undoubtedly, an argumentum ad hominem to the liquor men, and is hard to meet. They will probably plead by way of confession and avoidance. Mrs. Jeffries and Mrs. White conveyed the formidable document to the liquor establishment of Silas Metzger. Here they encountered Mary, Silas' "better half," with whom they held a brief conference: Mrs. Jeffries endeavored to persuade her to forsake the traffic, and engage in some more honorable avocation in life—such, for instance, as the millinery business, or something of that sort. But Mary couldn't see it in that light, but told her that she intended to continue the business as long as she could get a permit to do so—that she was doing a legitimate business, and didn't want to be interfered with, &c., &c. We understand that the Presbyterian and Baptist churches have again been invited to join the crusade. They not having hitherto participated, with the exception of a few individual members of said organizations.

Whether they will accept the invitation or not, remains to be seen.

The church bells have rung for the usual religious services at the Methodist Episcopal church. NEMO.

BACK LICKS.

HOW THE TEMPERANCE FURY RAGES IN COLUMBUS—THE EFFECT OF A HAND ORGAN—A NOVEL METHOD OF DEFENCE.

(From an occasional correspondent of the Sentinel.)

COLUMBUS, IND, Feb. 12th.

People are coming from the country to attend the exercises in wagon loads, and as the ladies move from one point to another, they drive their vehicles. They commenced at the usual place of worship this morning prompt at half past eight o'clock. At an urgent request from the committee, the business men generally closed their business houses during that hour and attended, consequently we had a crowded house. The regular routine of worship was attended to, then there was a stock company of our citizens formed, and about ten thousand dollars taken on the spot, Messrs. Hogue, Griffith, and Irwin leading off with one thousand each. They wish to increase the stock to thirty thousand, making the neat little sum of twelve hundred dollars to prosecute those violating the Baxter law. Then the ladies accomplished their organization, dividing their forces into three companies, namely A, B, and C, each headed by a leader, and marching two and two, with the best of order prevailing.

There was consigned to each company about an equal amount of work. The saloon men, with but one exception, have become much more lenient, and at several places the ladies were admitted, and others saying if they had not signed a pledge to not admit them, they would do so. At one saloon they were met with opposition. (John Shinnemer.) Just as they were getting ready to commence their services in front of the saloon, the proprietor of the establishment opened the door, and, with an assistant, set a table on the pavement, and on that table a medium sized hand organ—what turns with a crank. At the same moment the windows of the second story were opened, and several young ladies were almost dying to play their duets on the piano and engage in loud conversation. The proprietor then told the ladies just so long as they would stay and sing and pray that long would he grind the organ. Then business commenced. Soon the crowd increased to two or three hundred, and a lively time was expected, neither did they meet with disappointment, for your correspondent has never witnessed such a scene. He would

GRIND, GRIND, GRIND,

And sweat like a negro at an election, and the ladies up stairs would thunder loud and louder upon the piano, and the Quaker ladies, assisted by many of our own ladies, would sing, pray and exhort them to repentance. They were assisted by Rev. D. T. Newsom, of their persuasion, and when the spirit does move him, he has language at his command, and is a very effective speaker. The scene continued something like two hours, when the organ grinder gave out, and, as it was not a position that his assistants desired, he was not reinforced as was anticipated in the beginning. So the ladies were victorious. Much credit is due Miss Lessie and Tish Dillon for their energy and perseverance in this cause. When through at this point Captain McGravel was interviewed, who admitted the ladies and everybody, and entertained them as best he could, kneeling when they did in prayer. It is evident that saloon men are very uneasy, and many of them wish to sell out. One offered to sell at $600 at first, and now is down to $400, and this day suit was entered against him for selling to a minor. Another offered to sell at ten cents on the dollar. The excitement is running high and all seem to be interested, and the ladies say they will stay six months if necessary to accomplish the work, and in this connection well say at least two-thirds of our town ladies are engaged in this work, and are zealous workers. Over eight hundred names have been pledged. One of our oldest citizens remarked to-day, while the organ grinding was going on, that it was the first time he ever saw God and the devil worshipped at the same time by the same crowd. H. D.

THE COMING CENTENNIAL.

INDIANA TO THE FRONT.

THE "CENTENNIAL" MEETING LAST WEEK.—GENERAL LANSING PRESENTS SOME PUNGENT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.—THE BENEFITS THAT INDIANA WILL DERIVE BY A PROPER REPRESENTATION IN 1876.

