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The prosperity of the country was never greater than to-day.

"A good city to be born in" is a caption in the Chicago Tribune; Indianapolis is a good city to live in.

The remarks of Senator Platt in reference to the President prove that a great many people are not prophets.

To-day if a man should appear on the street with a badge marked 16 to 1, he would be regarded as a curiosity. It was not so in 1896.

In spite of the repeal of all the war taxes at the close of the fiscal year, which ended in June, the receipts of the treasury for July this year will be larger than those of July, 1901.

In September, 1898, Thomas Taggart said that "it is useless to attempt to beat the Republican party so long as this prosperity lasts," or words to that effect. That was the date when he should have asked for a commission as prophet.

When the chairman of the Wisconsin Republican committee reads out of the party all Republicans in that State who do not conscientiously believe in the theory of primary elections, he is assuming a larger responsibility than any chairman has ever assumed.

Candidate Spencer, in the First district, may think that people of average sense will believe his charge that the Republicans will ship a thousand negroes into Evansville in order to defeat him, but later on he will discover that few persons can be fooled by such a silly statement.

"We are proud of the high standard of good conduct maintained by members of American families doing duty in the army while they are executing our laws and carrying civilization to the people of the East," is the answer of the Iowa Republican convention to the budget of slanders prepared by the anti-imperialist committee.

There was a time, not so many years ago, when frame buildings were the rule in San Francisco and other California towns, they being considered safer in case of earthquakes. In recent years earthquake shocks have been so infrequent and so slight that security has been established and brick structures are common. The experience yesterday at Los Alamos, when only frame buildings were left standing after the earth's upheaval, shows that the early settlers were wise in their action, and will reestablish a preference for wood as building material.

A well-informed New York correspondent writes the Cincinnati Enquirer that the censure aimed at the President for urging the removal of the friars from the Philippines really affects the highest church officers, since the Vatican and all of the higher authorities in the Catholic Church in this country are satisfied with the late negotiations. He declares that Archbishop Ireland spoke with authority and criticised a class of Catholics antagonistic to the most truly American of all the higher authorities in the church in the United States, such as Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishops Ireland and Keene.

"No one need be without labor in this part of the country" are the words of a report from New York; "Cincinnati has no labor to spare to go south" is the statement of a newspaper in that city. The same condition appears to exist in other cities. Labor is scarce, in spite of the unprecedented immigration. And it has been so for four years. Six years ago the question was anxiously asked, "How are 3,000,000 idle men to be employed?" There is cause for men saying "let well enough alone," even if prices of meat and a few other articles of food are higher than a few years ago.

The War Department is said to be receiving many protests against the abandonment of blue as the color for army uniforms, the objections coming mainly from veterans who are moved purely by sentiment. One of them writes that he served through the civil war and that the proudest memory of his life is of the time when he wore the blue. He wants the order making the uniforms green rescinded, evidently not reflecting that the soldier of the future can cherish memories just as patriotic over that color as any other. The department patiently explains that the dress uniform remains blue and that the service uniform of troops serving in a cold climate will not be green, as reported, but a sort of "olive drab." This explanation is not likely to pacify the veterans, for how, they will ask, can there be any poetry or sentiment about olive drab?

AN EXPRESSION OF PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICANISM.

Those portions of the platform of the Iowa Republican convention relating to the tariff and kindred topics are worthy of attention for the reason that it was announced that it was a matter of doubt if the revision advocated in the previous platform would be repeated in that of 1902. It was understood that quite a number of prominent men in the party, including several members of the House, were opposed to the clause advocating a revision of the tariff. It seems, however, that when the representatives of the Republican party, fresh from the people, had expressed their opinions on the subject it was discovered that the sentiment was in favor of revision. The following are those portions of the Iowa platform declaring the policy which should be pursued in relation to the tariff, aggregations of capital, etc.:

We stand by the historic policy of the Republican party in giving protection to home industries, and point for its ample vindication to the extraordinary rapidity with which our national resources have been developed and our industrial and financial independence secured. We favor such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world. We indorse the policy of reciprocity as the national complement of protection and urge its development as necessary to the realization of our highest commercial possibilities.

We assert the sovereignty of the people over all corporations and aggregations of capital and the right residing in the people to enforce such regulations, restrictions or prohibitions upon corporate management as will protect the individual and society from abuse of the power which great combinations of capital wield.

We favor such amendment to the interstate-commerce act as will more fully carry out its prohibition of discriminations in rate-making and any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly.

