TROUBLE IN THE CAMP

DEMOCRATIC JOINT CONVENTION AT COLUMBUS CAUSES SORENESS.

Injunction Suit Filed at Goshen to Prevent the Erection of a New and High-Priced Schoolhouse.

BANK INCREASES ITS CAPITAL

BARNS DESTROYED BY FIRE IN CLAY AND ADAMS COUNTIES.

Accidents in the State—Notes of the Schools—Anarchist at Decatur—Other Indiana News.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 9.—The joint judicial and senatorial convention of Decatur and Bartholomew counties met here to-day for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for joint senator and prosecuting attorney. The first trouble materialized when it was found that Bartholomew county had selected delegates on the basis of one for each 100 votes cast for John W. Kern for Governor, while Decatur county had selected delegates on the basis of one for each 200 votes, thus giving this county double its proportionate number of delegates. After much discussion a caucus of the Bartholomew county delegation decided that each delegate from this county should be entitled to cast but half a vote in the convention, and under this arrangement Bartholomew had thirty-two half votes and Decatur county thirteen whole votes. Wilson S. Swengel, of this city, presided. His laudatory mention of ex-President Cleveland was received with marked coolness, while William Jennings Bryan's name aroused the only spontaneous outburst.

Each county presented a candidate for prosecuting attorney, John Rynerson, of this county, and George Tremain, of Decatur, being placed in nomination. The Decatur county man received the nomination. Decatur county went into the convention without a candidate for joint senator, but after Bartholomew county presented the name of E. A. Norman, of Hope, a delegate from Decatur stated that his county had not intended to present a candidate for that position, but since arriving on the scene things had developed which caused the delegates to change their minds and therefore placed David A. Wilson's name before the convention. The ballot resulted in his selection by three majority.

Considerable ill feeling has been engendered by the action of to-day's convention, and without doubt Marshall E. Newhouse and John W. Craig, both of Greensburg, Republican candidates, respectively, for joint senator and prosecuting attorney, will be elected next November, as the joint counties are normally about three hundred Republican.

Montgomery Democrats.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 9.—The county Democratic nominating convention was held to-day. B. F. Shively and State Chairman O'Brien were present and made speeches. The State platform was indorsed. The ticket follows: For judge, Jere West; representative, George F. Harney; prosecutor, John Murphy; auditor, Ber Dunkle; treasurer, B. L. Merrill; sheriff, Ira Snyder; surveyor, Ernest Loop; coroner, Dr. Dewey; commissioners, M. V. B. Smith and Charles Johnson.

County Council Nominees.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 9.—The Democratic county central committee, in accordance with instructions given at the county convention, met in this city to-day and selected the following candidates for County Council: John Bull, Springfield township; John Wolfe, Laporte; W. P. Burns, Michigan City; D. W. Condon, Clinton township, for the districts, and Chris Roeske, Samuel Lambert and Louis Snyder at large.

BARNS AND RESIDENCE BURN.

Other Damage by Fire at Poe Postoffice, Near Decatur.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DECATUR, Ind., Aug. 9.—A fire at Poe postoffice, a short distance north of this city, this morning destroyed three barns, one residence and a number of sheds, and greatly damaged one residence and the Christian Church.

The fire originated in a barn from some unknown cause. The loss cannot be determined. The town is without fire protection.

Two Valuable Barns Burned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Ind., Aug. 9.—Last night two fine barns and contents, consisting of many tons of hay and feed and valuable farming implements, belonging to Charles Rabb, near Asherville, were destroyed by fire, causing a loss estimated at $25,000, partly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

TERRE HAUTE ACCIDENTS.

Young Man Killed by a Train—Lineman Fatally Injured.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 9.—John Campbell, aged twenty, was found early this morning in the Evansville & Terre Haute yards. He had been struck by a train, supposedly the fast midnight train. Until recently he had been employed at the car works.

F. J. Carpenter, a lineman for the Central Union Telephone Company, fell from a telephone pole, and his body was caught on an electric light wire. He still grasped a guy wire, and as it was grounded he received the electric current of the light wire. His brother and another lineman started up the pole to rescue him, but as they were about to reach for him he fell to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. When he was taken to the hospital it was believed his injuries would be fatal.

Hand and Ear Blown Off.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EDINBURG, Ind., Aug. 9.—John Cooper and two other men drove into Edinburg this forenoon and procured a lot of dynamite, and, leaving town about noon, drove to Flatrock river, east of here. Soon after noon a report of dynamite was heard and word soon reached here that Cooper had one hand and an ear blown off, and was otherwise injured. Cooper's companions hastened with him to his home at Mt. Auburn, where his wounds were dressed. His recovery is doubtful, as he lost much blood. Cooper is about fifty-two years of age and unmarried.

Boy Killed by a Train.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 9.—In preparation for a game of baseball to have been played at Oaktown to-day, two boys from that village stole a ride to this city last night to purchase a new ball. One of them, Fred Bowen, aged eighteen, in alighting from the train struck a tie. His skull was crushed and his body mangled.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

Changes Made in Faculties—A New Book on Arithmetic.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 9.—Supt. J. N. Study has announced the appointment of Miss Flora Wilber, late principal of the Teachers' Training School at Moline, Ill., as the successor of Miss Jessie B. Montgomery, resigned on account of health from the same position in this city. W. W. Rockhill, treasurer of the local School Board, turned over to the school fund to be applied to library purposes $1,500 earned as interest on the school fund in his care; he has also credited the Manual Training School fund with $2,300 earned in interest on the deposits in the local banks.

