

THE DAILY JOURNAL TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1904.

Telephone Calls. Elting Company... TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By Carriers... Weekly Edition. One copy, one month... THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails... THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places: CINCINNATI... THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Washington, D. C. - Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Fairfax Hotel, Willard Hotel.

The retrenchment of the Hearst estate and the wane of the Hearst presidential boom appear to be synchronous and sympathetic.

Federated woman has received another and blow in the defection of the Mormon contingent. And that was such a promising field!

In spite of his loss of State after State, Hearst still hammers away with all the pathetic hopefulness of a hen sitting on a china egg.

The longer this war continues the more respect one gains for the brains of Czar Nicholas. It will be remembered that he did not want to have a war.

Either the St. Louis fair is proving unexpectedly large or they have employed one of the most expert circulation managers in the country to give out the figures.

It would be better, in alluding to Democratic delegates, to say "unpledged" instead of "uninstructed." The latter term is too general—it applies to the whole party.

The limit of "anti-imperialism" is reached in a poem in the Washington Post which compares Aquilino to Christ and Funston to Judas. The supreme vulgarity of it detracts from the sublimity of its unconscious humor.

Great Britain has finally awakened to the fact that the Germans are making a hard struggle for the mastery in the transatlantic shipping trade and is fighting hard to retain her control. She is a little late, but with her prestige and resources she should win the fight.

The Scientific American notes the fact that an Englishman has invented a clock to be operated by a small portion of radium whose power will not be dissipated for 30,000 years. But time will be no more for all of us in 30,000 years, and who wants a clock that will run so long?

Goeth der Kaiser! He never did a more graceful thing than when he sent the Indianapolis Mannercher a gold medal. When it comes to getting right next to royalty Indianapolis is the only real thing. All these emperors, princes and things lie awake nights to think about us.

The foreign residents of Tangier evidently do not take either the British or the French view of the results of the sending of American warships to that port. The correspondent of the London Times cables that the American ships have brought a feeling of security among the foreign residents, who express the hope that they will not be withdrawn until the bands of Moorish bandits have been broken up.

Mr. Cleveland's original judgment, according to a recent interview with the sage of Princeton, was that either Judge Gray or Mr. Oliver might have proved the strongest candidate for the Democracy, but that circumstances and the state of public sentiment made it apparent that Judge Parker was the man upon whom the conservative element should concentrate, and therefore he favored that gentleman's nomination at St. Louis. People who are saying that Cleveland is for Parker can hardly call this a warm endorsement.

The opening of the excursion season brings its railroad wrecks, as usual. The investigation into the Purdue wreck in this city showed a looseness of system in running extra trains, as well as violations of speed ordinances that were nothing more or less than criminal. When some of the responsible officers begin to suffer the right kind of penalties for this carelessness we may expect to hear of fewer wrecks. There is not another system of government in the world where such indifference to human life in the operation of railroads would be tolerated for a moment. And yet we have not such a dense population that we can afford to hold human life at a cheap price.

with typhoid fever, and many doctors are said to avail themselves of the privilege, as the test is admitted to be trustworthy and they are themselves saved the trouble of such investigation. The test is bacteriological, an examination of a few drops of the patient's blood, taken from the finger tips or the lobe of the ear, being used. Curiously enough, however, it is not typhoid bacteria that are looked for, but other germs known to feed upon typhoid germs and whose presence in the blood usually develops soon after the disease manifests itself. In view of the difficulty of diagnosing typhoid fever in its early stages by ordinary observation it might be well for the Indianapolis health board to assist physicians in the same way, now that typhoid is becoming so prevalent in the city. No measure that can be taken to aid in getting the disease well in hand should be neglected, and an early and conclusive diagnosis of each suspected case would seem to be a step in this direction.