This declaration of one of the largest and most intelligent Republican States in the Union is the sentiment of the mass of thinking Republicans of the country. Moreover, it is the sentiment which ran through the last speech of William McKinley, so far as it relates to modification of the tariff. It is the expression of that wise Republican statesman, Senator Allison, and it will be the sentiment of a large majority of those who will be in Congress when that body reassembles, if the Republican members make any effort to get at the opinions of Republican voters. The mass of the Republican party believes that if any schedules of the present tariff are turned by manufacturers to the disadvantage of the American people they should be changed. They believe that Congress should prevent favoritism in the way of freight rates to a few, and, if further legislation is needed, that it should be enacted at once. In short, the Iowa platform is the latest and best-considered expression of Republican belief and aspiration. It certainly is a warning to those editors who are denouncing as free-traders in disguise the mass of Republicans who, while holding tenaciously to the principle of protection, do not believe the Dingley tariff act is suited to all times and to all conditions.

RED PLUSH REFORM.

A New York paper devotes a serious column to the difficulties encountered by a university settlement worker in persuading tenement dwellers to buy tasteful, undecorated furniture on "William Morris lines," furniture "suitable to tenement-house conditions," instead of the ornamental gaudy variety which they greatly prefer. This interesting would-be reformer considers "the subject of the poorer classes to the idea of parlor furniture sets most remarkable." To possess such a set, consisting, for the most part, of four chairs and a sofa, is one of their most cherished ambitions. She relates as an instance the case of a young man, a Roumanian, "who had been Americanized in one of the settlements and had later done work for the Ethical Culture Society," who wished to make a gift to his parents of a set of parlor furniture. Now, a young man who had been Americanized anywhere else than in a university settlement would naturally have found out the tastes and wishes of his parents in the matter and would have endeavored to gratify them. This youth, however, influenced in part, perhaps, by settlement training, in part by ethical culture, consulted the settlement lady who tells the tale. He wanted to buy a number of tasteful, undecorated chairs, and was advised by her to do so by all means. The father warmly objected. If he was to have parlor furniture he wanted red plush. He urged, quite reasonably it would seem to one not in the reform business, that it was all very well for the rich people uptown to throw away their furniture and purchase other styles. They had had their pleasure in using the fancy sorts for years, and were now probably tired of them. But he had never had that chance in the old country, and now that his day had come he intended to derive all possible enjoyment from his improved fortunes. "I told the boy," says the conscientious worker, "that he had better give up his idea for the present, as the happiness of the family was more important than his desires, no matter how worthy;" but, she adds, without a sign that either the humorous or pathetic element in the incident appeals to her: "I believe a slight compromise was effected in the installation of a sofa with a soft green velvet covering, but only after strong parental objection to the sombreness of the coloring."

She had similar experiences in other directions. She was distressed at the propensity of the tenement dwellers to indulge in "cheap, flimsy bric-a-brac, garish wall paper and other atrocities. One tenement parlor that I once visited," she says, "had its ceiling covered with an unbeautiful collection of flying cupids. I appealed to the occupant to substitute a more artistic decoration, which would cost at the most about $2. He protested indignantly, declaring that the masterpiece had cost him $15." Sympathy for tenement occupants who are subjected to such inconsiderate efforts at improving their tastes must be the leading sentiment aroused in the mind of any sensible reader of the article. Why in the name of common sense should not people with red plush tastes be permitted to gratify their tastes? Why should the taste of other persons, who have probably not long emerged from the red-plush stage themselves, be forced upon them? It is quite probable, indeed, that the parents of the settlement lady, if not she herself, once rejoiced in black haircloth in their best room, passing from that to plush. They found satisfaction in each, and their experience should teach the lady to let the evolution be gradual. And if a man finds pleasure in an "unbeautiful collection of cupids" on his ceiling, cost $15, why should he be disturbed in his enjoyment more than another man with equally unbeautiful cupids on his walls, cost $15,000? It is true, no doubt, that the decorated furniture loved of the tenements is cheap in quality and not desirable, therefore, not economical; it is also true that furniture "on William Morris lines," though possibly durable, has commonly attached to it William Morris prices, which are not cheap, and therefore not to be considered by the tenement dweller, who, fortunately, has no regrets. If the tenement occupant wishes to possess a pink vase and is satisfied with one for which he pays 10 cents, why should he, or she, not be permitted to enjoy the treasure in peace, inasmuch as a genuine "peachblow" is not attainable?

