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The casualties of the war at St. Louis from day to day exceed those in the Philippines.

The breaking up of China, which has so long been looked for, makes more of a crash than was anticipated.

The feeling of the civilized nations is so decided in regard to the Boxers that they are not disposed to put on gloves in dealing with them.

If Lord Roberts should be penned up in Pretoria, Colonel Baden-Powell, of Mafeking, can cancel his debt of gratitude by coming to the rescue.

The Hon. Richard Croker and the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, delegates at large to the Bryan convention, should be selected to draft the resolutions on trusts.

It is part of the political gossip of the day that Tammany was forced to give ex-Governor Hill all that he demanded in the Democratic convention under the threat that he would make a speech showing up the workings of Tammany's ice trust.

The war of the Boxers on foreigners is scarcely more inhuman than the attacks upon defenseless women in St. Louis by those calling themseives the friends of strikers. And it may be added that the Boxers will not suffer in comparison with the lynchers of negroes the past week in the South.

The Omaha Bee having criticised a decision of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, the publisher was haled before that body for contempt. After a hearing, a penalty of $500 was imposed, with the suggestion that the fine would be remitted if the editor would make a full and frank acknowledgment of his error. This the Bee refused to do, but reiterated its original opinion. The Supreme Court is a Populist tribunal.

The Filipino secretary of state, now at Manila, says that General Funston did not capture the most important papers which Aguinaldo had received. These were sent to Hong-Kong last September for safe keeping, and among them is a letter from Mr. Bryan advising that the Filipinos should adhere to their demand for independence, as they would be sustained eventually by the American voters. This story seems improbable, but if it is true, it will come out during the campaign.

Lagrange county became Republican, says an old resident, in 1856, when the party started to do business, and it has continued Republican ever since. It has neither bonded nor floating debt, and the lowest rate of taxes of any county in Indiana. It has built and paid for a courthouse costing $125,000, owns a stone jail, which rarely has a tenant, and a poor farm with brick buildings, which contain but fourteen persons. The county now has $30,000 of school funds which its officers would like to loan so as to get 6 per cent. Lagrange is a most fortunate county.

The Chicago Record declares that the Goebel election law is a disgrace to Kentucky and that the friends of good government everywhere desire to see it repealed. It advises the Democrats to repeal the law, but if they will not make the pledge to do so, the Republicans should go into the contest on the issue of repeal, in which event the great majority of the people generally will hope for their success. This is true; but there is reason to believe that if the Republicans and those opposed to the law should carry the State by 50,000 the Goebelites would count them out.

Several months ago the excellent Mr. Rockefeller came to the conclusion that it was a good time to get control of the carrying trade on the lakes. To that end he purchased a number of vessels and chartered many more, fixing the price for carrying iron ore at $1.25 a ton. Many other vessels appeared, so that the price of carrying ores is now a dollar a ton in the open market. So it comes about that, while Mr. Rockefeller is paying $1.25 a ton, his competitor, Carnegie, gets his ores shipped at a dollar a ton. All this comes because Mr. Rockefeller desired to monopolize the ore-carrying and make the price.

Mrs. Gladstone, whose death is reported to be near at hand, is a woman whose identity was so merged in that of her distinguished husband that her personality made little impression on the public, and after he was gone, as before, she was an object of interest only through her relation to him. This lack of direct concern was mutual, it appears, for the venerable lady is said to have ceased to take any interest in outside affairs from the day of Mr. Gladstone's death, and in fact to have sunk into a state of mental lethargy almost immediately. She will be remembered chiefly for her beautiful wifely devotion.

The Filipino guerrillas are very active of late, which seems to afford so much gratification to certain anti-administration papers that it is often ill-concealed. They can congratulate themselves that they are stimulating those who are ambushing American soldiers in their cowardly work of assassination. This was what the gallant Lawton said, and it is what scores of soldiers in Luzon are writing home week after week. In a letter Lieutenant Ryan, of Nebraska, asks: "Who holds the gun to the insurgent's shoulder that now and then kills an American soldier?" His answer is the Aguinaldoites in the United States—such orators, for instance, as President Ralston, of the Democratic state convention. Lieutenant Ryan closes his letter as follows:

Here we have a bullet for the enemy in front and a bayonet for the knives that creep up in the rear, but how can we reach those who stab us in the back from home? When the fact is settled that the States will uphold the commander-in-chief of the army, then will the war be ended. But just as long as the American papers repeat those insurrecto speeches against our commander, and as long as they say he will not be elected, just so long will some robbing leader hold a band of thieves around him in hopes the American soldier will be recalled.

One would think that such statements as the foregoing would lead Americans to espouse the side of the government until the insurrection is suppressed, but Democrats who would be leaders think they see political success in denouncing Republican policy, and hence become eager champions of the Filipino guerrillas.