COLORADO LAWLESSNESS. Probably few persons outside of Colorado have followed the ins and outs of the complicated labor troubles in that State, but the entire country knows that a bad state of affairs has existed in the mining districts there for several years and that a crisis was reached when the state militia was called out some months ago. The presence of the troops caused great dissatisfaction and anger among the miners, and their withdrawal seemed to promise a period of quiet. The explosion of dynamite, with evident murderous intent, resulting in the death of twelve nonunion miners and the maiming of many more shows that the spirit of lawlessness is more violent than ever. The indications are that the dynamite was exploded by union men, but the character of the affair is such that unionism or nonunionism are elements that need not be considered. The murder of the men at Independence is a crime against the State, a terrible crime, whose perpetrators it is the part of the authorities to seek out and punish without fear or favor, and at any cost. Whatever wrongs or injustices the miners have suffered, nothing can excuse or condone such horrible retaliation. The country was already tired of hearing of Colorado labor riots and more than suspected that peace could have been restored long since if law had been properly enforced. If it is not enforced to the uttermost limit in this case and the guilty men brought to justice Colorado will be permanently disgraced and will stand before the country as a State which will not protect its citizens, and should therefore be passed by by the army of home-seekers looking to the West.

WHERE WILL RUSSIA TRY NEXT? The objective point of Russian diplomacy and of every war in which she has been engaged in recent years has been to obtain permanent and undisputed possession of an open seaport, ice free all the year. This is the one thing needful to give her respectable rank as a commercial and naval power. At present, industrially she is sunk in the sixth of peasant agriculture. She possesses great resources, but has no rank as a commercial power. With a coast line equal to half the circumference of the earth she has no position as a naval power because the ships she has are either ice-coaled or unable to go to sea for lack of coaling stations. Every nation that stands between Russia and the sea has a Russian problem on its hands that will have to be met sooner or later. There is nothing in human government more persistent than Russian policy, and she will continue to try every way of reaching the open sea until one is found or all are found impossible. That is the cause of the present war. Vladivostok has proved to be ice-bound, and even Port Arthur and Dabny, the latter now abandoned, were but partially free. Russia's objective point was the possession of Korea, which would give her capacious ports open to the year round. To defeat this object, the accomplishment of which would have been a direct menace to Japan and fatal to her own commercial expansion, the latter appealed to arms.

If Russia is defeated in this war and driven out of Manchuria, or at least back from the coast, where she will try next to gain access to the sea? A glance at the map will show that an arm or neck of Russia in Europe extends nearly a hundred miles westward between Norway and Sweden. If this neck were surrounded by water it would be called a peninsula, but it is surrounded by land owned and occupied by a hardy people. Within about fifty miles from the western end of this neck lies Tromsø, in Norway, a port that is absolutely ice free all the year. Owing to the peculiar course of the Russian boundary line this port lies much nearer to Russian territory than any other. Its possession would be of incalculable value to Russia, who would pay any price for the narrow strip between the Russian boundary and the sea, or would go to war for it if she thought it could be done without provoking European intervention. If she fails in her present attempt to reach the open sea through Manchuria she may, after taking a long rest, try to break through the narrow strip that separates her from Tromsø.

DEMOCRATIC EXTREMISTS. Happily it begins to look somewhat as if the effort to put Judge Alton B. Parker at the head of the Democratic ticket might fall. In Indiana the movement in his behalf gained its strength mainly from the fear among the more substantial Democrats that Hearst might win. They were willing to join any movement that looked to saving their party in the State from that disgrace. Evidently some such feeling was general throughout the country east of the Mississippi, for, now that the Hearst movement has waned, conservative Democratic leaders in various quarters are beginning to seriously question whether the nomination of Parker would not be quite as grave a mistake as that of Hearst. Unquestionably it would. The swinging of the pendulum would be too violent. It is as plain to the masses of the Democrats now as it was in 1886 and 1896 that the Cleveland administration, in so far as it touched upon questions of finance and kindred subjects, was practically in the hands of the leaders of high finance in Wall Street. To the great body of Democratic business men it is much plainer now than then. The free silver movement and Bryan divorced the Democratic party pretty thoroughly from the Wall-street influence for the time being, but it took it so far the other way that not only the big speculative financiers of the metropolis, but Democratic business men and farmers having neither connections nor sympathy with