It is through such ingenuous revelations as these that the wondering outside public gets a glimpse of the manner in which university settlements are trying to uplift the world. Doubtless the self-sacrificing ladies feel that the cause is worth all their efforts, but they must, as in the case mentioned, be greatly discouraged at times, owing to the reluctance of the objects of their labors to respond to aesthetic cultivation. The persistence of the red-plush idea, indeed, is noticeable in circles outside of the tenements, and Rivington street and its kind have a great task before them.

THE COST OF LIVING.

In extent and accuracy the statistics of few State bureaus are the equals of that of Massachusetts, and none is superior. In twenty-five years the Massachusetts bureau has had but two chiefs, and the present head was deputy under Colonel Wright, now at the head of the national bureau, where he is chief. Its methods and machinery for obtaining reliable statistics are unequaled. A portion of the last report of the Massachusetts bureau, issued yesterday, is devoted to comparisons of the cost of living during the years 1872, 1881, 1897 and 1902. One of the tables shows the quantity of the necessaries of life which one dollar would purchase in each of the four years mentioned. In 1872 the prices of everything were higher than when the country came to a specie basis, and it is omitted. The following are the quantites one dollar would buy in the years—

	1881	1897	1902
Flour, lbs	19.76	30.30	38.46
Corn meal, lbs	32.00	34.48	34.48
Rice, lbs	10.25	12.82	12.66
Beans, qts	7.54	14.29	10.00
Coffee, roasted, lbs	3.47	3.57	3.72
Sugar, granulated, lbs	9.09	12.87	18.87
Soap, common, lbs	14.81	23.81	19.23
Beef, roasting, lbs	5.88	6.85	5.71
Beef, soup, lbs	18.18	17.86	14.71
Beef, corned, lbs	9.75	10.64	9.90
Pork, fresh, lbs	7.69	10.00	7.19
Hams, smoked, lbs	6.55	7.52	7.30
Lard, lbs	6.77	12.66	7.58
Butter, lbs	2.88	4.13	3.30
Eggs, doz.	3.07	4.27	4.65

A list of the average prices made from 200 quotations is given, which includes all the articles of food regarded as necessaries, with the percentage of increase and decrease. The footings show that the prices were 12.51 per cent higher the first months of 1902 than during the year 1897.

It will appear to any one who gives the subject any thought that comparisons based upon the percentage of increase or decrease of all articles entering into a family's expense for a given period would not be a fair test of the percentage of increase or decrease in the years compared. For instance, a family might consume 100 pounds of sugar, which might cost 5 per cent. less last year than it did this year, while it would purchase ten pounds of rice, which might be 10 per cent. higher this year than last. To assume that the cost of living is 5 per cent. lower this year than last because sugar is 5 per cent. higher and rice 10 per cent. lower would be absurd. To get at a basis for computation the relative values of the articles consumed are ascertained and upon the price of the quantities the percentage is calculated. That the point may be made clearer, the language of the report is quoted as follows:

In order to compute a general percentage of increase or decrease for the different groups in which the foregoing articles appear, for instance, for groceries and provisions, which shall fairly reflect the change of prices as related to the cost of living, it is, of course, necessary to give the percentages of increase or decrease in the prices of the different articles, different degrees of force or weight, in proportion to the relative amounts of the articles consumed in the family. Otherwise, a large percentage of decrease in the prices of articles of which only limited amounts are consumed, for example, starch, might unduly lower the average of the group.

It is probable, however, that most readers will more clearly understand the change in the prices of the necessaries of life from the table embracing the quantities which could be purchased for a dollar in different years. All things considered, the cost of living is not now so great in Massachusetts as in 1881, when the average of wages was not as high as at the present time.

THE CHIEF RESPONSIBILITY.

After so long a time a collision which all have feared and which will be made the most of by a class of mine operators has occurred. Those who most deeply deplore the outbreak are men like President Mitchell. Whatever may be the sentiment in the East, here where mine operators and miners have been in full accord for four years or more the responsibility will be put upon those mine operators who would not so much as give a hearing to men representing the unions. They declare that if any concession is made to the unions now further concessions will be demanded. It is possible that the mine workers in the anthracite region are a different class of men from those who dig the coal in this and neighboring States. Very naturally the miners are eager to get all they can. If they did not they would not be human. Every year the representatives of the miners and of the employers meet in this city in conference. The sessions continue days and days, but thus far the result of these conferences of mine owners and mine workers as equals has been a contract for the year which both sides have kept, and which, it is but just to add, the miners at the late convention in this city displayed a high sense of obligation by refusing to violate its provisions. Judging from experience in the central West a large majority of the intelligent people in this part of the country believe that the troubles which have occurred in the anthracite region, already involving lawlessness and bloodshed, could have been avoided if the mine operators there had adopted the policy which mine operators in this part of the country have adopted with such gratifying results. Senator Hanna, a large employer of the same class of labor for more than thirty years, declares that strikes are unnecessary if both sides will meet and consider the differences. The public generally is coming to the senator's opinion.