PORTLAND, Ind., Aug. 9.—At a special meeting of the school trustees held last night Hale Bradt, of Bloomington, was elected to the superintendency of the Portland public schools, vice Prof. John A. Hill, who resigned to take the principalship at Logansport. Mr. Bradt came here to take the principalship, and the promotion was unexpected. Prof. H. H. Journey was given the position of principal, thus leaving the place of teacher of sciences unfilled.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 9.—Prof. W. P. Morgan, of the department of mathematics at the Indiana State Normal School, has published a work on arithmetic. It is a book of 300 pages and contains 1,200 solutions of problems in Cook and Cropsey's Indiana arithmetic. The work is not for the use of pupils, but for teachers.

ANARCHIST AT DECATUR.

Driven Out of Town After Expressing Pleasure at McKinley's Death.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DECATUR, Ind., Aug. 9.—An Anarchist whose name was not learned made a speech on the streets here this afternoon. He condemned all rulers and expressed satisfaction that McKinley was assassinated, saying he was glad he was dead.

While he was speaking a man in the audience told him in emphatic terms to get out of town or he would be hanged. The Anarchist started to leave and the crowd followed, making threats. He left the city, but returned later and was again driven out.

SUIT FOR INJUNCTION

Filed to Prevent Erection of a School Building at Goshen.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GOSHEN, Ind., Aug. 9.—The controversy over Goshen's proposed new $50,000 high school building, which has been pending for over six months, has culminated in injunction proceedings. Attorneys Vail and Wehmeyer to-day filed the suit against the School Board of Goshen and the members of the Board of Education in the name of John F. Scott, a prominent manufacturer and heavy property owner and at present a member of the City Council (though not on the Council when permission was granted the board to erect the school building), who represents a number of heavy taxpayers.

The attorneys for the School Board—Miller, Drake & Hubbell, the senior member of which firm is the Republican candidate for attorney general of Indiana—agreed to appear without summons and the petition for a temporary restraining order was argued before Judge J. D. Ferrall, of the Elkhart Circuit Court, in chambers at Lagrange to-day. The case will come up for hearing to make the injunction permanent at the September term of court, and no matter which side wins in the lower court the case is certain to be appealed to the Supreme Court to secure a decision on the several interesting points involved.

Goshen's indebtedness exceeds $119,000, which is greatly in excess of the constitutional debt limit of 2 per cent. of the taxable valuation, the limit being $63,895. To avoid the shoals of the constitutional debt limit proposition the board planned to issue 6 per cent. interest-bearing warrants for the $50,000 to cover the cost of the new building, the warrants to be met in easy payments out of the school levies in the next fifteen years. Bids were advertised for and opened on May 24, there being nine bidders. Since that there has been little progress. The two lowest bidders were local contractors. One failed to qualify, and the next lowest, after preparing his bond and agreeing to the terms, refused to contract unless the School Board agreed to secure him from loss from injunction suits, which the school trustees refused to do.

His withdrawal left a Chicago contractor, T. M. Garthwaite, the lowest bidder, and he was to be here next week to contract with the board at about $42,000. Of the original sum allowed, $50,000, there has been expended $8,000 for a site. The prospects of contracting with an outside bidder at an increase of several thousand dollars over the lowest bidder hastened the injunction suit, the outcome of which is anxiously awaited.

Boy Whipped in Court.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 9.—Judge Henderson's Court was the scene of an unusual occurrence this afternoon, when thirteen-year-old Herman Hermer, son of Mrs. John Hermer, of North Twenty-second street, was publicly whipped by his mother, according to a sentence imposed by the court for unruly behavior. The boy threw stones at a neighbor who had him arrested. Judge Henderson gave the offender the choice of a dollar fine and costs, a five-day sentence, or a castigation in court. His mother chose the last named punishment and the official court whip, which has been used on three other similar occasions, was brought into the room. Mrs. Hermer applied it liberally and Judge Henderson called "Time!" when he thought the boy had had enough.

Frank Lory Charged with Fraud.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PETERSBURG, Ind., Aug. 9.—Frank Lory, the Klondike king of southern Indiana, is in trouble. The heirs of Daniel Gregg, of Danville, Ill., filed suit in the Pike Circuit Court for the recovery of $28,000, which, it is charged, was fraudulently obtained. Over a year ago Lory traded the Greggs 280 shares of Yukon Gold Mine stock for a 1,000-acre farm situated in the west part of this county. It is set out in the complaint to set aside the conveyance of the farm from Frank Lory to a brother that the gold mine stock is worthless, and that it was through deception that the deal was consummated. Other suits will be filed against Lory in a short time.

Hawkins-Smyser Nuptials.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 9.—The wedding of Miss Helen, daughter of Peter Smyser, of S. Bash & Co., and Mr. Russell Hawkins, general manager of the Diamond Match Company, took place at the bride's home here at 6 o'clock this evening. The Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated. The bride wore a handsome reception gown. The skirt was of mode cloth strapped with bands of taffeta. The bodice was of white satin covered with ecru lace. The wedding was attended only by the bride's immediate family and Mr. H. C. Cranz, of New York, a friend of the groom. The couple left on the limited for New York, whence they will sail for London.

Assessors Want More Pay.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 9.—The township assessors of Grant county have inaugurated a movement for the betterment of the conditions under which the assessors of the State perform their duties. An increase in pay from $2 to $3 per day is one of the things to be asked. An organization known as the Township Assessors' Association has been formed, and letters have been written to each county assessor in the State, asking him to a meeting of the township assessors of his county to participate in the movement. John Boxell, of Van Buren township, Grant county, is chairman of the committee to secure the co-operation of the other counties.