Wall street, could not follow to such depths of radicalism and financial heresy. The Republican party, keeping in the middle of the road of conservative common sense, has worked for the welfare of the whole people, and by so doing has displeased the radicals of both extremes, the Populist element on the one hand and the Wall-street speculators on the other. In the displeasure of the latter over the trust regulations and merger suits and strike settlements lies the genesis of the Parker boom. It is known of everybody that knows anything of the doings of Wall street that this boom was started in the back office of the Belmonts, American representatives of the Rothschilds, and prominent for many years in the management of the Democratic party until 1896, when they were among the leaders of the Gold Democratic movement.

Here it was that Hill, Taggart and other Democratic politicians standing as sponsors for Parker went for their inspiration and for the money to make their fight. Should Parker be nominated the machinery of the Democratic party would be as absolutely in the hands of the "money devil" as it has for the past eight years been in the hands of the Populist leaders of the party.

This would mean another fight as desperate as that of 1896, and the people do not want another such struggle. With such a man as Judge Parker the Democratic party would stand in this campaign as a menace to the liberties of the people, as a threat against their right to a legitimate industry and commerce without interference from favoring combinations of banking capital, just as it has stood in the last two campaigns as a menace against property interests and sound money. It would be a good thing for the industrial activity and prosperity of the country if the Democratic party would cast aside the extremists on both sides of the controversy that is raging within it and select some sober, sensible man not incumbered with alliances on either side.

AN ILLUMINATING INCIDENT. The incident of the burning of a temporary bull-fighting arena by a mob at St. Louis throws some interesting side lights on American civilization in general and upon St. Louis police efficiency in particular. A Spanish bull fight had been announced. The police authorities of St. Louis had made no objection, but the Governor of the State, in response to numerous protests, had ordered the county peace officers to stop it. Whether they warned the managers in advance is not stated. A crowd of some 2,500 bloodthirsty men and boys of the kind that attend prize fights paid their money and were admitted to the arena. At the psychic moment a deputy sheriff served notice on the manager that the show should not proceed. The crowd surged into the ring, demanding that its money be refunded. Failing in this the mob stoned the office of the concern in a detached building and set fire to the arena building, which was consumed.

The most interesting point to be noted is not particularly new, but is brought out here in a somewhat striking fashion. Our scheme of democratic government has not prevented our civilization from developing precisely the same sort of dregs and driftwood that every other civilization has developed in its centers of population. Here was a crowd of 2,500 people ready to witness a bloody and barbarous exhibition, and so disappointed when it failed to materialize that they wreaked vengeance by forming themselves into a mob and committing arson. From beginning to end they showed themselves barbarians of the worst sort in the midst of one of the great centers of civilization.

Next in importance is the strong light the incident throws on one of the greatest weaknesses of our system of government. The municipal authorities evidently did not care to interfere with this lawless exhibition, and the Governor could command only the county constabulary, which is dependent on the posse for its strength in emergencies, unless there be time to appeal to the Governor for the militia. In this difference of opinion between peace authorities almost independent of each other there was a total lack of police arrangements at a point where the merest tyro in police management might have known there was danger of an outbreak of vicious mob spirit. The outbreak came, and it was more through good luck than through good sense or good government system that it did not result in great loss of life and widespread damage, for the mob spirit, once aroused among the vicious element of a great city, is more dangerous than a conflagration.