THE ST. LOUIS STRIKE: A REMEDY.

The conditions which have existed in St. Louis for more than a month are a reproach to popular government. The strike began a month ago, attended with violence. The local government, with the mayor at its head, could do nothing because the preceding Legislature had deprived the officers chosen by the people of all control of the police and vested it in the hands of a board appointed by the Governor, doubling the cost to the people. It was soon discovered that the police could not cope with the disorder, and special officers were appointed. About that time Governor Stephens appeared in St. Louis and declared that he would use all the forces in his control in the State to suppress lawlessness, which has paralyzed the trade and handicapped the industry of a great city. If at that time he had made good his words, the disorder would easily have been put down. He did not make his pledges good. He simply declared that the faction of the party hostile to him was keeping up the lawless demonstrations to affect the forthcoming party primaries. Since that time he has given the impression that he would not call out the militia. That impression has given fresh courage to the lawless and hoodlum element. A large posse, composed of citizens, who have no experience in police duties, has been called to assist the police, and yet the rioters are more defiant than ever. The reason Governor Stephens assigns for not calling out the militia is that it will cost $5,000 to get the regiments to St. Louis and $5,000 a day to support and pay them, and he has no appropriation for that purpose.

Sooner or later, and better sooner than later, Legislatures must make provisions to settle disputes between street-railway companies and their employes before the stage of strikes and lawlessness is reached. Now all St. Louis is suffering because a score of street-railway stockholders and three thousand employes fail to agree about minor differences. While these two interests fight out their battle all the rest of St. Louis, more than 600,000 people, must suffer in their business, employment, and run the risk of being murdered or injured. Women who ride on the cars must run the risk of having their clothing stripped from them by hoodlums. The dangerous class, always in some force in every large city, has been augmented to an army in St. Louis. What is the remedy? The street-railway, being in a sense a public institution, existing by legislative sanction, should be subject to public control. The employes, serving the public by being employed to run the cars, stand in the same relation to the public. The New York Herald suggests that before a street-railway trouble reaches a dangerous stage, a State board of arbitration should be created to interfere and summon both parties before it to state their respective cases, after which that board shall render a decision which shall be binding upon both parties. Failure to accept by the company shall result in forfeiture of its franchise, and refusal by the employed shall make it the duty of the State or city to at once protect those who do accept service under the terms of the board of arbitration. This proposition seems a wise one. If there had been a board of impartial and discreet men having the power to interfere when the strike was imminent and clothed with authority, like the courts, to enforce its judgment, there would have been no strike, lawlessness, loss of life and business in St. Louis.

INSINCERE DENUNCIATION OF TRUSTS.

The more that is learned of the control of the most harmful trusts or monopolies the more convincing is the evidence that many who assail trusts with the most bitter denunciations are insincere. Before Boss Croker, of Tammany, went abroad he assailed the trust as the great danger of the country and announced that the Democratic party must fight it. Not much is expected of Mr. Croker. He has become a rich man without being in any legitimate business. It has been shown that he profits by his position as the autocrat of the most corrupt political machine in this country. It will surprise no one who knows about Croker that he, his wife and his son are considerable shareholders in the American Ice Company, which has obtained by the aid of Tammany's officials who control the docks a monopoly of the ice supply of New York city, forcing the prices up to 60 cents per hundred pounds. It was not a shocking surprise to learn that Mayor Van Wyck, other city officials, Tammany judges and magnates are large shareholders in the ice company, which is a monopoly by the assistance of Tammany because plunder is the cohesive power in that organization.

It is different with ex-Judge Van Wyck, the brother of the mayor. He resigned a place on the bench of the Supreme Court to accept Tammany's nomination for Governor in 1898. In his canvass his speeches were devoted largely to denunciation of trusts and to those influences which paid canal contractors who charged for excavating clay and excavated mud. So vigorous a campaign did Judge Van Wyck make that he became a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, and would doubtless have stood a good chance for getting the honor had not Mr. Bryan an undisputed title to it. About that time Judge Van Wyck made a speech against trusts, in which it was declared that trusts not only reversed the fundamental axioms of trade, but struck as with the dagger of an assassin at the very heart of that individual enterprise which, next to love of liberty for its own sake, is the energizing force of American institutions. An Eastern commercial travelers' association published this speech and sent it forth so numerously that every postoffice in the country was a distributing agency. The speech created the impression that at least there was one man in the country who could be counted as a defender when the ravages of the trusts became no longer tolerable. But while this speech was burdening the mails the American Ice Company raided the city government of New York, and among those who were captured was Judge Augustus Van Wyck, who pilloried trusts as assassins. And now the expose has come; Judge Van Wyck is the owner of tens of thousands of dollars' worth of the stock of an ice company which made 60 cents per hundred the price of ice when it is shown that there is a large profit in the business at 30 cents. Thus by his own arraignment Judge Van Wyck is very largely interested in the most odious monopoly on record—really in what he calls the vocation of an assassin. And yet when the fact of Judge Van Wyck's connection with this cruel monopoly was well known the Democratic state convention made both Van Wyck and Croker delegates at large to the Democratic national convention pledged to vote for William J. Bryan.