New Real-Estate Company.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 9.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day in the office of the recorder of Delaware county for the McCulloch Real-estate Company. At the head of the company is George F. McCulloch, president and general manager of the Union Traction Company of Indiana. The capital stock is $50,000. The purpose of the company is to deal in local real estate.

Held to Federal Grand Jury.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 9.—Eugene Beckdol, of Wabash, was bound over to the federal grand jury by United States Commissioner Walters, charged with violating the postal laws by opening mail belonging to Isaac Unger, of Wabash.

Cutting Affray at Clay City.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CLAY CITY, Ind., Aug. 9.—In a cutting affray last evening John Daugherty was slashed from his nose to his ear with a razor in the hand of one Crosby. Daugherty and Charles Siegle, who terrorized the town a few days ago with a shotgun, became involved in a drunken quarrel with Crosby, with the result stated. While the trouble was brewing Daugherty and Siegle, in turn, had a shotgun, but did not use it. The marshal arrested Crosby, but permitted Siegle and Daugherty to run at large.

Took Wagon and Stock.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 9.—Spencer Van Devanter, who owns a big farm north of the city, reported to the police this morning that a horse, wagon, two hogs and ten pigs were stolen from his place last night. The thieves had hitched up one of Mr. Van Devanter's best horses to one of his wagons, loaded the live stock in and driven off. There is no clew.

Goshen Bank Enlarges Capital.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GOSHEN, Ind., Aug. 9.—The City National Bank, of Goshen, to-day forwarded to the controller of the currency certificates of sale of $23,000 of new stock, increasing the capital to $100,000. The additional stock was sold at 150, thus increasing the surplus to $50,000 and making the City National the strongest bank in Elkhart county. It was founded in 1870.

Dying as a Result of Beating.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., Aug. 9.—Jacob Stites, an aged farmer, who was injured in a fight with a young neighbor named Fred Anderson, is unconscious and supposed to be dying. The rrearrest of Anderson, who was out on bond, has been ordered, but to-night he is reported to have disappeared.

Must Stop Smoking Cigarettes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 9.—W. W. Waggoner, recently placed in charge of the local office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has decided that all A. D. T. messenger boys must give up the practice of smoking cigarettes, and has issued orders to that effect.

Indiana Obituary.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 9.—James Carter, for three terms a commissioner of Tippecanoe county, died to-day at his home in Washington township, aged sixty-four, after an illness of several years. He was one of the best known men in the county. He served in Company L, Eleventh Indiana Infantry, during the civil war and was mustered out in 1865. He went through the Shenandoah valley campaign and was on the battlefield at Winchester when Sheridan finished his famous ride. In 1866 he married Miss Sara Murphy, of Franklin county. He settled in Washington township in 1882. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon.

PORTLAND, Ind., Aug. 9.—Mrs. Daniel Wikel, of Jefferson township, aged seventy-one years, was stricken with apoplexy in the room occupied by her aged and helpless husband, Daniel Wikel, who is suffering from injuries from being struck by a freight train on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. Mr. Wikel was unable to assist his wife, who lay on the floor unconscious, but finally a relative went in and she was placed on a bed. Death ended her sufferings in a few hours. The couple had lived in Jefferson township since 1846.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Aug. 9.—James Lafayette Troxell, aged seventy years, one of the pioneer residents of Blackford county, died suddenly this afternoon while feeding a threshing machine on the Renner stock farm, four miles west of this city. The funeral will be held Sunday with interment in Asbury Chapel Cemetery. Death was due to heart disease.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 9.—Mrs. Nancy A. Giltner, of Fairland, suffered a hemorrhage yesterday afternoon, from which death resulted last night. She was nearly sixty-five years old and left one son and two daughters. The funeral will be held Monday morning at the Fairland Methodist Church.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 9.—G. W. Weir died yesterday at his late home in this city at the age of forty-five. The funeral will be held Monday morning.

Indiana Notes.

MONON.—On Friday night a number of cars in freight No. 57, on the Michigan City division were derailed. An axle on one of the cars broke and six cars were smashed. The accident occurred half a mile north of town. * * * The surviving members of Company A, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, will held a reunion at Rensselaer on Monday, Aug. 11. Forty years from that date the regiment left Rensselaer under E. P. Hammond to go into camp.

LADOGA.—A rabid dog east of town has done a good deal of damage to stock during the past week, and several groups of children narrowly escaped being bitten. It was a large white dog and was first noticed at the farm of Cas. Smith, where several valuable hogs were bitten. The crazed animal visited several farms before a posse could be organized, but he was finally killed.

LAPORTE.—Much surprise was caused at Westville Saturday by the discovery of Mrs. Miner, a respected aged woman, sitting on the carcass of a steer in a slaughter house, carving raw meat from the dead animal and eating it with great relish. It has been found that she is mentally unbalanced.

MUNCIE.—The prize yield of wheat in Delaware county is reported from the J. L. Black farm near Yorktown. The grain was raised by Cal Mann and D. Luce, and averaged forty-three bushels and nineteen pounds per acre on a field containing nine and four-fifths acres.

HOUR FOR DINNER.

Eminent Practitioners Say It Should Be Noon, Not Night.

New York Press.