The News is emulating Mr. Bumble in its efforts to prove that the law is an ass. The more it thinks about that gas trust decision the more it is sure that the law is an ass, and it waxes tearful as it discusses the subject through long columns of editorial space. But it is wrong in charging the Journal with taking a similar attitude toward the law than it now assumes, when, several years ago, it disagreed with certain legal lights as to the status of the trust. Also, it misunderstands the Journal attitude in regard to the respective merits of the law and the legal mind. The Journal never admitted for a moment that the law mind was necessarily inferior to the legal mind in its reasoning powers; on the contrary, it may often be superior, as when the Journal took issue with Mr. Fishback, Mr. Butler and other lawyers on the occasion mentioned. But taking issue with lawyers is quite a different thing from taking issue, Bumble-like, with the law after it has passed into the form of decision. This is what the News is doing now, and, as the Journal remarked on Sunday, nothing could be sillier or more futile.

MINOR TOPICS. It is not necessary to read the news; just look at the date line. If the dispatch is dated from Tokio, it's a Jap victory; if it is dated from St. Petersburg, there is a persistent rumor, believed to be true, that the Russians fought courageously and expect to do something soon.

A New York woman drank from a mysterious bottle of "Elixir of Youth" the other day, and at once began to dance and sing and play childish tricks. The police say they can find nothing about the ingredients of the elixir; can you make a good guess?

This new sect of Sun Worshipers in Chicago is bound to lose a lot of members this summer. Wait till that Chicago sun really begins to get in its deadly heat, and half the church will desert to the ice man.

South Dakota boasts an "iron-jawed" man, who can lift 300 pounds with his teeth. It is only the Journal's kindness of heart

and overwhelming good nature that keeps it from mentioning a certain public man who has that record for jaw work beaten to death. Rhode Island says "our form of government is being poisoned at its very source." If Rhode Island had boiled its politicians some years ago it would not be suffering from its present epidemic of political typhoid.

Negroes are emigrating to the Pacific coast, it is said, because "racial equality is recognized there." Yes, we've all noticed with what brotherly regard those Californians treat the Chinese, for instance.

A New York man tried to borrow \$100,000, failed to do so and committed suicide. The ordinary man would have died of heart failure had he succeeded in making a touch like that. What shall we do to be saved?

"Buffalo Bill" Cody's autobiography will appear in a few weeks. It will recount his brilliant victories and all of his thrilling fights but one—the battle of the divorce court, where he came out second best.

The family of a Chicago man, who died from eating too much mince pie, is trying to collect damages from the pie foundry. Which is as if a man should hang himself and then sue the rope maker.

When the Chicago Journal said that the Indians who were injured in the railway accident on the Northwestern were about to sue for damages, it was guilty of adding insult to injury.

The Diet at Buda-Pesth presents an estimate of \$23,000,000 as its expenses for the coming year. But, then, the diet of a Hungarian man is always expensive.

Those who proposed the man who eloped with his mother-in-law as a Carnegie fund beneficiary made the common error of being unable to distinguish between a hero and an insane person.

A New York paper expresses the fear that Judge Parker has been "thrown down" by dark-horse sympathizers. Would it be unfair to point to D. B. Hill as the power behind the throne?

The Marquis of Anglesey is now penniless, having spent \$2,500,000 since 1898. Is it premature to announce that the Marquis of Anglesey will soon start on a trip to America?

"Some sorrows," sings the poet, "are too deep for vain regrets." That is probably the reason General Kuropatkin has quit beginning his dispatches with "I regret to report."