These men are not sincere in their denunciation of trusts, nor can those men be both intelligent and sincere who would enrich the capitalists owning silver mines and bullion by having the United States stamp 45 cents' worth of their silver bullion so that it will be a legal tender for one dollar.

The earnings of the railroads during the month of May do not indicate any decline in the volume of business as measured by the accurate meter of transportation. The gain of 9.5 per cent. in gross earnings over those of May, 1899, and 19 per cent. over May, 1898, shows a business generally larger last May than in any corresponding month. The same is true of bank exchanges, as indicated by clearing-house reports. The clearings last week were $160,000,000 less than during the corresponding month of 1899, but $330,000,000 more than in 1898, and $650,000,000 more than during the corresponding week of 1897. The falling off last week is due to the decline in stock speculation, which does not affect legitimate business to any great extent. It is a notable fact that the clearings in Pittsburg last week were about 50 per cent. larger than during the corresponding week of last year, which seems to be positive evidence that the iron industry is not languishing. Now, as never before, the manufacturers have control of the output in their own hands, which means that there will not be a piling up of unsold goods, so that the downward movement of values to more normal level will not be forced by overproduction. Buyers are hesitating in the expectation of lower prices. Already important declines have taken place in iron goods. When buyers are satisfied that the prices of iron have reached the lowest figures the demand will increase. In spite of the great demand for money the past year the market in the United States is easy, and is yet so plentiful and the rates so low that foreigners are said to be seeking accommodations here because of the more favorable terms. Until within a few years the higher rate of discount in the United States over that of Europe has been a great impediment to competing manufacturers.

Miss Alice French ("Octave Thanet") is reported as saying of the Woman's Federation meeting at Milwaukee that it was the most disorderly gathering she ever saw. But probably Miss French has never attended a state or national convention of a political party.

Go West, young man, if business seems to call you, but give St. Louis a wide berth until such time as the authorities make the streets safe for innocent pilgrims and strangers.

The Marion Elks are said to have spent $13,000 in preparing for the State Lodge celebration there this week, but could less be expected for such a deer organization?

If it should be very hot at Kansas City while the Bryan convention is in session the half dozen "ice men" representing Tammany might be used to advantage

According to present indications it is going to be considerable of a job to keep that "open door" to China from slamming shut.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

If We Could Know.

If we could know the world's disguise of jesting lips and smiling eyes there'd be no food for gossip; so, 'tis just as well we cannot know.

A Drifting Wreck.

"What is a skeptic, Pa?"

"Well, the most hopeless kind of skeptic is a woman who has lost her faith in doctors."

In Touch.

Miss Louise—Do you play golf, Mr. Thistletop?

Mr. Thistletop—Well, not exactly; but 'Ive eaten lots of golf biscuit.

A Wild Story.

"It saves time to go to church regularly."

"How?"

"Well, when I've stayed away I've had as many as two elders and three deacons drop into my office Monday morning to see if I were sick."

Gifted Angelina.

"Angelina tells me she cuts all her shirt waists without a pattern."

"She does? How do they look?"

"Oh, they look like shirt waists cut without a pattern."

An Escape Recognized.

Scribbs—That magazine editor offered me a year's subscription for my poem.

Stubbs—Did you take it?

Scribbs—Not I; I told him if I had to read his old magazine a whole year I should quit having ideas.

Dr. Storrs Satisfied.

Boston Transcript.

Before he died Dr. Storrs had the satisfaction, to him almost unspeakable, of seeing his house put in order, the house of which for more than fifty years he had been the appointed steward. It seemed as though he was only waiting to see a successor appointed who should give hopeful promise of continuing the service which he had so long carried. Last Sunday that successor, a man enjoying the old clergyman's approval as well as that of his church, preached his first regular sermon as pastor of the new flock, and two days later the old and faithful shepherd passed to his reward.

PROF. GOSS'S ADDRESS

WAS THE FEATURE OF THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

A Large Audience at English's Opera House—The Manual Training High School Class.