Dr. Virgil Philip Gibney says we must change the dinner hour if we would survive with comfort. "In my country," he declares, "we eat dinner in the middle of the day, and we are all healthy and happy." Dr. Algernon S. Garnett, the leading physician of Hot Springs, Ark., maintains that it is the 6 o'clock dinner that is sapping the life of the American people. He takes a continental breakfast, a Southern dinner at 1 p. m. and a cold supper at 7. He is a picture of perfect health. Another famous physician says that we should not eat meat before noon nor after 7 o'clock p. m., neither should we partake of fruit before breakfast, but after that meal.

When Joseph engineered the first corn corner, 1707 B. C., he was in the habit of eating dinner at noon. You will recollect that he found his father and brothers short and refused to let them settle until they brought Benjamin to him. And the famine was sore in the land. Think of John Watch-Me-Gates! Think of his precedent! And when Joseph saw Benjamin he said to the ruler of his house: "Bring these men (his brothers) home, and slay and make ready, for these men shall dine with me at noon." Noon was the established dinner hour for ages. It became the luncheon hour only when people began to turn night into day. Supper has been the evening meal from time out of mind, but it must have been eaten early, because in the parable of the marriage supper we are informed that some who were invited had to examine recent purchases of real estate, while one had to try five yoke of oxen he had just bought, etc. Herod gave no dinner on his birthday, but a supper.

College Girls and Matrimony.

Boston Advertiser.

President Taylor, of Vassar College, in his baccalaureate sermon a week ago yesterday, set the example of protest against the prevailing social tendencies which hinder educated young women from marriage. Yesterday other baccalaureate sermons were addressed to graduating classes in women's colleges. Some of those sermons touched on topics similar to that discussed by President Taylor. The alarming smallness of the proportion of women graduates who marry is one of the commonest themes in all discussions of the problem of women's higher education. Something practical ought to come from all this stirring up of theory. How would it do, as an experiment, for women's colleges to offer a special post-graduate degree, to be conferred, with every accompanying token of honor, upon each graduate who marries within, say, five years after leaving college? The degree might be called G. M.—Graduate in Matrimony.

Think of It.

Kansas City Journal.

Soldiers are the only ones who really have pride in their profession. When a soldier dies he is hauled to his grave on the trucks of an old cannon, and his memory would be disgraced if any other vehicle were used. But think what a howl would go up against the family of a dead farmer should he be hauled to his grave on the trucks of a sulky plow.

SENATOR HANNA AGAIN

ANOTHER NOTABLE ADDRESS ON LABOR AND CAPITAL.

He Tells 10,000 Persons How to Establish Confidence Between Employer and Employe.

STRIKES MAY BE AVERTED

IF BOTH SIDES TRY TO LIVE UP TO THE GOLDEN RULE.

Labor Organizations Just as Necessary as Organized Capital—No Monopolies in This Country.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Senator Marcus A Hanna, of Ohio, addressed an audience of 10,000 persons at Chautauqua to-day upon "Labor and Capital." On taking the platform he was greeted with an enthusiastic Chautauqua salute and was then introduced by Bishop John H. Vincent. Much of his address was along the line of the one delivered at Urbana a few days ago, but there were many new utterances. Among other things he said:

"To-day the United States stands foremost in the ranks of nations in its industrial life. We are blessed with greater natural resources than any other part of the globe.

"Organized labor is an important article; it came to us with the influx of population from the old world from conditions which do not and cannot exist in America. It was organized there under the conditions which made labor antagonistic to capital, a feeling that every employer was against the laborer.

"Organized labor is an institution that has come to stay. It is an institution that is promoted by laboring men who seek to protect themselves and whose hope is mutual benefit. In its early days organized labor went upon the theory that the only way to settle labor difficulties was to strike, but it is my theory that it is becoming recognized that there is a better way to settle such differences.

"From what I know of human nature, every man has an approachable spot and the best way to reach that spot is by kindness. You can reach men by coming near them and learning their conditions. To say that labor leaders are in the wrong is not always true; to say that the majority of them do not intend to do right is a mistake. My theory is that if you bring men together in a way to make them know each other and if you appeal to the head and the heart you establish a bond between the two factions that cannot be broken. The civic federation is trying to establish a condition of absolute confidence between employer and employe. We remember the golden rule and try and live up to its principle. This is the only way I know to settle the dispute between capital and labor.

GOLDEN RULE PRACTICABLE.

"Is this practical? Yes; provided you treat the men in your employ as you would have them treat you. I know that the tendency in this country and the world has been to selfishly appropriate the larger parts of the benefits of industry to capital. As long as labor was in a situation that it must submit it did so, but in the twentieth century when thinking men begin to think seriously upon this question they made up their minds that they must give consideration to the fact that the laboring man is entitled to a greater share of the products of industry than he had enjoyed in the past. We must give them a larger share of the profits of industry which they helped to create. But there are other grievances than the matter of labor which demand attention. Therefore, workmen banded themselves together into organizations for their own benefit; organizations which through proper means will enable them to reach that source of power which will bring a remedy. These organizations, so far as I am familiar with them, carry beneficial features; a mutual assistance to the members and their families.

"What better motive? What greater incentive can be urged to induce the amalgamation of labor than this? How much of that principle enters into the organization of capital? None of it so far as I know. As long as I live and have my strength I shall do as I am doing to-day—appeal to my fellow-countrymen and all classes of citizens who are interested in these great social questions, to appreciate these conditions. The time is here when something must be done. We must forget the idea that there are any classes in our government; we must forget that there is any difference between the man who labors with his hands and the man who labors with his brain. We must strive to bring the different factions together upon the ground that both sides want to do what is right. It is a fact that more than 50 per cent. of the strikes in this country have been settled in favor of the laborers. We must concede, then, that they are right in the majority of cases and that capital is wrong.