The "centennial" meeting held last week in the state board rooms called together a fair number of gentlemen, especially considering how foul the weather was outside. The speeches of General Lansing, secretary of the stock subscription committee for the west, and Secretary Cresswell, of the centennial commission, are given below in full, and contains many points of interest well worthy the consideration of all who feel a pride in having Indiana represented at the centennial of '76. The meeting being called to order General Lansing presented his views as follows:

Mr. President: Gentlemen of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture: The commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of our grand republic, should be dear to the heart of every citizen of the union. Never in the history of the world, has a similar event been celebrated. For the first time on our globe, there will assemble in 1876, a free people of 40,000,000—ruling a continent stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific; rich beyond computation; and reveling in the blessing bestowed by self-government, and in the light shed by thousands of free schools, and free churches. One hundred years ago, upon the spot where they will then meet, the voice of only 3,000,000, on a narrow strip of land by the Atlantic, declared that all men were free and equal, and had a right to govern themselves. To this end they pledge their fortunes and their lives, and in much sorrow, if hunger and nakedness, with the sacrifice of their property and many lives, they showed the world that they were fully capable of maintaining their declaration, and hand it down to their posterity.

At that anniversary, the 100th, in the city of Philadelphia, will be assembled to do honor to the giant republic of the world, the representatives, the productions, the manufactures, the people of all climes, and all countries, from civilized Europe, from semi-barbaric Asia, from barbaric Africa, from the Orient, from the east, and from the isles of the sea, will be seen in their own native costumes, their own peoples, come up to see to wonder, and to learn

THE THOUSAND LESSONS

that will be given them by the expositions of each state and territority of our Union, with their manifold and unparaleled productions of art, manufacturer and of soil and mine. The lesson will not be lost, for there will go out to the world from that exposition such food for thought, such cause for reflection and comparison as will spread broadcast over the earth, the seed of human liberty. Each state of ours will learn something to its advantage, and have just cause for self pride in some portion of its exhibition. Foreigners and our own people will learn more of us, and of each other, than they ever could in any other way. It should be, it must be the grandest exposition yet laid before the world. Whilst every State has a deep interest in its success, you, citizens of Indiana, have a very great one, to gratify your pride in exhibiting your great resources and progress, and show the world's visitors that you have yet room for more, and as a good prospect, of still increasing prosperity.

When 1876 shall come you will have been a state just 60 years. Your population when admitted into the union was about 100,000. Taking the average of your growth, the last five years, in 1876, your population will have increased, in the last sixth-tenths of the century we celebrate, from 100,000 to a number equal to two-thirds

OF THE ENTIRE REPUBLIC,

When in 1776 they declared their independence; 2,000,000 of people, and, in population, the sixth state of the union, of 47 states and territories. Following out the same average, you will have 11,300,000 acres of improved farm lands, worth, in cash, with their 8,000,000 of woodland, $700,000,000. Using on these farms improved American agricultural implements worth the great sum of $21,000,000 your annual farm products, including increase of stock, $150,000,000. To reach the markets of the world you have your canals and rivers, your northern ports on our inland seas and your southern ones on the Ohio, by which you reach the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. In addition, a network of railways, that radiate from thiscity, like the divergent rays of a planet, reaching the Atlantic, north and south, the lakes, the gulf and the Pacific. Through these varied channels you can enter and compete with the markets of the world, not only with your productions of soil and mine, but with your manufactured goods, already large and steadily increasing. With iron ore beds of your own, and a vast amount of coal, your central position will make you the smelters of the mine products of your neighboring states, who must stop here instead of seeking the coal fields of the Atlantic coast, as it will save them time, as well as expense.

All these great results, added to your permanent school fund that will then be $9,000,000, and your 10,000 school houses and thousands of churches, should and must induce each citizen of the great state of Indiana, to rejoice at the opportunity offered by that exposition to exhibit all these wonderful results, and to pledge himself that Indiana will give her share for shelter and fence, and do her best to make her display equal to the greatness of her empire

The exposition of 1876 originated in a desire on the part of the people of the United States to properly celebrate the event. Many plans were laid before Congress, many cities claimed the right of having it within their limits, and many states asked for it; but the applications of all were sent to a special committee, who reported a bill designating the city, and that bill finally became an act of congress. It provided that the exposition should be held in the city of Philadelphia, the place where the declaration of independence was written, published, and promulgated; where the first congress was held, and where the first president of the United States resided. In order to carry out the provisions of the act, the president was directed to appoint a commissioner and alternate from each state in the union, to meet in Philadelphia. The bill was approved in March, 1871, and the commission met in the fall of the same year, but found they were unable to carry out the financial portion of the matter. They went to congress in 1872, and had an act passed creating the

CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

That board has the sole charge of the raising of money, the making of contracts, the auditing of accounts, and the spending of the money subscribed by the stockholders. It was organized in June of last year, and to organize it was necessary to have subscriptions. Under the direction of the commission, the financial corporators named in the act creating the board of each state were directed to meet and open subscription books for one hundred days. For that period, each state was allowed to take so much stock and no more. At the expiration of the one hundred days there were 16,000 stockholders, and they elected the board of twenty-five directors, who now now control the finances of the exposition. They met in June, and determined the way the accounts should be organized, arranged and kept, and the way they should continue the receiving of subscriptions to the stock. In the month of September they decided that the union should be divided into five districts, west, east, north, south and middle, a committee to have charge of each and obtain subscriptions. I am here to represent the western committee.