The curtain at English's Opera House rose last night upon a decidedly picturesque scene, formed by the January and June graduating classes of the Manual Training School, sixty young men and women, arranged in elevated rows, after the manner of a minstrel "first part," with a beautiful background of natural palms. The stage was attractively set for the occasion. In the foreground, on the right were seated Prof. Emmerich, who presided, Rev. R. V. Hunter, who delivered the invocation, and Prof. David K. Goss, the orator of the evening. The members of the graduating class wore clothes eminently adapted to the important event in which they participated—the young men being attired in evening dress and the young women in uniform white of summery texture. Each young woman added largely to the general effect of the stage picture by carrying in one hand a white fan and in the other a bunch of long-stemmed American Beauty roses.

Perhaps the most delightful feature of the unusually brief programme was the music rendered by the Manual Training High School Orchestra. This body of young musicians is making rapid strides into public notice and favor. The numbers played last night were thoroughly enjoyed and warmly applauded. The large number of violinists was noticeable and added greatly to the charming effect produced. The orchestra was far too large for the regular space allotted the house orchestra and almost an entire row of seats was taken up by the overflow. Two professional musicians, Louis Ruth, first cornet, and Albert Worth, trombone, assisted the school orchestra. Mr. Worth's trombone solo, Wagner's "Evening Star," was well received. The music last night was directed by Fred Grover, first violinist, who displayed conspicuous ability.

A LARGE AUDIENCE.

There was a large audience present, nearly every seat on the three floors being occupied. The programme was inaugurated with a selection from "The Rounders," executed in a decidedly unamateurish manner by the orchestra. After the invocation by Rev. Mr. Hunter, Miss Mabel Walters delivered the salutatory. Miss Walters presented a pleasing appearance by her modest self-possession and her address was couched in elegant diction and delivered with commendable clearness. Ray Arbuckle was the valedictorian and, in a five minutes' speech, contrived to bring back to his classmates a store of reminiscences, as well as giving them good measure of valuable advice for the future.

Prof. Emmerich's face showed unmistakeable pride as he called the roll of the two graduating classes preparatory to the presentation of diplomas by Dr. George W. Sloan, president of the School Board. One young man failed to rise in response to the calling of his name, but Prof. Emmerich explained that he was unavoidably detained.

Prof. Goss's subject, "The Land of Waste" gave no hint of the utterances which were to follow. He said, in part:

"The foreigners who have come among us say, and our own students among other people affirm, that ours is a land of great opportunity, but also a land of prodigal waste. My own experience and study have impressed upon me this terrible waste in public and private affairs in our country and with some particularity regarding this I would speak.

"The State is on its business side not unlike the great commercial corporations which it creates and permits to exist. It is like the great fire and life insurance companies, the banks and trust companies doing business over vast areas of territory and handling affairs intimately affecting the welfare of great numbers of people. The State is like these corporations, but is vastly more important than these, for all men are its stockholders. It holds not only the material welfare of us all in its hands, but it protects life and conserves morals and consciously ministers to the advancement of civilization. It builds bridges and roads and water works, lights the streets, plays policeman and teaches the schools; and because it does all these we owe her—the State—the all-mother, not only the honest treatment in business dealing we give the private corporations, but more—the love we accord our own mother, the patriotic love that exists between members of one family.

A JAB AT POLITICS.

"Notwithstanding all this, there is not a State in the American Union that is upon its business side regulated with that wise prevision, served with that economy and loyalty which characterize the government and service of the great railroads and trust companies. There is not a business man in this audience, or man of any kind with a fair degree of prudence, but would, if his interest in Marion county were purely a matter of joint stock, sell his interest at 50 cents on the dollar and demonstrate thereby his business acumen.

"There is not a stockholder in a bank or business house in it but would, if the people chose directors as they now choose county commissioners and township trustees, sell out his interest to escape the humiliating losses and the ensuing folly.

"If these things are so (and who will deny them?) what right have we to vaunt ourselves in the faces of those who operate honest and efficient government? We are told often by our sanguine fellow-countrymen that jobbery, bribery and all manner of political thievery are incident to a young civilization; as the country grows older and the settled conditions of Europe obtain here, all these bad things will disappear. Alas for the argument! It is not the newest communities of the country that are the especial subjects of political loot! Tammany is located, not in Colorado, but in the home of the Knickerbockers! It is not Nebraska so much as the State of William Penn and Benjamin Franklin that is so conscienceless ly robbed.