NO MONOPOLIES.

"I believe that the labor leaders are just as honest, just as earnest and just as competent to discuss and act upon these great questions as are the capitalists. Give them credit for this, and you will form a trust which will need no constitutional amendment; a trust in each other. You cannot separate the interests of capital and labor. When you talk about organized capital in this country forming monopolies, you talk nonsense. There is no monopoly in this country, except such as are protected by patents. There is a great deal said from a demagogic standpoint against organized capital. In this twentieth century the evolution from individualism to organization is perfectly natural. This evolution has led up to great changes in the methods of production and distribution. Inventions which threatened the hand laborer have been made in all lines of industry, but they have been turned to the benefit instead of to the destruction of such labor. Invention is the natural sequence of education.

"Organized capital is just as necessary to get the proper condition of industry as organized labor. This organization of capital has come to stay, just as organized labor has come to stay, and for the same reason—it is necessary. You cannot separate the interests of capital and labor. If it is good for one to be organized for any purpose, it is good for the other for the same reason. They are both good and necessary as applied to our conditions to-day and our development for the future. The combination of capital has brought to our industrial institutions greater economic results; it has brought an increase in trade and higher wages to the laborer. As capital is organized and produces beneficial results, labor which was organized many years before will be the first to feel and recognize its effects.

"When we reflect how many men were at the loom, the forge and the workshop who are now capitalists, it is an inducement to the laborer to do his best. When you attempt to put a check on enterprise, backed by ability and brains, you limit the power for the best development of the resources of this great country. Union is not only strong for the benefit of labor; it is strong for the benefit and development in all lines, bringing individuals together in a force that is irresistible. You remember how, a few years ago, the balance of trade was largely against us as a nation, particularly in the industrial lines. That is now changed and the balance is largely in our favor. This condition has been brought about by organization; by the organization of capital and of labor. These, with the natural resources of our country, have furnished us the means and opportunity for this expansion of business so that to-day the output of our factories far exceed our imports. I hope that you who are doing so much for the advancement of good causes may add this subject to your repertoire and remember that there is an individual responsibility that calls for each and every one who has the means and the opportunity to do what he can to help this cause of the golden rule along and make it practicable."

Secret of Longevity.

American Medicine.

A new book upon centenarians has lately been published, written by Mr. T. E. Young, late president of the Institute of Actuaries of England. The records of life insurance and annuity societies have been ransacked and among over 800,000 insured persons he has been able to find only twenty-two cases of centenarians. The oldest of these was a woman who lived 105 years and eight months. He accepts as demonstrated the mythical character of the story of the life of Henry Jenkins, who, it has been believed, lived 169 years, of Thomas Parr, 152 years and nine months, and of others. It seems difficult to believe that the dozen or more instances of people living 125 years or over are also all "mythical." And yet the life insurance companies should have found at least one such well-authenticated case. It is a strange kind of weakness that makes people proud of great age, but this vanity often becomes ridiculous and has been the cause of the numerous cases of exaggeration. It is extremely doubtful if anyone has ever lived 110 years. The subject has always been of interest, both to the scientific and the lay public. Those who have investigated it find that the most clearly ascertainable cause of longevity is longevity itself. If one wishes to live long, he should choose long-living ancestors!

THE CRETAN EXCAVATIONS.

Remains of a Civilization That Was Old When Homer Sang.

"On Feb. 14 last," says Arthur J. Evans in the London Times, writing from Candia, "I was able, thanks to the generous assistance given through the Cretan Excavation Fund, to resume the work of excavation in the prehistoric Palace of Knossos.

"Those who have followed the former course of the excavations may remember that their result had been to uncover an eastern wing, which seems to have been mainly reserved for state and religious functions, business and storage, a great central court, and beyond it to the east a part of what seemed to be the royal residential quarter. At the close of last season's work a staircase had come to light here leading down by a triple flight to a hall with double tiers of colonnades, and beyond it a larger columnar hall or Megaron. On the upper level north of these ran a corridor, beneath which another corresponding passage of lofty dimensions has now been cleared out, originally lit by a large window opening on the light well of the larger hall. The clearance of this was marked by the discovery of a very extensive deposit of inscribed clay tablets—the largest, indeed, yet discovered—including about 100 perfect documents dealing with palace accounts. The decimal system is here much in evidence, and a large proportion of the tablets deal with percentages. With these were several large clay impressions of what must certainly have been a royal signet ring, exhibiting a goddess and her attendants, of which a counterfeit matrix was found last year in another part of the building—a proof that fraudulent procedure was not unknown even in the household of Minos.

"A very interesting feature of the newly discovered hall, which will be specially appreciated by Homeric students, is a private staircase opening to its north wall and leading up by a double flight to upper rooms. On the west side of the hall opens a passage leading to what must have been the most secluded part of this residential quarter of the palace. Here again remains of the upper floor levels are well preserved, and a stone bench is still in its place against the wall of one of the upper rooms. The innermost of this group of chambers have as yet been incompletely excavated, but the work here has already been productive of some important results. At one point are remains of what appears to have been a wooden staircase, the upper part of which was found literally choked with broken seal impressions, from what must certainly have been a secretary's office on the upper floor. One of these impressions, though only a fragment, is of great interest as bearing part of the impress of a late Babylonian cylinder, thus supplying direct proof of correspondence with the East. A very remarkable feature of this quarter of the palace is the elaborate drainage system. The well paved floors are underlaid by quite a network of stone channels, in places crossing each other at different levels, and roomy enough to allow a man to crawl along them. A succession of stone shafts leads down to these from the upper story, in one case apparently connected with a latrine, of which a curious and in some respects a very modern example also occurs on the ground floor. In another part of the palace sections of a terra cotta drain pipe have been found of a most advanced form, provided with stop ridges.