The Atlanta Constitution is evidently trying to create hard feeling between Prince Pu Lun and Indianapolis. But what is the Constitution behind friends?

more from seventy-one to eighty-three." No better evidence, it may be added, could have been afforded in support of this same contention than the presence of Senator Depew himself, to whom the years seem to bring no change nor any diminution of activity in many fields of thought and effort. Those people who are apt to establish a "dead-line" at seventy in a man's usefulness must surely leave the Junior senator from New York out of their reckoning.—Leslie's Weekly.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION. Clock to Run About 30,000 Years. A radium clock, which will keep indefinitely, has been constructed by Harrison Martindale, of England. The clock comprises a small tube, in which is placed a minute quantity of radium supported in an exhausted glass vessel by a quartz rod. The glow of the tube, which is colored violet by the action of the radium, an electroscopie formed of two long leaves or strips of silver is attached. A charge of electricity in which there are no heat rays is transmitted through the quartz rod into the tube, and the leaves, and the latter thereby expand until they touch the sides of the vessel, connected to earth by wires, which instantly conduct the electric charge, and the leaves fall together. This simple operation is repeated incessantly every two minutes until the radium is exhausted, which in this instance, it is computed, will occupy 30,000 years.—Scientific American.

Minute Measurements. Because the balance-weights of watches expand and contract with changes of temperature, they run slower or faster, according to circumstances. By making them of different kinds of metal, having different degrees of expansion with increase of temperature, the effect of these changes on the running of watches is almost entirely eliminated. But in dealing with such a problem it is necessary to know the expansibility of the metal employed. A means of measuring it is furnished by an instrument called a dilatometer, in which a system of delicate levers or a chain of gear wheels, magnifies the motion of a pointer over a graduated scale hundreds of times. At a meeting of the Physical Society in London lately a dilatometer was exhibited which gives magnification of 1,200 times, so that the change in a length of a piece of steel caused by a single degree of rise or fall of temperature was clearly measured by it.—Youth's Companion.

Heating a House with One Stove. A young machinist bought a tiny cottage and believed that its four rooms could be heated from the cooking range, which had a water-tank attachment. Pipes for hot water were laid and connected with the tank of the range and a radiator placed in each room. An ordinary fire was kept in the boiler, and the water in the cottage was warm and cozy even in the most severe weather of the winter.—National Magazine for June.

Why Age is Conservative. Everybody knows that it is quite difficult to change the opinions, the beliefs and the ideas generally of old people. This is quite as true of scientific men as it is of ordinary people, for unfortunately, he is said—scientific men cannot direct themselves to the more modern, comparatively young scientists who readily accept new theories. The old ones are always doubters. Old biologists laughed at Darwin, as old Darwinians now scoff at Weismann. And so on. The old man will not change his views of his youth, or middle age, and go over to the camp of the common, unscientific world. These interesting facts are caused by the increase of catabolism (or waste) in the brain of the old man. He is less able to assimilate and when his lives to be very old he often becomes childish and inconsequently talkative. His brain weakens as his bones harden and his muscles wither.—Michael A. Lane, in National Magazine for June.

Locating Fractures by Tuning Fork. A very simple method of locating fractures in bones, particularly in long ones, by the aid of a tuning fork, is proposed by a Chicago surgeon. A stethoscope is placed over the bone as near as possible to the point of suspected fracture and the side where the skin is thinnest. Then a vibrating tuning fork is placed against the flesh over the bone, but on the other side of the fracture if possible. If the bone is continuous a distinct, clear sound will be heard. If not, the sound will be faint and irregular, as the vibrations will not be transmitted past the break. Of course, this method depends upon the fact that hard bone is an excellent conductor of vibration, while tissue is not. It is only the more valuable application of this idea would be in finding out where a break has knitted properly, for when the joining is again perfect the sound will be as clear as that of an unbroken bone.—Collier's Weekly.

Science Brevities. "A prolific cause of chronic indigestion is eating from habit, and simply because it is meal-time and others are eating," says the Dietetic and Hygienic Bazaar. "To eat when not hungry is to eat without relish, and food taken without relish is worse than wasted. Without relish the salivary glands do not act, the gastric fluids are not freely secreted, and the best of foods will not be digested. Many perfectly healthy dishes are severely condemned for other reasons than they were eaten perfunctorily and without relish and due insalivation."