"This waste in public affairs is double. So often those who hold the places from ignorance and inefficiency or worse cause money loss and miscarriage of reasonable policy of government! Those who are skilled or might become so being shunted from the service of the State, true progress and efficient service are not initiated or, being begun, fail from lack of continuity of purpose. I do not believe that our sameful failures in political housekeeping arise from any lack of ability or political mindedness of our people. On the contrary, that we work with any success such difficult and faulty machines as ours attests our wonderful skill and capacity. Our trouble lies in the false notion or ideal that one person can do a given public service as well as another. We distrust the expert in public service and we will have none of his skill. If a man breaks his watch what shall he do? Consult his neighbors or go to a watchmaker? If you have typhoid fever or sunstroke, will you call in a council or send for the best physician you know? If your material interests are in jeopardy will you decide your course by casting the dice or will you send for a lawyer? And, if the trained man is necessary to mend watches, write a will and cure disease, what shall be said of the requirement of him who shall build the roads and bridges of a township or balance the budget of an empire?

TWO WAYS OF TEACHING.

"But some urge that of course this is all bad and very crude, but that it is necessarily involved in a democracy and it is only through misgovernment that our people are educated to self-government. There are two ways to teach either a child or a man. You can give a boy careful lessons in books and laboratory and lead him into a knowledge of chemistry, or you may give him a basin of water and a lump of potash! In the latter case, after blowing up a given number of children a certain truth may be established in the minds of the survivors! But Oh, the tragedy of it! The education of the people is by good government, not by bad. There is more demoralization sown by the operation of our politics year by year than all of the churches and schools can overcome. This demoralization extends even to the public schools. In my experience of ten years as a superintendent of public schools, of the thousands of men and women who appealed to me for place, rarely have I found one who was not willing to sacrifice even his own children to put a relative or friend or dependent into the public pay!

"And how the State cheats itself! The State maintains its common schools, schools of technology, its universities, etc., and when it has turned these boys and girls over to the private companies for employment it shakes the dice box and stuffs its ballot box for the public service! If I believed that public debauchery is necessarily part of democracy, I would forswear it. But I don't believe it."

The names of the graduates follow:

Class of January: Ed Allfree, Ray Arbuckle, Frank Arndt, Phryne Claiborne, Jesse Crane, Frederick Dickson, Henry Dickson, Maggie Fiesel, Olive Greener, Margaret Kinnan, Bertha Laatz, Herbert McDonald, Nesha Marks, Gertrude Meuser, Louise Miller, Ben Minor, Mabel Morgan, Frieda Pfafflin, Louis Steeg, Anna Thornberry, Dora Wolf, Jesse Wright and Andrew Wylie.

Class of June: Roy Adams, Frank Cline, Mary Conner, Myrtle Dunn, Walter Eckhouse, Rebecca Foster, Katie Fuller, Josephine Gill, Anna Gill, David Goldrick, May Haas, Ruth Hann, Fred Hohn, Eunice Johnson, Lena Kirk, Lillie Loeper, James Madison, John Messick, Meda Milam, Anna Pich, John Roberts, Lillian Ryan, Nora Scherring, Lorenz Schmidt, William Scott, Abram Sector, Bess Simpson, Vance Smith, Charles Stone, Wilmer Stuckenberg, Loretta Sullivan, Ethel Spillman, Grace Thompson, Bessie Valinetz, Mabel Walters, Wendel White and Harry Wood.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

Will Join Hands with Auditorium Project—An Organization.

At a meeting of the furniture manufacturers, last night, at the Commercial Club, it was unanimously agreed to co-operate with the management of the Indiana Commercial Museum and Auditorium to establish a permanent furniture exhibit in this city. The following firms were represented: The Piel Bros. Manufacturing Company, the Western Furniture Company, the Central Chair Company, Emerich Furniture Company, the Combination Table Company, the Cabinet Makers' Union, Kramer Lounge Company, Herman Lauter and the United States Artistic Company.

Mr. Henry Bauer, of the Cabinet Makers' Union, stated that the time had come for Indianapolis to assert her advantages as a central distributing point for furniture, inasmuch as it was the center of the greatest manufacturing district in the country. He said the producing market was moving south and that the manufacturers in Michigan and Wisconsin were paying from $6 to $8 per one thousand feet more for their lumber than the local manufacturers, and the market so long controlled by Grand Rapids was bound to shift. The Commercial Museum, he said, opened the door to new opportunities for the furniture manufacturers of Indiana and he hoped they would all fall in line and make it the success it should be.

Mr. Charles Woerner, of the Central Chair Company, said if Indiana manufacturers would display their goods in the Commercial Museum that Indianapolis would soon be recognized as a furniture market and that it would lead to greatly enlarged trade to all.

At the conclusion of the meeting a local furniture manufacturers' association was organized, to be known as the Indianapolis Furniture Manufacturers' Association, with the following officers: W. L. Hagedon, president; Herman Lauter, vice president, and Henry Bauer, secretary. A meeting was called for next Monday night, at which a call will be extended to the furniture manufacturers of the State to co-operate with them in the permanent exhibition project.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION.