"On the eastern slope of the hill the limits of the palace have extended themselves beyond all anticipation. A good deal of denudation has here taken place, but among the finds are remains of a large architectural fresco with realistic imitation of veined marble, and store jars more capacious than any yet brought to light. A stone spout jutting out from a neighboring wall and connected by a conduit with an oil press above explained at once their contents and means of filling. Further down and here forming the outer eastern boundary of the palace, are massive lines of supporting walls; at one place five and within another at intervals of only a foot or so, and a bastion with ascending flights of steps flanked by curious water runnels.

"The remains already brought to light cover an area of about five acres, and their exploration may be said to have opened to the eyes of history, a new world, already ancient when Homer sang, but presenting a civilization in some respects strangely modern. It would seem, indeed, as if the brilliant and unexpected character of the finds was likely to maintain itself to the last. The exploration, now proceeding, of the basement spaces within the upper eastern terrace has brought to light, below the level of the later palace, walls belonging to a still earlier royal dwelling. Within these were fine painted vases of the older class, the decorative designs and elegant contour of which sufficiently attest the high artistic development attained here in this still more archaic period. In this early stratum was also found a miniature vase of gold and porcelain, the thimble-like receptacle of which may have contained some perfume as precious as attar of roses.

"Here, too, as if to illustrate the continuity of the local cult, were remains of a miniature pillar shrine of painted terra cotta with doves perched on its roof. But one of the later palace basements, at a slightly higher level than this, contained an architectural record of still more universal interest. This is the remains of a mosaic, consisting of small porcelain plaques, which in its original form seems to have represented scenes disposed in various zones recalling the subjects of Achilles's shield—the walls and houses of a city, a river, a vine and other trees, warriors with bows, spears and throwing sticks, besiegers and defenders, and various animals. But the most surprising part of all are the houses of which the city is composed. Fragmentary as are their remains, it has been possible to reconstitute about a couple of score of these. The varying character of the structure—stone, timber and plastered rubble—is accurately reproduced, and the walls, towers and gateways—a whole street of a Minoan city rises before us much as it originally stood. But what is even more surprising than the fact that the elevations of these prehistoric structures should be thus recovered for us intact from the gulfs of time is the altogether modern character of some of their features. Here are three-storied houses (some of the semi-detached class showing two contiguous doorways), with windows of four panes, or double windows of three panes each, which seem to show that the inmates of the houses had actually some substitute for glass."

Where a Negro Is a Novelty.

Washington Post.

"My wife accompanied me on a recent trip to Europe and took along with her, as maid, a colored girl of very dark complexion, of whom she is particularly fond because of her many excellent qualities," said Mr. M. W. Rodman, of New Orleans. "We may go across the Atlantic again some day, but if we take that maid along we will not carry her any farther than London. In that city there was bother regarding her, but on the continent she was the cause of much annoyance to my wife. In France, outside of Paris, the people appeared to regard our colored girl as an object of unparalleled interest. Crowds came into the hotels where we stopped and gazed at her in open-mouthed astonishment. Probably they had never seen a black woman before. In Marseilles, when she went out on the street, she struck terror to a bunch of school children, who fled when they saw her as if she were some horrible monster, though she is one of the comeliest dark girls in the country. She attended church one day and almost broke up the services. Finally we got tired of the thing and went back to England, where the people take no more note of the color of human beings than they do in this country. The girl herself was often so put out that she cried from vexation and vowed she wouldn't go to France again for all the finery of Paris."

Mrs. Austin's Pan-cake flour—the best.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED

L., R. & N. TRACTION COMPANY RELEASED FROM COURT'S INHIBITION.

Judge Rabb, at Williamsport, Affirms Its Rights of Eminent Domain, and Company Lays Disputed Track.

NEW PORTLAND-MUNCIE LINE

COMPANY ORGANIZED TO BUILD THE ROAD AT ONCE.

Construction Will Be Begun Monday Morning—Traction Troubles Seem to Be Imminent at Laporte.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 9.—Judge Babb, of Williamsport, this afternoon dissolved the injunction of Fred C. Boyd and Andrew J. Murdock, restraining the Logansport, Rochester & Northern Traction Company from constructing its line on a strip of ground secured through condemnation proceedings, and so forcibly did his decision meet the approval of the crowd in the courtroom that when it was rendered the throng went wild and cheered the judge to the echo. He was shocked at the demonstration and ordered the sheriff to arrest for contempt every person who cheered, but the sheriff was unable to single out any of the offenders and before he could arrest anyone the courtroom was cleared.

As soon as the decision was announced a messenger was dispatched to the force of 200 workmen who were stationed along the disputed right of way, ordering them to go to work. In less than an hour the 2,000-foot strip was laid with track.

In his decision Judge Babb held that the complaint on which the injunction was based and in which the validity of the incorporation of the company was assailed, was insufficient, and that the company has the power to exercise the right of eminent domain and to condemn property, and that under the acts of 1901 it is entitled to all the authority possessed by a legal corporation. The decision was followed by the filing of damage suits aggregating $25,000 against Boyd and Murdock and their attorneys.