"The mat at the front door is necessarily the receptacle of all kinds of filth picked up from the streets," says the Lancet. "In dry weather this filth is little used for the mat, but even in weather all cleanly-disposed persons use it. The time comes when the mat is loaded with dirt in a more or less dried state, and the simplest way of removing the burden is to submit the mat to shaking, generally on the corners, or to bring it into sharp contact with a wall. This is the modus operandi generally adopted, much to the annoyance and discomfort of the passer-by. Frequently a most offensive cloud of dust is thus raised, and this can be a source of ill-health to the passer-by."

Worse Yet. "Pa, is retribution the worst thing a person can have?" "No, it isn't half as bad as the feeling one has after he has confessed and then discovered that he wouldn't have been found out if he had kept quiet."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Reward of Merit. It was at the close of a long-winded Sunday-school speech to the children. The visitor had been telling the history of a "good little boy." "And now, children," he finished, "where do you suppose that little boy is?" "Oh, he's in heaven," was piped up promptly. "No, no, my little man; he's clerking in a grocery store."—What to Eat.

The Land of Long Ago. The Land of Long Ago, Where happy hours sleep, Where languid rivers glide, With stately flow and deep; Where fabled roses bloom; And love sits assured-eyed.

There comes no frost, nor snow, But balmy breezes sweep Over the garden and wide, And now the waters creep Through blossoms bending low Above the charmed tide. How sweet to rise and go From ways where mortals weep, To dream no longer dead, To dream the waters creep, With crystal waters clear, And golden days abide. —R. G. T. Coventry, in English Country Life.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS

In two Republican senatorial conventions held yesterday one incumbent was renominated and one was defeated. Senator Fremont Goodwin, of Williamsport, was renominated after a hard fight in the district composed of Warren, Benton and Fountain counties, while in the district composed of Taylor, Newton and White Senator Eben H. Wolcott, of Wolcott, was defeated by R. C. McCall, of Newton county. Senator Goodwin's long and valuable service in the Legislature was both a source of strength and weakness to him in his fight. It was recognized that he was one of the most efficient members of the upper branch of the General Assembly, but his opponents argued that two terms were enough for any man, no matter how valuable his services might be in the end, however, he and his friends carried the day.

The second term proposition defeated Senator Wolcott. The precedent in the district was against the renomination of a member of the Senate and the fight was waged almost solely on that issue. Senator Wolcott was recognized as one of the leading members of the Senate and the fight was waged in which he served, and his friends were not only disappointed but they were anxious that he be returned.

The Washington Post publishes the following interview with Congressman A. L. Brick, of South Bend: "It does not seem to me that there is any reason to apprehend Republican defeat in the coming elections," said Hon. A. L. Brick, the well-known young Indiana congressman at the New Willamette Hotel. "As far as Indiana is concerned we count with confidence on the usual majority. There are Good and the party generally do not wish to make any change in the administration of the government, but it might tend to increase existing conditions and interfere with national prosperity. I feel that President Roosevelt is the best man for the job, and I think it equally certain that there will be a safe working majority for the Republicans in the next House of Representatives."

The English yesterday, Mr. Marshall was in the city to attend a meeting in connection with the dedication of the Indiana building at the exposition last week. "I do not seem to me that there is any reason to apprehend Republican defeat in the coming elections," said Hon. A. L. Brick, the well-known young Indiana congressman at the New Willamette Hotel. "As far as Indiana is concerned we count with confidence on the usual majority. There are Good and the party generally do not wish to make any change in the administration of the government, but it might tend to increase existing conditions and interfere with national prosperity. I feel that President Roosevelt is the best man for the job, and I think it equally certain that there will be a safe working majority for the Republicans in the next House of Representatives."