D. M. Parry Is Elected President—The Other Officers.

The annual election of officers of the Board of Trade was held yesterday, and resulted in the election of the Regular ticket, which was as follows:

President—David M. Parry.
Treasurer—John Osterman.

Governing Committee—William H. Cooper, Louis J. Blaker, Elmer E. Perry, Robert F. Scott, John M. Shaw, Irving S. Gordon, Roscoe O. Hawkins, John S. Lazarus, Frank D. Stalnaker, Edward W. Bassett, Major Taylor, Nathan Morris.

The vote for vice president resulted in a tie between Albert Baker, of the Regulars, and Winfred B. Holton, on the Independent and Citizens' ticket.

D. M. Parry, the president-elect, is the retiring vice president, and John S. Lazarus, elected to the board of governors, is the retiring president. With the exception of John S. Lazarus and Nathan Morris all members of the new board of governors were re-elected.

The office of secretary, now occupied by Jacob W. Smith, will be filled by the governing board at its meeting Monday next.

Considerable interest was taken in the election, though there was nothing more than a friendly rivalry.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

Of the Metropolitan School of Music Held.

The sixth annual commencement of the Metropolitan School of Music occurred last night at the Propylaeum. The large auditorium was filled with friends and relatives of the graduates. There were eight graduates who received diplomas, embracing three grades of the school.

Preceding the presentation of diplomas a varied programme was given. Oliver Willard Pierce made the presentation speech, in which he outlined the work of the school and in which he also urged the graduates to not let their minds drop from their art after leaving the school, as most do, but always to live in those surroundings which will be conducive to their life work. Following the presentation a trio composed of Mrs. Arthur Williams, Mrs. Jessie Louis-Cooley and Miss Helen Swain gave a beautiful rendition of "Good-night, Beloved."

Those who received diplomas last night were Miss Alice Barrett, Mr. Tull E. Brown, Helen Richmond Kunz, Ruby Bell Lane, Alice Rosetta Bell, Marjorie Hume, Elizabeth Maley and Laura Cameron-Stephenson.

ANOTHER MEETING HELD.

New Names Added to the Art Site Committee.

The citizens of the northern part of the city, who are advocating the Boswell property on Sutherland avenue as a site for the Herron Art Museum, held a meeting last night at Scott's drug store on College avenue.

The names of F. T. McWhirter, R. E. Poindexter, W. T. Cannon and Howard Kimble were added to the committee appointed at the last meeting to arrange a plan of action for securing the adoption of the site. The general committee will meet Wednesday evening at the home of Colonel Cochrane, 1402 College avenue, at which time the line of action will be arranged.

Several short talks were made last night, and the advocates are becoming enthusiastic over the work.

For Fourth of July.

The National Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Mutual League is perfecting arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July at Garfield Park. W. B. Harris is chairman of the committee on grounds and decoration, B. A. Richardson chairman of committee on military and parade, Phineas G. Jordan chairman of committee on finances and transportation. The celebration will consist of the reading of the Declaration of Independence, an appropriate oration and all-day concert of patriotic music, a family picnic and reunion during the entire day, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The street-car company will have two lines running to the park and has guaranteed easy and quick transportation. The authorities have promised that the park will be free from the loud and unusual noises that have heretofore marred the celebration.

THE STATE'S PRODUCTS

EXTRACTS FROM GEOLOGIST BLATCHLEY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Indiana Stands Well at the Head in Natural Resources—Some Pertinent Points.

W. S. Blatchley, state geologist, has just completed his annual report for 1899. It is said to be one of the best reports ever got out by this department, and contains over a thousand pages relating to the geology and natural resources of the State. While the report contains in part information which was published in the twentieth and twenty-first annual reports, it gives, in addition, much which has been gathered since their publication.

Under the head of "The Natural Resources of the State of Indiana" Mr. Blatchley says: "Ranking in area of square miles but thirty-fourth among the forty-five States of the Union, Indiana, on Jan. 1, 1899, stood sixth in the production of coal, fourth in the production of petroleum, second in the production of natural gas, seventh in the production of building stone, and sixth in the value of her clay products. According to careful computation the value of the five leading mineral resources in Indiana produced in 1898 was as follows: Petroleum, $2,228,276; coal, $5,177,044; natural gas, $5,060,969; stone, $1,731,914; clay products, $3,211,512; making a total of $17,409,715. The total production of petroleum in Indiana in the year 1899 was 3,818,713 barrels, which, at the average price of 87½c per barrel, amounted to $3,341,374. Compared with 1898 this was an increase in production of 67,406 barrels, or 1 7-10 per cent. Owing, however, to the much higher average price the amount received was $1,113,098, or, approximately, 50 per cent. more than in 1898, and $341,374 more than in any year since oil was discovered in the State. The greatest production heretofore was 4,680,732 barrels in 1896. This, at 63 cents—the average price for that year—amounted to $2,954,411.