MUNCIE-PORTLAND LINE.

Company Organized to Begin Work of Construction at Once.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 9.—The Muncie & Portland Traction Company, capital $100,000, has been organized. The company will build an electric line from Muncie to Portland, twenty-eight miles, through the towns of Albany, Redkey and Dunkirk. The directors of the company are Frank H. Snyder, Judson A. Jaqua, Truman O. Boyd and John Dettamore, of Portland, and G. O. Driscoll and Harve Leffler, of Muncie. The officers are: President, G. O. Driscoll, of Muncie; vice president, Harve Leffler, of Muncie; secretary, Truman O. Boyd, of Portland, and treasurer, Nathan B. Hawkins, of Portland. The company will begin the work of construction Monday morning. George McCulloch, president of the Union Traction Company, of Indianapolis, is said to be interested, but the incorporators refuse to deny or affirm this statement.

Traction Troubles at Laporte.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 9.—A traction war here is an early probability. Two weeks ago the Chicago & South Shore Railway Company, which is building an electric road between Laporte and Michigan City, began condemnation proceedings to acquire a strip of land through property along the east shore of Pine lake, owned by the Knickerbocker Ice Company. Appraisers were appointed and they found damages in the sum of $16,250 for the ice company. The interurban company thought this too much and filed objections to award. To-day the ice company filed objections to the award, saying it was too low. The court is asked to set aside the award. Damages in the sum of $5,000 also are demanded by the ice company, which had intended erecting monster icehouses on the land.

Low Fare to Shelbyville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 9.—The members of the Indianapolis, Shelbyville & Southeastern Traction Company held a meeting in this city to-day and decided on an 80-cent fare for the round trip between Indianapolis and this city or 40 cents one way. By purchasing a round-trip book containing ten tickets it will cost $7.

MAKING EXPENSES.

Reminiscence of Hammond, the Great Revivalist.

Lippincott's Magazine.

When Edward Payson Hammond, the great revivalist, passed through Illinois in the late sixties he did not neglect Galesburg; he felt that Galesburg generally needed him, and that Ox-Horns Marshall needed him in particular.

A crown of glory awaited any revivalist who could win to the heavenly way John Marshall, the Galesburg tailor, whose store sign was a pair of huge, wide-curved horns, arching above his door. No one in Galesburg who knew of Marshall and his record put any faith in the old saw that it takes nine tailors to make a man. It was generally conceded that Ox-Horns Marshall, when he was properly loaded and carefully aimed in the direction of serious trouble, could attend to any nine men of the vicinity, near or remote. The ox-horns, which were his crudely improvised heraldic device, were acknowledged to be no more than justly typical of his strength and of his prowess in such bickerings as the Illinois of that clamorous day provided.

With Hammond religion came to Galesburg. And, as it came to Galesburg with its wrath and its repentance, it came to Ox-Horns Marshall.

He reformed.

Galesburg, dazed at first, at last accepted the wonder of his reformation; but it hastened its evening meal in order to go to church and gaze with awe upon this child of evil from whom the blackness had been washed out. The glory of his amendment spread in undiminished radiance from town to town, and traveling salesmen—roystering friends of his in the unregenerate days—attended the revival meetings in order to see Ox-Horns Marshall bow that terrifying front of his in earnest, humble prayer.

There were four of them in the rear of the sacred edifice one night, when the reformed one felt the time had come for him to play a Christian's active part. He walked forward, seized the plate, and began to take up the collection. He did not see his friends of sin until he came directly to their pew; he was suffering from the stage fright which seizes every man to whom that solemn plate is first introduced with all its stern responsibilities. Their presence took him by surprise. But his courage rose with the emergency.

"Chip in, boys!" he whispered, hoarsely, "Salvation's free. But oh, dear friends, remember it costs like h—l to run a Methodist church!"

Women Visit the Gypsies.

New York Evening Post.

The really great question, as everybody knows is: What becomes of the pins? The next most important is: What becomes of the big copper pennies? There is also a throbbing query about the gypsies. Why do the gypsies live in tents? Here is an explanation which comes from the leader of one of the roving bands: "Why don't they live at home like other people? That is simple enough when you know the business. Women are our most constant patrons. A great many of them have an eagerness to know what the fortune teller has to say about them, whether they are prepared to believe it or not. Most of them would rather die than have their husbands know that they had done such a thing, and so they come to the camp at hours when they are least likely to be observed, slip away with a secret in their hearts that they guard most carefully. If the husbands knew that they had been to a gypsy camp they would not be surprised when the wife asked in a few days if a certain deal had been successful or if a journey was soon in contemplation. The coachman would probably understand, for he has most likely overheard the conversation of the women folks on the way home. Many of these women are so delighted when some of the gypsies' predictions are fulfilled that they come back and joyfully tell us about it. You would never believe me if I told you how many women come to the camp, some of them in carriages, early in the morning, and so you must take your station near the camp some morning and watch who calls. Our biggest days are not the days when the park is crowded with people. The gypsies are busiest when no one is around to embarrass those who are seeking information about the future."

EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS MEN.

Prof. David S. Jordan's Interesting Ideas on the Subject.

The Independent.