Charles O. Willets, of Kokomo, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative in the district composed of Howard, Grant, Miami, Wabash and Huntington counties, was in the city yesterday calling on some Indianapolis politicians. "I do not seem to me that there is any reason to apprehend Republican defeat in the coming elections," said Hon. A. L. Brick, the well-known young Indiana congressman at the New Willamette Hotel. "As far as Indiana is concerned we count with confidence on the usual majority. There are Good and the party generally do not wish to make any change in the administration of the government, but it might tend to increase existing conditions and interfere with national prosperity. I feel that President Roosevelt is the best man for the job, and I think it equally certain that there will be a safe working majority for the Republicans in the next House of Representatives."

The convention will attract almost as many delegates as the two Eleventh district conventions which were held this year at Peru. The same forces that are working for the nomination of Charles O. Willets for the congressional nomination are mixed up in this district, and the result is more complicated because one county outside the Eleventh district—Howard—is interested. And then, while the delegates are being counted, the end result of the struggle will be a tie.

At a meeting of the state executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. at the Claypool Hotel last night reports were heard from the state delegates who attended the fortieth anniversary of the International convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was held in Buffalo, May 11 to 15.

The convention was the most important that the association has ever held in that questions relating to the local and centralized government of the association were discussed at length. A full report of the discussion of this question, which attracted so much attention at Buffalo, was given by the Indiana delegates.

The executive committee went into session yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and after taking dinner at the Claypool began a night session, which lasted until 9:30. Those attending the meeting were: Samuel O. Pickens, M. G. Giesbremer, C. S. Rhodes, J. F. Wallick, John F. Habbe, E. E. Stacy and A. W. Hanson, Indianapolis; O. M. Gregg, Crawfordsville; H. P. Townley, Terre Haute; Dr. B. A. Brown, Brightwood; Sharon E. Jones, Richmond, and John C. Harrison, Marion. As a result of a compromise effected at the International convention a recommendation was passed by it creating an advisory board of five members to be elected at St. Louis. The Indiana representative will be Charles O. Willets, of Kokomo, who was last night appointed as the Indiana representative of the committee in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association at St. Louis. Dr. B. A. Brown was also appointed on a similar committee in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association at St. Louis.

A memorial service was held by the executive committee for Dr. J. K. Jameson, of Shelbyville, who died last night. Occurred in Los Angeles. Persons who were paid to his services to the association and resolutions of sympathy were prepared. The memorial service was held at 8 o'clock last night at the Young Men's Christian Association building. The Indiana representative will be Charles O. Willets, of Kokomo, who was last night appointed as the Indiana representative of the committee in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association at St. Louis. Dr. B. A. Brown was also appointed on a similar committee in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association at St. Louis.

It was reported to the committee last night that Guy M. Wells, a former assistant secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, would return to resume his work in Indiana, and that, according to the present plans he would be here by private Pullman car, from Montezuma, where he will be met by the Indiana representative of the secretaries in New York city.

GOVERNORS OF BOARD OF TRADE HOLD LAST MEETING

A communication was received last night by the board of governors of the Indianapolis Board of Trade from the National Grain Dealers' Association asking the local Board of Trade to concur in the resolution adopted by the National Grain Dealers in their annual meeting in January. This resolution protested against placing the inspection of grain in the hands of the Agricultural Department of the United States. At the last session of Congress a bill was introduced to this effect. Accompanying the resolutions to the local Board of Trade was a complete report on the uniform rules for the inspection of grain. The communication was referred to the grain committee.

The Grain Dealers' Association opposes placing the inspection in the hands of the government because it is believed that by changing officers with every change of administration the greatest good could not be accomplished. A communication from the National Negroes' Business League, of which Booker T. Washington is president, was received asking the co-operation of the Board of Trade at the time of the national convention to be held in Indianapolis Aug. 2 and Sept. 1. The communication was favorably received, and the secretary was so instructed to express the views of the board. This meeting will be attended by several thousand colored men from all over the country.