"There has been greater activity in oil operations in Indiana in 1899 than in any year since 1896. On Jan. 1, 1900, there were 4,336 wells producing oil in the State, as against 3,628 on Jan. 1, 1899, a net gain of 708 for the year. The table also shows that 6,978 wells have been sunk within the State for petroleum, so that 2,642 of those completed have either proven dry or were abandoned previous to Jan. 1, 1900. The prospects for 1900, at the present time, are very bright. While new territory of importance may not be opened up, the high price of the liquid, if maintained, will stimulate the sinking of many new bores in territory already productive. There is yet room for thousands of wells in the territory known to contain oil. At present prices ten wells, pumped by one power and yielding on an average but three barrels each per day, will prove a paying investment.

NATURAL GAS.

"Natural gas, the cleanest and best natural fuel known to man, occurs in greater or less quantities in an area approximating 2,800 square miles, in the eastern-central part of the State. It is now almost universally admitted that the rock pressure in any oil or gas field is nothing more nor less than water pressure, as in artesian wells. Hence the deeper the well the greater the head of the water and the higher the rock pressure. The pressure does not tell us anything about the volume or amount of gas stored in the rock, but the rate of diminution of pressure furnishes an excellent index of the rapidity with which that amount is being lessened. The salt water usually overcomes the gas pressure and drowns out or cuts off a well long before the rock pressure has been reduced to zero. In the Indiana fields the average pressure in 1890 was 325 pounds. On the 1st of January, 1900, it was 155 pounds. The average well is drowned out—that is, the supply of gas is shut off—at about 130 pounds. From this it will be seen that the future of natural gas in the State is not a promising one. During the year 1899 there was a great increase of activity in the coal regions of Indiana. The output from the mines was far greater than in any previous year. Many hundreds of acres of the best coal deposits changed hands, having been secured by parties having large capital to invest. Much of this land will be held for future development, but in a number of places extensive mines are being established, and the coal output bids fair to be doubled within the next three years. The coal deposits of Indiana cover about 7,500 square miles, of which between 6,000 and 7,000 square miles are underlaid by coal. All told, there is estimated to be 40,000,000,000 tons of coal in Indiana, of which one-fifth, or 8,000,000,000, is estimated to be workable under present conditions. It is estimated that 100,000,000 tons have already been mined out. Assuming that the past rate of increase of production is maintained, it is estimated that the field will last not less than 300 years. The report of State Mine Inspector James Eperson shows that 5,865,123 tons of coal were mined in Indiana in 1899. This was an increase of 688,079 tons over the output of 1898, which was the largest in the history of the State.

OUTPUT OF STONE.

"For its output of ornamental and building limestone Indiana is the most important State in the Union. The production of limestone in the State in 1898 and the uses to which it was put is as follows: Building purposes, $1,083,571; paving and road making, $253,731; riprap, $16,046; made into lime, $195,040; flux, $138,184, making a total of $1,686,572. The sandstones of the State are of excellent quality and in commercial quantities occur at a number of localities in western and southwestern Indiana. The output of this stone in 1898 amounted to $45,342."

Among the other natural resources of the State mentioned in the report are the different kinds of clay which are used for manufacturing purposes and are of great value. Millions of tons of shales and underclays well fitted for making the best grade of paving brick, sewer pipe and other vitrified products exist in the coal-bearing counties of Indiana, and in the northwestern part of the State are extensive deposits of silty clay which is peculiarly fitted for the making of terra cotta lumber. Other clays found are the fire clay of Vermillion county, the potter's clays, which are found in a number of localities in the coal-bearing counties and the clay for ordinary brick and drain tile, which are found in almost every county in Indiana. The report says:

"The cement industry in Indiana is a growing one and promises much for the future. Two kinds of cement are manufactured in the State. Hydraulic rock cement is made in large quantities in Clark county, and just across the river at Louisville there have been 2,040,000 barrels, valued at $816,000, produced in this district in 1899. With the exception of New York this was more than double the amount produced in any other State and was one-fourth the entire amount produced in the United States. The Portland cement industry promises even greater results than that of the hydraulic cement. In 1898 there were 2,500 barrels of this cement made in Indiana, there being but one small factory, located at South Bend, in operation in the State. Recent discoveries, however, of shales and other clays in the coal-bearing counties which are used in the manufacture of Portland cement prove that there is no reason why Indiana should not become the center of the Portland cement industry.