It may be said upon the authority of mine operators living in this State that the effect of these conferences of union representatives and mine owners has been most salutary. They have fostered a sentiment of mutual respect; they have elevated the standard of living, which means the making of self-respecting men. If such good results, including the observance of law and the maintenance of order, come from such conferences in the West why not in the East?

It is urged that such conferences have resulted in advances of miners' wages. Until the compensation of the men who put upon the cars the material which furnishes the world's power, driving all its machinery and transportation, is sufficient to afford an American living, wages should be advanced. So important an industry should have American wages even if to pay them coal is made a few cents a ton higher. It is the American theory, and particularly the theory of the party of protection, that labor which is so important must be fairly paid even if it makes its product higher. It must not be forgotten that, whatever John Mitchell may do hereafter, he has, without the knowledge that he was doing it, given thousands of people new ideas regarding the uplifting influence of conservative labor organization. Such people are disposed to hold the anthracite coal operators responsible for the troubles in Pennsylvania.

It is announced that the scheme of the Rock Island Railroad clique is going through. The new company has been capitalized at $150,000,000. In 1880 all of its stock was $50,000,000, which was doubled by a stock dividend when the road was earning no dividends. In 1897 its net earnings were about $6,000,000, but when the interest on its bonds and other fixed charges were paid it had a surplus of about $600,000. Of course the road has been doing much better since that date. Now it is proposed to issue $100,000,000 of bonds, with an equal amount of preferred stock, upon which 4 per cent. is guaranteed, and a lot of common stock, all of which is to go to those purchasing the bonds. If the road is worth the $100,000,000 of bonds to be issued the preferred stock which goes with the bonds, and which bears interest, is water—the bidders paying nothing for it and getting 4 per cent. interest for a term of years and then 6 per cent. Thus it will be seen, when looked at in the best light, that these managers are giving themselves and their associates $100,000,000 of valuable securities. If these managers operate the system they must make it earn the money to pay the interest on $200,000,000. Hereafter, when asked to reduce rates of transportation they will declare that it will be impossible, since the company must meet its fixed charges. Very naturally, this bare-faced transaction is attracting much attention, but thus far no remedy has been suggested.

The vacations of fifty-three Princeton University students have been spoiled by the information, just given out, that on account of unsatisfactory June examinations that many of them have been dropped from their classes. Nine of these are seniors, fourteen juniors, the remainder sophomores, and among them all are a dozen athletes who have made conspicious college records. A few of the unlucky men will be given opportunity for reinstatement, but the most of them will have to spend another year in the classes they have just left. So great a number of rejections is said to be unusual in this or any other university, and is the result of a determination to establish a more rigid curriculum and stiffer examinations. But what a shock to the baseball, football and boating young men that their athletics are not to count!

The interurban roads will enter the city over the tracks of the Indianapolis street-railway. Such being the case, to grant a franchise to any company to build the terminals and the central station for the interurbans in which the Indianapolis company is not a party must mean the building of lines throughout the city paralleling the tracks of the existing company. Consequently, the proposition to pay any large sum of money for the terminal franchise must mean another street-railway system and a great lot of legal trouble. A franchise for the terminals in itself is not worth anything unless they are the terminals of a street-railway system.

The "word to the wise" in the address to the faithful issued by Mary Baker G. Eddy a week or two ago is, it appears, receiving prompt attention in some quarters. A by-law of the Christian Science Church which provides that church "readers" shall serve but three consecutive years has been ignored in many places, and readers have been retained by the congregations year after year. Already these officials are beginning to hand in their resignations, those of "First Church of Christ, Scientist," of New York, taking the lead. In this church Mrs. Stetson, the woman who held the position of first reader, chanced to be one to whose efforts more than to those of any other individual the building of this church was due. Her assistant was another tireless promoter of the Christian Science cause. The work of the church reader, which is practically that of a pastor, is by no means unrewarded. Mrs. Stetson received a salary of $5,000, in addition to which her income was larger through gratuities bestowed in return for her services as healer. Presumably her healing powers will be quite as good when she is an unofficial person as before, and perhaps, as a good Christian Scientist, it did not cost her a pang to give up $5,000 a year. On the other hand, can it be possible that Scientists who had not served as readers looked longingly at the salaries attached and stirred Mother Eddy to action in the matter?