Last night was the last meeting of the fiscal year for the board of governors of the Board of Trade and the last one over which Charles C. Perry could preside as president. As a reward for the efficiency with which he has conducted the meetings he was tendered a vote of thanks. The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held at 9 o'clock at the new building next Monday. The polls will be open between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. The board of directors will meet on Monday, June 13, at 8 o'clock. The board of directors will meet on Monday, June 13, at 8 o'clock. The board of directors will meet on Monday, June 13, at 8 o'clock.

A general meeting of all members of the Board of Trade will be held on Monday, June 13, at 8 o'clock. The board of directors will meet on Monday, June 13, at 8 o'clock. The board of directors will meet on Monday, June 13, at 8 o'clock.

His Son, William, and George Townsend, of Marion, Are the New Proprietors. Henry Smith, whose restaurant and bar on Illinois street have been one of the headquarters of the "Levee" ever since there has been a "Levee" in Indianapolis, has decided to retire, and has leased his business to a firm of Marion, Ind., men, Messrs. Townsend, of Marion, and George Townsend, of Marion. The lessees will make extensive improvements in the place.

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HEARD REPORT FROM NATIONAL DELEGATES

State Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in Quarterly Session.

G. M. WELLS TO RETURN

At a meeting of the state executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. at the Claypool Hotel last night reports were heard from the state delegates who attended the fortieth anniversary of the International convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was held in Buffalo, May 11 to 15.

The convention was the most important that the association has ever held in that questions relating to the local and centralized government of the association were discussed at length. A full report of the discussion of this question, which attracted so much attention at Buffalo, was given by the Indiana delegates.

The executive committee went into session yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and after taking dinner at the Claypool began a night session, which lasted until 9:30. Those attending the meeting were: Samuel O. Pickens, M. G. Giesbremer, C. S. Rhodes, J. F. Wallick, John F. Habbe, E. E. Stacy and A. W. Hanson, Indianapolis; O. M. Gregg, Crawfordsville; H. P. Townley, Terre Haute; Dr. B. A. Brown, Brightwood; Sharon E. Jones, Richmond, and John C. Harrison, Marion. As a result of a compromise effected at the International convention a recommendation was passed by it creating an advisory board of five members to be elected at St. Louis. The Indiana representative will be Charles O. Willets, of Kokomo, who was last night appointed as the Indiana representative of the committee in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association at St. Louis. Dr. B. A. Brown was also appointed on a similar committee in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association at St. Louis.

A memorial service was held by the executive committee for Dr. J. K. Jameson, of Shelbyville, who died last night. Occurred in Los Angeles. Persons who were paid to his services to the association and resolutions of sympathy were prepared. The memorial service was held at 8 o'clock last night at the Young Men's Christian Association building. The Indiana representative will be Charles O. Willets, of Kokomo, who was last night appointed as the Indiana representative of the committee in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association at St. Louis. Dr. B. A. Brown was also appointed on a similar committee in charge of the Young Men's Christian Association at St. Louis.

It was reported to the committee last night that Guy M. Wells, a former assistant secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, would return to resume his work in Indiana, and that, according to the present plans he would be here by private Pullman car, from Montezuma, where he will be met by the Indiana representative of the secretaries in New York city.

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GOVERNORS OF BOARD OF TRADE HOLD LAST MEETING

A communication was received last night by the board of governors of the Indianapolis Board of Trade from the National Grain Dealers' Association asking the local Board of Trade to concur in the resolution adopted by the National Grain Dealers in their annual meeting in January. This resolution protested against placing the inspection of grain in the hands of the Agricultural Department of the United States. At the last session of Congress a bill was introduced to this effect. Accompanying the resolutions to the local Board of Trade was a complete report on the uniform rules for the inspection of grain. The communication was referred to the grain committee.

The Grain Dealers' Association opposes placing the inspection in the hands of the government because it is believed that by changing officers with every change of administration the greatest good could not be accomplished. A communication from the National Negroes' Business League, of which Booker T. Washington is president, was received asking the co-operation of the Board of Trade at the time