

had shot the jailer. On the 12th, at Indianapolis, a Negro named Kay Woods, who had shot a white man in the hand during a quarrel between them, was pursued by a lynching mob, but a policeman arrested him and with some difficulty held the mob at bay until he got his prisoner into jail.

There is no American political news for the week except from Ohio. After opening the Democratic campaign on the 30th at Canton (p. 281) Mayor Johnson went on the 5th to Urbana, where he addressed the Champaign county convention. This convention was addressed also by Mr. Bryan. The other speakers were John L. Zimmerman, of Springfield, and John J. Lentz, of Columbus. The convention chairman appointed a committee which selected delegates to the State convention, and these delegates afterward signed a pledge, not authorized by the convention, to vote for John L. Zimmerman for the gubernatorial nomination first, last and all the time. Mr. Zimmerman represents the conservative or so-called reactionary element of the party. The resolutions of the convention endorsed the Johnson policy. Since that convention the Hamilton county convention (Cincinnati), meeting on the 12th, has elected 42 delegates to the State convention, of whom a majority are reported to be for Zimmerman. The Johnson supporters, alleging that this convention had been packed by George B. Cox, the Republican "boss" of Cincinnati, are reported to have bolted, under the leadership of Herbert S. Bigelow.

Between these two conventions it was announced that John W. Bookwalter, of Springfield, will be a candidate before the State convention for United States Senator. Mayor Johnson is reported to favor Mr. Bookwalter. This announcement was followed on the 7th by one to the effect that Mr. Johnson had decided to allow his name to go before the convention for the gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Johnson has been averse to entering the State campaign as a candidate. He has expressed his hope that the Democrats may carry the legislature,

to the end that reforms in State legislation may be secured, but has coupled this with a positive refusal to be a candidate for United States Senator, and a statement that he would not be the gubernatorial candidate, unless assured that thereby he might help elect the legislative ticket. In reporting his decision to accept this nomination if offered him, the Cleveland Plain Dealer of the 8th explained:

Although it is well known that Mayor Johnson's chief interest in the State campaign this Fall lies in the election of a Democratic legislature and the defeat of Senator Hanna in his desire for reelection, the Mayor will also enter the gubernatorial fight to win. His own success, however, will be a secondary consideration, and throughout the campaign his main attention will be given to the legislative fights in every county of the State.

The argument urged with most telling effect by those who have been importuning Mr. Johnson to become a candidate has been that with Mr. Johnson's name at the head of the ticket the chances for electing a Democratic legislature would be enhanced.

The outlook in Wall street is reported to have improved, although affairs there got worse before they showed signs of getting better. The market was demoralized after the failures on the 5th (p. 282), but after the first hour on the 6th it recovered somewhat. One small failure—Laidlaw & Garrie—was announced. The expectations, however, which this recovery aroused were disappointed on the 7th, and the market remained dull during the week and until the 11th, when a "more hopeful feeling was reported." A slight upward movement in prices was reported on the 12th.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles retired from active service in the United States army on the 8th, having reached the age limit of 64 years. Gen. Miles, commanding general of the army at the time of his retirement, was not a West Point graduate. A civilian until he entered the army at the age of 22 as a volunteer officer of the 22nd Massachusetts infantry at the opening of the Civil War, he had risen to the command of a brigade when 25, and subsequently gained an enviable reputation on the Indian frontier. Gen. Miles was entirely out of

sympathy with the destructive policy regarding the Indians. Upon retiring on the 8th he addressed a farewell order to the army, in the course of which he said:

Unswerving devotion to our government and the principles upon which it was established and has been maintained is essential to the efficiency of the national forces; and especially is this so in a democratic government, where the individual, in order to be a perfect soldier, must first be a true citizen. The boast that every soldier of a great nation carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack is in a high sense more than equaled in significance by the fact that every American soldier personifies sovereign citizenship, and may by his own conduct exemplify impartial justice to those who have never experienced it, and the results of the highest liberty to those who have been strangers to it, thereby aiding to secure for his country a moral influence not otherwise attainable. . . . Always to maintain truth, honor and justice requires the highest moral courage, and is equally as important as fortitude in battle.

The only official notice of Gen. Miles's retirement after his long and distinguished service was the following order:

Washington, Aug. 8, 1903.—The retirement from active service by the President, August 8, 1903, of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., by operation of law, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Lieut. Gen. Miles will proceed to his home. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. By order of the secretary of war.—H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Major General, U. S. A.

Another order assigned Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young to the command of the army until August 15, when he is ordered to assume the duties of chief of staff under the new army regulations.

NEWS NOTES.

—The Hungarian ministry resigned on the 10th.

—Pius X was crowned at Rome on the 9th as Pope of the Roman Catholic Church.

—The international convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters met at Dubuque on the 11th.

—The convention of the International Typographical Union opened its sessions at Washington on the 10th.

—The Philadelphia textile strikers (p. 170) to the number of 20,000 out of 80,000 decided on the 8th to return to work.

—An accident in the tunnel of the