Posing for a novelist's heroine is a new occupation in literary circles—not that the one who poses is necessarily literary, but that the presence of the novelist presupposes at least a degree of familiarity with the art of letters. And shall we be having next Churchill girls or Richard Harding Davis girls or Chatfield-Taylor girls as rivals to the Gibson girl?

The fact that Mr. Ochs, of New York, has just bought his fourth newspaper leads seven out of ten of The Journal's exchanges to comment, each with an air of facetiousness and originality, on his "oxteams"—a pun that might have some excuse for being were it not that the gentleman pronounces his name "Oaks."

THE HUMORISTS.

What He Said of Her.

Life.

Wife—How could you give that cook a recommend after she drank up all your best whisky?

Husband—I merely said that she had a great deal that was good in her.

Wise Forethought.

Atlanta Constitution.

"How'd your melon crop come out?"

"Made the railroad rich."

"Pretty hard on you, wasn't it?"

"No; I took stock in the road before I shipped my melons."

What the Goat Said.

Miss Nora once wore a fedora
As bright as the light of Aurora,
A goat passing by
Said, when it caught his eye,
"I'd adore a feed o'er a fedora!"
—Princeton Tiger.

Willing Worker.

Chicago News.

Myer—Slyker is a friendly sort of chap, isn't he?

Gyer—Yes; he's "most too friendly."

Myer—How's that?

Gyer—He no sooner quits shaking your hand than he tries to pull your leg.

Cane vs. Beet.

New York Times.

"Why do you call him Cane?" inquired Adam.

"Because the little darling can't be beat," replied Eve, with feminine logic.

Thus was the sugar controversy started in Paradise, the young man's subsequent career leaving it an open question.

One Definition of It.

Chicago Post.

"What do you consider domesticity in man?"

"It is the trait of wanting to stay home when his wife wants him to go out with her."

"And what is domesticity in woman?"

"That is the trait of being willing to stay home when her husband wants to go out without her."

FOR A RELATIVE'S SAKE

WHY AMBASSADOR CLAYTON PURCHASED MEXICAN MINING STOCK.

Became Director of a Company in Order to Protect the Interests of a Cousin Who Inherited Shares.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Ambassador Clayton has telegraphed the State Department that a misunderstanding appears to exist as indicated by the press publications touching the exact nature of his connection with the El Carmen Mining Company, which was referred to in the Senate debates last session. The ambassador states that he does own one hundred shares of mining stock in this company and that it is registered in his name. He accounts for the possession by pointing to his statement made to the department last March and asks that this be given publicity. According to the statement Mr. Clayton became trustee for an aged woman, a cousin of the minister and an American citizen. She had inherited considerable El Carmen mining stock and had no one to look after her interests, so she asked Mr. Clayton to represent her. But he could not become a director of the company, which it was necessary for him to do to look after her interests, so he acquired an interest of one hundred shares, the value of which is small. At the same time he notified his relative that by consenting to act for her as a director in the company he placed himself in a position where he could not serve her in a diplomatic capacity should the company become involved in that way. These facts were set out to the department last March and the statement was accepted.

Minister Wu's Recall Delayed.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The announcement from China that Minister Wu is to remain here indefinitely is explained by the further announcement here that there has been a change of plans and that Liang Cheng, the newly appointed minister to the United States, who is now in London acting as secretary to Prince Chen, instead of coming directly to Washington to assume his office, as originally intended, is going first to make a visit to China.

The State Department has been informed that Sheng, the Chinese viceroy at Shanghai, has stated that the British and Chinese commissioners have fixed the duties on imports entering China at 12½ per cent. and the export duties at 7½ per cent. and have provided for the abolition of a likin tax.

Merely Souvenirs, Not Gifts.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—No question will be raised to prevent the acceptance by the officers of the army and navy mementoes bestowed by Prince Henry in appreciation of courtesies received by him during his American tour. The souvenirs which he gave are not looked upon as gifts bestowed by a foreign ruler within the inhibition of the Constitution, but as merely tokens of personal esteem and appreciation. As a matter of fact the gifts mentioned yesterday in the dispatches from Berlin designed for distinguished Americans who participated in Prince Henry's reception in most cases were presented personally by the prince before his departure from this country.