THE STOCK.

The stock of the centennial board of finance is $10,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of $10 each, payable either in full at the time of subscription, or 20 per cent. down—$2 per share—and the remaining 80 per cent. in four quarterly payments, beginning three months from the first month succeeding the month of subscription. Interest at 6 per cent. is paid every stockholder from the day of payment to the 1st of January, 1876. Every stockholder has a vote at the annual election of directors, and his share, pro rata, of all the proceeds of the exposition, less the expenses and plus the price obtained for the building at the close. They receive a certificate of stock to hold as a memorial. It is a steel engraving, 18x21 inches, drawn by Darling. The sketch is now in the hands of the secretary of the treasury, under whose direction it is to be engraved by the engravers in the employ of the government. It will take them one year to complete the work, so that the holder of one share of stock gets an engraving, equal to half his investment, to keep as a memorial of the occasion.

PLAN OF HOLDING THE EXPOSITION.

On the fourth of July, 1873, the Fairmount Park commissioners gave to the centennial commissioners 450 acres of land in which to hold the exhibition. At that time the president of the United States was to have been present and read his proclamation, but was unable to be there on account of the death of his father, whose funeral he was attending.

The proclamation was read by Secretary Robeson. It declared the exposition should open on the 18th of April, 1876, and close the 19th of October, same year, inviting all nations to take part in it.

The plans for the building have been adopted; that of the memorial building advertised for bids. The main building will follow soon, as the architects are doing all they can to expedite it, as well as the United States centennial commission, who have charge of the plans for, and the erection of the buildings, make rules and regulations to govern its management—also space to exhibitors, fix prices of admission—systematize the classes—offer prizes, and allow them

NO TRICKS UPON TRAVELERS.

A visit to it will be like a journey around the world, and give all an opportunity to see what they could not other than by long voyages, weary travel, and great expense. During the six months that the exposition will be opened, all railroads will sell excursion tickets at half rates, enabling thousands not only to attend the exposition, but visit their old homes for the first time in many years. It will be the occasion of many a happy reunion of families and friends long separated, and be marked in the memory with a white stone forever. Care will be taken that no extortions upon travelers will be practiced, and everything done that can be done, to make a visit pleasant, safe and comfortable. You will understand that the various articles for exhibition from each state will be collected by, transported to the exhibition, cared for while there, and returned under the care of a state board, appointed by the governor, and at the expense of each state. It will in fact be like a large and carefully arranged state fair, exhibited in the exposition by the side of, and in competition with, the same from each other state and every country on the globe. The commission provide the building, light and motive power free to the exhibitors. My mission to you is to arrange a system of subscription to the stock of the "Centennial Board of Finance," and to ask your hearty and prompt response, for with this money the buildings are to be erected in which the exhibition is to be made, and the time is now short in which they must be completed.

The amount allowed each state to subscribe, whilst the banks were opened the 100 days was based upon the census of 1870, giving the amount per capita at a fraction short of 25 cents each, or one share of $10 to each 40 of population. Under that division Indiana's quota was $435,870. As your population will be in 1876, it would be $520,000, but there now exists no limit, and it is hoped that the state subscription will will exceed the amount named. It is only ½ of one per cent upon the farm products, and increase of one year, to say nothing of all the other great interests. The memorial hall is advertised for bids, the main building soon will be, and

MONEY IS NEEDED AT ONCE,

or the whole will be a failure, a national disgrace falling on each state, and individuals alike. This must not be. Shall it be said, that this great people, willing to celebrate a century of progress under their own government, had not public spirit enough to build the temple in which they intended to hold their celebration. The eyes of the whole world are on us, and a failure in this will be counted a failure of free government, and liberty will be turned back from the spot where she was born. Failure is not to be thought of; to the American people there is "no such word as fail." Come, then, citizens of Indiana, and hasten to do your share. 50,000 people of your 2,000,000, taking one share each, will fill all that can be asked of you. Under the authority of the western subscription committee of the centennial board of finance I have appointed the following named gentlemen as a state subscription committee, with power to increase their number if they deem it necessary, to appoint all sub-committees in the state, designate banks to act as depositaries, and to do all in their power that may be necessary to secure the prompt and rapid subscription to the stock of the centennial board of finance in Indiana.