To do justice to the business man, the college should give him early skill in a few simple subjects, which have little value in mental training. The college will save his time by teaching these regardless of their academic value. It can teach stenography, bookkeeping and commercial law, as it now teaches woodworking, voice culture and punctuation. The students' need is the college's justification. For the rest the business man will find many of his special needs met by studies which are distinctly academic. Among these English composition and English literature, American history and the modern history of Europe and Asia, elementary law, international law, political science, economics, finance, German, Spanish and the serious drill of at least one of the sciences. Especially valuable to the man of affairs is a practical familiarity with the methods of scientific research, for by such methods alone is research of any kind effective.

By sound methods he should investigate such subjects as these: The effects on business of gold and other standards of value; the effects of protective tariff and other tariffs; the results on commerce of friendly and unfriendly foreign relations; the relation of trade to the flag; the results, immediate and ultimate, of subsidies, trusts and bounties; the possibilities of railway control; the methods of dignified and economic local government; the question of municipal control; the meaning of civil-service reform. To have worked out some serious problem in science by sound methods and then to have applied the same methods to the solution of any one of these problems will be worth more to the real business man than ten years of practical experience as cash boy, errand boy, floor walker and clerk.

These subjects and others of like character should be studied, not didactically, not emotionally, but by practical investigation of the lines of actual business. To give sound methods of investigation is the highest duty of the real university. A system of training which misses this should hardly be called education, for it is the function of training to disclose the secret of power.

To secure power no experience is so valuable as that which may be obtained in college, and four years, or even seven years, is a period all too short. Because it is short, there should be no waste of time, no random effort. All work should look toward the final goal, not forgetting of course the needs of personal culture. Thus a man may properly turn aside from his life study to study Greek or music or botany, not because he needs it in his business, but because he loves it.

To the average business man who does not care for Latin, Greek or calculus, the old-fashioned classical course of thirty years ago had relatively little value, yet even four years of quiet comradery and intellectual zest were well worth taking before plunging into the struggle of life. Many a business man regrets that his college course was so narrow. I never heard of one who would give up even the little outlook on higher things this outworn course of study represents.

So much for what the man of business asks to-day of the university. What in turn can the American university of to-day do for him?

The American university, after its long struggle with poverty and tradition, is standing forth as a very definite type of institution; very different from the English college from which it sprang; very different from the German university from which it draws its inspiration, yet partaking somewhat of the character of each.

It has now three principal functions:

1. That of general culture; to give a scholar's horizon some idea of the best that has been thought or done in the world's history; to give acquaintance with men and women of the present or of the past who have stood for noble ideals and hopeful aspiration. This line of effort constitutes the college work, when we use the word college in its traditional meaning, or in contrast with the university and the professional school.

2. Professional training; the actual drill in the knowledge needed in one's profession and the methods used in successful practice. This is the work of the professional school, to which the college course should lead.

3. University training. The highest form of university work is instruction through investigation. The student learns the methods of research through actual practice in the use of them. He learns the way to truth by an actual extension in some one direction of the bounds of human knowledge. The college does not pretend to include professional training or scientific research within the limits of its course of study. The university includes both. Here the proper line between college and university is drawn. Yet the college should forecast the university. In four years we cannot compass very much, but in these years the college can give, besides the general culture which is its main work, the basis of professional training and the impulse toward research as well. To this end it should encourage the student to keep in mind his final career and to shape his work so that mental culture shall count as personal effectiveness. By means of thorough and inductive study in some one line, it should introduce the student to methods of research. To teach subjects which are listlessly received and which are as soon as possible forgotten is a waste of time and effort. It is a degradation of the means and purpose of higher education. No one should be encouraged or allowed to stay in college for perfunctory work. To go through the motions without caring for the realities is an unwholesome kind of training. Neither should the college allow itself to be used by those to whom the college degree is a mere badge of social distinction. The idlers in college constitute a costly drag on its ambitions. The fees they pay are a scanty return for the mischief done by their presence. The university is false to its trust if it does not relate its work to life and if it spends its strength on the stupid, the indolent or the indifferent. There are too many real men in search of real education to justify tolerance of shams.

In the practical organization of an American university I cannot see that the needs of business demand a separate branch or fundamental division. The course of study as it is is perhaps broad enough, and it can easily be made broader without change of organization. We do not need a separate school of commerce to educate the business man any more than we need a separate school to train the journalist or the poet or the diplomatist. The culture studies necessary are already given. For special research in economics, finance and politics large provision is already made. It can be made larger, when necessary. It is not so much the things studied in school as the way of looking at them which is important. The student needs most of all the ability to separate what is true from what is plausible, to distinguish induction from deduction. The university should not be too "timely" in its relations to the student. It deals with eternal verities and unchanging methods. It is safer for it not to be too "up to date." To meet each new call as it arises is to make a good many false steps.

The fact that station agents, railway conductors, bookkeepers and clerks are not usually college men has been lately taken as a serious argument against higher education. The simple fact is that the college student can do better than to accept such places. If he has the right stuff in him he is willing enough to begin at the bottom, but it must be the bottom of an ascending series. There must be some prospect ahead. You will find the graduate in mining in California working for his board in the mines of Angel's Camp or Nevada City, but he knows that faithful service in the ditch will carry him at one bound past all his untrained competitors.

If to be a bookkeeper, salesman or floorwalker is final, the college man will not often enter the list. For such places an apprenticeship as a cash boy or a year in a business school may seem more useful than four years of Latin and Greek or even of history and science. It is worth more if you count not the man but his trade. The cash boy's experience might be as helpful to the floorwalker as an exhaustive knowledge of the whole business of the firm. It is when exceptional effort or exceptional responsibility is demanded that training shows itself. The exceptional man places himself in line for just such possibilities.