Uniformity in Military Training.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The war college board, which has been in session during the past week at the War Department, is at work on a scheme of uniform regulations governing military schools and colleges having details of army officers as instructors. It is hoped in this way to utilize to the fullest extent a number of institutions which have failed heretofore to come up to the expectations of the department. Details of officers from the active list have not been made during the past four years, but it is expected they will be resumed as soon as the war college report is completed.

Policeman Turns Housebreaker.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—George Hambacher, a member of the Washington police force, who was arrested last night on two charges of housebreaking, to-day, at a preliminary hearing, pleaded guilty.

SLAUGHTER OF RIOTERS.

Between Three and Four Hundred Killed by Chinese Troops.

PEKING, July 21.—The Foreign Office has notified United States Minister Conger that government troops have killed between 300 and 400 rioters in Sze-Chuen province and that order is now restored there.

It was announced from Peking yesterday that Dr. Canright, an American missionary, had telegraphed Minister Conger that the missionaries in Sze-Chuen had made repeated demands upon the Chinese authorities for protection without result, that massacres of native Christians continued daily, and that the missionaries themselves were in danger.

Killed Himself with Dynamite.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., July 31.—Barnabas McConn, a well-known citizen, committed suicide to-day by igniting a stick of dynamite. His body was frightfully mangled and his home partially wrecked by the explosion. The cause for the deed is not known.

Culebra May Be Made a Naval Base.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Navy Department is investigating the advisability of establishing a permanent naval base at Culebra island, W. I. This island is just east of Porto Rico, and was ceded to the United States by the treaty of Paris.

DANGER IN AGITATION

TARIFF REVISION TALK MAY CAUSE DECREASE IN REVENUES.

Treasury Expert Points Out the Possibility of a Deficit of at Least $100,000,000 in 1903.

GOLD DEMOCRAT NOMINATED

BRYAN SILVERITES DEFEATED IN MICHIGAN CONVENTION.

Judge Durand Named for Governor—Mr. Beveridge to Return to Indiana Next Month.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—"The agitation in favor of a revision of the tariff is a serious matter so far as the revenues are concerned," said a treasury expert to-night in discussing the Iowa platform. "As things now work I think there will be a surplus of a few million dollars at the end of this fiscal year despite the wiping out of the war revenues. If this agitation continues there will be a deficit on July 1, 1903, of at least $100,000,000 and perhaps of $200,000,000. The reason for this is that if there is any plausible expectation of tariff reduction the exporters will withhold their shipments and importers will reduce their stocks to the lowest possible notch in the hope of securing favorable reductions at an early date. Experiences of the past teach us this."

Bryan's View of the Iowa Platform.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31.—For the third time within a week William J. Bryan was to-day a visitor in New Haven. He is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Philo S. Bennett at the Ansantawae Club, Savin Rock. He will leave to-morrow for New York, going later to Maryland to address a Chautauqua assembly at Mountain Park on Saturday.

In an interview Mr. Bryan said: "I am glad to see that the Republicans of Iowa admitted yesterday the necessity for tariff reform, for, while it will strengthen the Republican party in that State for the coming campaign, it will ultimately weaken it, for the Republicans cannot permit any reform in the tariff without endangering their whole system."

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS.

They Nominate a Gold Standard Man for Governor.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—To-day's sessions of the Michigan Democratic State convention in Light Guard Armory seemed to prove that harmony is not a virtue altogether unattainable in Democratic ranks. Judge George H. Durand, of Flint, who filled a bench on the Supreme Bench of this State during the year 1892, and who is generally credited with being a gold Democrat at heart, though not a bolter in 1896, was nominated for Governor this afternoon on the fourth ballot, when he received 513 votes. Necessary to a choice, 508. After the first ballot the race was between Durand and State Senator Helme, of Lansing; Sligh, of Grand Rapids, and Hammond, of Lansing, being practically out of it.

The free silver element made a vigorous fight to defeat Durand, intimating that he would likely leave the party in the lurch and either refuse to run or conduct a lukewarm campaign. He did not attend the convention and authorized no one to use his name as a candidate. He was not even nominated by his home delegation, from Genesee county. His name was presented by ex-Congressman T. T. Tarsney, of Detroit, who formerly represented the Tenth district in Congress. Judge Durand's son, who was here, refused to encourage any one who was booming his father's candidacy. It was stated that the judge was out on a fishing expedition somewhere in the northern part of the State and could not be reached by wire. But despite the absence of any definite assurance of acceptance from him and the constant repetition by the silver people of the suggestion that Durand might decline to run if nominated, the candidacy of the gold Democrat from Flint started out strong and made steady gains, until he had landed the nomination.