In speaking of stock script to be issued from the treasury department for the centennial board of finance to stock holders, General Lansing exhibited a photograph drawing made by F. O. C. Darley, with the signature of Secretary Richardson, approving it. The certificate is emblematic of the progress of the country for one hundred years. At the head stands America, at her feet sits Victory distributing her crowns of wreaths. On the left are Europe, Asia, and Africa offering their gifts, while coming up from the rear we see Franklin and Morse contributing electricity and the telegraph. Underneath is a negro studying his book. Howe offering his sewing machines, a sailor with a model automaca, a mechanic studying the mechanical problem, and a continental soldier with his flint lock musket, examining with curiosity the breach loading rifle in the hands of a modern soldier. On the right of America, comes Peru, Mexico and the east with their offerings and corresponding with Franklin and Morse on the opposite side are Fulton and Mott with their Steamship. Below an Indian warrior in full dress is retreating with head turned back with scowling defiance as he is crowded out by the frontiersman who in turn is elbowed by the farmer with his sheaf of wheat upon his shoulder, the planter with his bundle of cotton, the miner with his pick and spade, and a bunch of ore in his hand. At the bottom is the railroad running side by side with the old ox wagon of the plains, the telegraph by the post boy, the ship by the sailing vessel and a modern reaper driving out of the way an old fashioned farmer with his sickle. On the opposite corner is an Indian gazing first at an antiquated wind-mill, the first evidence of civilization and a large manufacturing city back of it. In the center, at the bottom, is the well-known picture of signing the declaration of independence. On either side of America, at her feet, are the busts of Washington the first president, and Grant, the last, while in the clouds above are seen, upon the right a dim picture of the old hall in Philadelphia where the declaration was signed, and on the left the magnificent capitol building of our day. In the center of the certificate, the corporate seal of the centennial board of finance will be inserted like the seal of the United States upon the treasury note. This seal is a representation of the old bell that rang out the first peal of liberty.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Johnson said, he was highly gratified with the representations made by General Lansing and Prof. Campbell, and regretted that a larger audience had not been present to listen to them. After a few other remarks, he submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The year 1876 will be the centennial anniversary of the declaration of independence of the United States, made by 3,000,000 of people on a strip by the Atlantic shore in 1776, now grown to a nation of 40,000,000, ruling from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it is becoming and right, that the anniversary should be appropriately celebrated by the whole nation; and

Whereas, The congress of the United States by an act approved March 3d, 1871, did decree that to properly celebrate the said anniversary, there should be held in the city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, an international exposition of arts, manfactures, and the products of the soil, and mines, in 1876, as the spot where the declaration of independence was written, signed, and promulgated and did by act approved January 1st, 1872, create the "centennial board of finance," a corporate body, with power to issue stock to the amount of $10,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of $10 each, and with the proceeds of said stock to erect proper buildings in which to hold said exposition; and

Whereas, The president of the United States did on the 4th of July, 1873, issue a proclamation, and by it did declare and proclaim—

That there will be held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, an industrial exhibition of the arts, manufactures, and products of the soil, and mines, to be opened on the 19th day of April, A. D., 1876, and be closed on the 19th day of October of the same year—

And further, did invite the world to take part therein, in words as follows:

"And in the interests of peace, civilization and domestic international friendship and intercourse, I commend the celebration and exhibition to the people of the United States, and in behalf of this government and people I cordially commend them to all nations who may be pleased to taks part therein;" and

Whereas, As members of the state board of agriculture and citizens of Indiana, we think our state should not be less interested in this matter than her sister states, therefore,

Resolved, That we do most earnestly commend this international exhibition to the congress of the United States, to the representatives of this state and to all the citizens of Indiana, believing the occasion worthy the best thought and labor of each individual citizen, and the combined wisdom of the industrial and other organizations of the state.

Resolved, That in order to bring the magnitude of this undertaking before the people and to better demonstrate the claims it has upon their support, that the standing centennial committee of this board be instructed to forward to each society and grange of this state, these resolutions, together with an explanation of the character of this centennial board of finance stock, and the privileges accruing to each subscriber thereto, with a proper appeal for support and subscription; provided, however, that there shall be no expense, to the state board of agriculture.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board there should be called mass meetings in the larger cities, and proper speakers provided to address them on the subjects pertaining to the centennial celebration, representing the progress of the whole land, and especially of our own state, and to demonstrate the propriety of holding such an exhibition, and their obligation to support it.

Resolved, That the press of the state, ever ready to forward every laudable enterprise, be earnestly requested to give publicity to all matters pertaining to the exhibition, in order that the people may thoroughly understand it, and thus be led to give their earnest and cordial aid to its success.

Ceasar covered his bald head and gray hair with a laurel crown. Ayer's Hair Vigor covers gray heads with the still more welcome locks of youth.

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MORPHINE HABIT CURED. Discovery by a former sufferer. Address. The remedy is positive, unless. Send stamp for book, cure," to W. B. SQUIRE, M. D., Worthington, Greene Co., Ind.