"Minerals suitable for making paints are found in quantities in several places in southern Indiana. Molding sand for use in foundries occurs in northern and central Indiana, and sand suitable for making glass is found in quantities near Pendleton, Madison county, Montpelier, Blackford county, and Lapel, Hamilton county. These deposits are very largely used by the glass factories in the gas belt.

"With the exception of small quantities of drift gold in the form of minute grains and scales, which are found in the sand and gravel beds along the streams of Brown, Morgan and other counties near the southern limit of the drift area, no gold, silver or other precious metals occur in the State."

MR. RANSDELL POPULAR.

Pleasant Gossip About the Senate's New Sergeant-at-Arms.

Washington Letter in Leslie's Weekly.

The new sergeant at arms of the Senate, Daniel M. Ransdell, of Indiana, bids fair to equal in popularity his predecessor, Richard Bright, familiarly known as "Dick" by his friends and intimates, among whom may be counted the senators on both sides of the chamber, the Republicans, indeed, holding him in such high regard that although having a clear majority they hesitated about replacing him. Mr. Ransdell served under President Harrison in the civil war, and as marshall of the District during the administration of that President was his most trusted and confidant and aid. He is a man of rare judgment, with great suavity of manner, and possesses a deep knowledge of human nature and the unusual faculty of refusing a request with such grace that he seems to grant one—a valuable talent in his present office, where he is beset with demands for privileges regarding the Senate and its precincts impossible for him to allow.

"When I came out of the war," said Colonel Ransdell the other day, in a reminiscent mood, "scarcely more than a lad, with only one arm, the other having been shot off at Resaca, the problem of doing battle with life seemed a difficult one. I did not worry over it long, however, but started out to sell books, which seemed at the moment the most practical way of making a livelihood. The book I selected with which to show my talents as merchant was a political manual, its retail price $1.25, my commission on each volume being twenty-five cents. With my first installment I went over to a little town in Ohio and, although, I had not much money, selected the best boarding house in the place.

"Here I met a former comrade in arms, a poor fellow who had lost a leg in the war. Taking the greatest interest in my project, he introduced me to all of his friends, took me to the newspaper offices, and secured several fine notices, which spoke so eloquently of me and my career as a soldier—a wounded soldier was the idol of the people in those days—and lauded my book to such purpose that on the very first day I started out I sold 102 copies of my political manual, making a profit of $25, a fortune to me in those days, which unlooked for success brought me from the publishers of the book an offer of a permanent position at a fixed salary. I did not stay long in the book business, but the experience was a valuable one, and the good luck I had in it banished my fears for the future."

ALLEN FLETCHER'S BANK.

What a New York Financial Paper Has to Say About It.

New York Financier.

Allen M. Fletcher, who is well known to the banking fraternity of the United States through his long connection with Fletcher's Bank of Indianapolis, now the Fletcher National, will open a banking house about Sept. 15 or Oct. 1 in the new building now being erected for the American Exchange National, New York, at the corner of Broadway and Cedar street. The new institution will be a private bank owned and controlled entirely by him, and will be carried on along the same lines that have proved so successful in the case of the Fletcher Bank during its sixty years or more of prosperous and honorable existence. It is expected that the bank will have a capital liability of upward of $2,000,000, which will make it prominent even in this city of large financial institutions. In outlining his policy Mr. Fletcher states that it will be his effort to make the bank in every way worthy of confidence. A general banking business will be carried on and the accounts of Western bankers, trust companies, corporations and individuals will be accepted. It is said that the promise of a large Western business has already been secured, and all who know Mr. Fletcher are certain that his new venture will be equally as successful as the bank that has for so many years borne the family name. Mr. Fletcher has had in mind the project of opening a large New York bank for some time. Readers of the Financier will recall that a year or more ago Mr. Fletcher in declining a renomination as president of the Indiana Bankers' Association intimated that in the future the sphere of his activity might be New York city. When the organization of the new Empire National was announced it was stated that Mr. Fletcher would be identified with that institution, but this was incorrect in so far at least as it intimated an active participation. Mr. Fletcher upon the reorganization of the Fletcher Bank, Indianapolis, as the Fletcher National was made vice president, but his interests have since been taken over largely by President S. J. Fletcher. The Fletcher Bank was established in 1839 and has achieved a national reputation as a sound, prosperous and conservative institution. It carries deposits well in excess of $7,000,000. Its capital is $500,000 and surplus and undivided profits upward of $300,000.

They Swallow Bryan.

New York Evening Post.

Indiana yesterday, like New York and Maryland the day before, showed that in three or four States there are still left in regular standing enough Democrats of conservative tendencies to dilute somewhat the dose of Bryanism before taking it. But neither Hill in New York, nor Gorman in Maryland, nor the group of Democrats in Indiana who shrink from making the silver issue prominent was