After the nomination of Durand had been made unanimous on motion of D. J. Campau, of Detroit, the generally accepted leader of the silver Democrats, State Senator Helme declared from the platform that he was ready to put his shoulder to the wheel and work heart and soul for the nominee. After the nomination of a candidate for Governor the convention adjourned until 7:30 p. m. to allow time for a discussion of candidates for other places on the ticket.

The platform adopted this morning is devoted almost entirely to state issues, the only mention of national issues being an indorsement of the election of United States senators directly by the people. The resolutions declare that the destruction of boss rule is the supreme issue in the State. They charge the present Republican state administration with getting into power two years ago by gross corruption and manipulation of caucuses and nominating conventions, and demand a primary election law under which all nominations shall be made directly by the people.

The convention reconvened at 8 o'clock to-night. The ticket was completed by the nomination of the following candidates, no opposition developing to any of the names presented: Lieutenant governor, John F. Bible, of Ionia; secretary of state, John Donovan, Bay City; treasurer, Wilbur F. Davidson, Port Huron; auditor general, David A. Hammond, Ann Arbor; attorney general, William F. Knight, Grand Rapids; superintendent of public instruction, Prof. Woodbridge M. Ferris, Big Rapids; commissioner of land office, Charles F. Watson, Cheboygan; member of the state board of education, Charles F. Field, Hastings; justice of Supreme Court (to fill vacancy), Benjamin J. Brown, Menominee. The convention adjourned sine die at 10 p. m.

Senator Beveridge's Plans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The reiteration of the report, notwithstanding its denial in the local columns of the Journal, that Senator Beveridge would stump the Fifteenth congressional district of Texas and that Senator Bailey also would make speeches there has caused much interest here. Representative Overstreet, when asked about the matter, said Senator Beveridge was now in California and proposed to remain there until the campaign opens in Indiana in September. He said that friends of Beveridge who have had letters from him since his trip West say that his programme includes a long rest in southern California until the campaign opens, and that there is no foundation for the statement that he is to make speeches in Senator Bailey's home State.

ARMY ORDERS.

Transfer of Officers to New Duties and Leaves of Absence.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Second Lieut. George W. England, Sixth Infantry, has been ordered to examination for promotion.

First Lieut. Henry W. Stamford, signal corps, at Fort Myer, Va., has been ordered to visit Baltimore on business pertaining to the signal service.

First Lieut. William S. Wells, jr., Fourteenth Cavalry, has been granted leave of absence for two months, with permission to go abroad.

Contract Surgeon A. R. Schier has been relieved from duty at Fort Worden, Wash., and ordered to his home in Burlington, Ia., for annulment of contract.

Capt. B. W. Atkinson and First Lieut. D. B. Milliken, Sixth Infantry, have been detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice Lieut. Col. Henry Weygant and First Lieut. J. B. Kemper, Sixth Infantry, relieved.

Capt. F. M. Caldwell, Twelfth Cavalry, has been detailed to inspecting encampment of the Texas Volunteer Guard at Austin.

First Lieut G. H. R. Gosman, assistant surgeon, at West Point, has been ordered to Fort Hancock, N. J., relieving First Lieut. A. E. Truby, who is ordered to West Point for duty at the Military Academy.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Mills, inspector general, has been extended to the 1st of September.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Harry W. McCauley, artillery corps, has been accepted by the President.

Capt. George W. Burr, ordnance department, has been relieved from duty at the Sandy Hook proving grounds and ordered to report for duty with the chief of ordnance in this city.

First Lieut. Chandlee P. Robbins, assistant surgeon, has been relieved from duty in the Philippine islands and ordered to San Francisco, Cal.

First Lieut. William J. Barden, corps of engineers, has been assigned to duty with the third battalion of engineers and at the Engineering School of Application, this city.

ANOTHER "KING" SCHWAB.

Joseph E. Chosen Ruler of the American Steel Foundries Company.

NEW YORK, July 31.—At a meeting of the new American Steel Foundries Company here the organization of the concern was completed. Joseph E. Schwab, brother of Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, was elected president. The other officers are: First vice president, Daniel Eagan; second vice president, Clarence H. Howard; secretary and treasurer, F. M. Patterson; general counsel, Max Pam; executive committee, Joseph E. Schwab, chairman, Daniel Eagan, E. F. Coltra, George B. Leighton, Eben H. Thomas, Clarence H. Howard, Max Pam. Among the directors besides those who compose the executive committee are Alfred Clifford, director United States Steel Corporation; S. R. Callaway, president American locomotive works; Lewis Nixon, president Crescent Shipbuilding Company, and W. K. Bixby, chairman American Car Foundry Company.

LYNCHING IN VIRGINIA

CHARLES CRAVEN TAKEN FROM JAIL AND HANGED TO A TREE.

Five Hundred Bullets Fired Into the Body—Negro Put to Death in Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Charles Craven, the supposed murderer of William H. Wilson, a farmer living near Herndon, Va., was lynched this afternoon on the pike one mile east of Leesburg, Va. He was taken from the jail at Leesburg by a mob of 150 men, who overpowered the guard, broke in the outer door and then entered the cage, using hammers and crowbars. Little difficulty was encountered in this work. A noose was thrown around the prisoner's neck and he was led down the pike in the direction of the scene of the murder. The party had proceeded scarcely a mile when the rope was thrown around a tree and Craven was pulled from the ground. As soon as the body was raised in the air the mob fired fully 500 shots at the dying man. Before Craven was lynched he was given an opportunity to make a statement. He strongly protested that he was innocent, and also that he was innocent of killing Wilson, and also that he was innocent of barn burning, for which offense he had been sentenced to jail two years before. Men, women and children, who lined the road from the jail to the place of execution, lustily cheered the mob. Governor Montague was appealed to by the officer of the commonwealth, and he ordered the Alexandria Light Infantry to the scene, but the mob accomplished its work before the arrival of the soldiers.

Negro Lynched in Arkansas.

CAMDEN, Ark., July 31.—Reports have reached here of the lynching Saturday night of Lee Newton, a negro, by a mob of twenty-five men in the Cornie bottoms, about twenty-five miles from Magnolia, and away from telegraphic communication. The negro was caught in the room of two young women, daughters of a prominent family, in the eastern part of Columbia county, about a month ago. Their screams frightened him away. Twice he escaped from custody. He was captured once at Bernice, La., and came near being lynched there, and was last captured with bloodhounds and was put in chains. Newton was in the hands of officers, being taken to Magnolia, just when the mob overpowered them.

Reward for Lynchers.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 31.—Governor White to-day offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of parties engaged in the recent lynchings in Randolph county, as a result of the assassination of Police Chief Wilmoth, at Womelsdorf, Randolph county.

CAUGHT BY UNDERTOW.

Two Young Women Drowned While Bathing in the Surf.

HULL, Mass., July 31.—Miss Anna D. Collier, a school teacher of Worcester, and Miss Joan Brown, of Detroit, both summer guests at Bay Side, were drowned in the surf while bathing to-day. The undertow was responsible for the accident. Miss Collier, who could not swim, had waded into rather deep water and was carried off her feet by the undertow. Miss Brown and Miss Christina McAdam, also of Detroit, who could swim, started to save her. Both reached Miss Collier, but she, in her fright, seized and dragged them down. After a struggle Miss Collier and Miss Brown disappeared while Miss McAdam managed to keep afloat. The danger of the three women had been seen from the beach and several volunteers started out, rescuing Miss McAdam. Miss Collier's body was recovered and a futile effort was made to resuscitate her. Miss Brown's body was in the water forty-five minutes.

Triple Drowning.

FARMINGTON, Me., July 31.—News has reached here of a triple drowning accident in Kennebago stream, near Mooselookmegantic lake, last night. As near as can be learned two men and two women employed by Spaulding & Co. at Kennebago farm went Wednesday night in a boat to go to Indian Rock for the mail and left on their return at about 10 o'clock. At 4 o'clock this morning Carl Virgin reached Kennebago farm in a nearly distracted condition, bringing news that his three companions were drowned. One of the three was his wife, but the names of the other two were not learned, as Virgin collapsed after his arrival and could give no coherent account of the accident.

Capture of a Train Robber.

EL PASO, Tex., July 31.—News has reached here of the capture of one of the three Mexican Central train robbers who held up the Wells-Fargo Express Company just out of Bermejillo, on the 23d of this month, and got away with $50,000. The man was captured at Nap