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EX-GOVERNOR NEWELL DYING
Founder of Life-Saving Service and Once Governor of Washington.
NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—According to a message received from Allentown, N. J., tonight, the Tribune says, ex-Governor William Newell, of New York, is dying. It is not expected that he will live till morning.
Ex-Governor Newell was the first Republican Governor of the state, serving from 1857 to 1860. He is 83 years of age and has been in failing health for some time. Notwithstanding his age, he has been a familiar figure at every important Republican gathering for years. Ex-Governor Newell was a doctor by profession. He was the founder of the United States life-saving service in 1846. He was also the originator of the United States Agricultural Bureau. He was a member of Congress, 1847-48, 1849-50. He was superintendent of the United States life-saving service from 1850 to 1854. He was Governor of Washington Territory from 1855 to 1859.

Assessment of Corporation Property.
DENVER, Colo., Aug. 7.—Judge Dixon, of the District Court at Pueblo, today issued a writ of mandamus against Governor Orman, Secretary of State Mills, Auditor Croutier, Attorney-General Post and Treasurer Chipley, compelling the State Board of Equalization, to compel the board to meet forthwith and assess the property of railroad and other corporations in this state according to the provisions of the law of 1890. Judge Dixon recently rendered a decision declaring the revenue law passed at the last session of the Legislature unconstitutional.

TOOK ALL IN SIGHT

Cummins in Control of the Iowa Convention.

WAS NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR

The Steering Committee Was Badly Beaten on the Floor—Herriot Named for Second Place on the Ticket.

Governor—A. B. Cummins, Des Moines. Lieutenant-Governor—John Herriot, Stuart. Judge of the Supreme Court—S. M. Weaver, Iowa Falls. Railroad Commissioner—E. C. Brown, Sheldon. Superintendent of Public Instruction—R. C. Barrett, Osage.

CECIL RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 7.—In the Republican state convention today Cummins swept the board. He and his followers took everything that they went for, and from the first ray of the gavel to the putting out of the lights there was no time when they did not have the situation well in hand. They had a hard fight before the committee on credentials. In the effort to save the delegations of Jackson and Carroll Counties and came from the committee-room beaten men. They expected to have six out of 11 members of the committee, but in the morning caucus they fell one short of that number and the vote in the committee went against them in both cases by a vote of five to three. This defeat was of no particular consequence, however, as they had the strength on the floor of the convention to seat their men whenever the question came up. They won their fight on the first ballot taken in the convention, and from that time to the finish there was never the slightest doubt of the ultimate result.

The members of the steering committee, who had decided to make their fight with Harriman as their candidate, came into the convention in bad political odor. The steering committee had been beaten in the effort to win the nomination of Harriman. When once they had the organization, they said, they would proceed to name the nominees. They failed utterly to place their men in the makeup of the regular organization, and when Pennington Chairman Bier, who is a strong Cummins man, took up the official gavel his first blow drove home the last nail in the coffin of the committee. He had the report of the credentials committee, and from that time on it was simply a question of waiting for the breeze that would carry them.

The ballot showed:
Cummins 990
Harriman 267
Conner 42
Herriot 2
Mahan 2
The nomination of Cummins was made unanimous.

Herriot Accepted Second Place.
Although Herriot and all his personal following denied, up to the time the convention opened, that they would accept anything on the ticket less than first place, there is no doubt now that the deal was fixed with the Cummins men and that the delivery of the state to the Cummins men was a step in the interchange of votes. Even with the Cummins strength behind him, the delegates of the state, Herriot required two ballots to beat Brandt, who made a strong personal canvass and gained steadily from the time that he opened his headquarters.

The judgeship was conceded to Weaver before the convention opened, and nothing but the determination of the Polk County delegation to cast their 64 votes for Bishop on the first ballot as a compliment to that county's friends of Weaver's nomination on the first roll call. When Polk changed on the second ballot it was all up with his competitors. Mowry made a stronger run for Railroad Commissioner than the friends of Brandt had expected, and before the end of the count was received they had his following in something like consternation. The Brown men had the strength to win out, however.

The convention met at 11:15. Before that hour the district caucuses and committee meetings were held. Contrary to the determination expressed by them yesterday, the Cummins men made a hot fight before the committee on credentials, and when the convention met the struggle was still on. The friends of Brandt were called to order by Chairman Weaver, of the state central committee, who introduced J. C. Davis, of Keokuk, as the temporary speaker. Davis, after accepting the position, delivered an address which was well received and frequently interrupted by applause. The outburst followed his assertion that the Nicaragua Canal should be constructed on American soil and protected by American fortifications and American guns. The role of Congress in the various committees and at the conclusion of the call an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock.

When the convention reassembled the committee being still unprepared to report, there were loud calls for Senator Dooliver, who received an ovation as he came to the front of the platform. He spoke briefly, confining himself to the policy of the Republican party at large. At 4 o'clock it was announced that the credentials committee would not be able to report for three-quarters of an hour. On the suggestion of Chairman Davis, a recess was taken until 4:45. On the resumption of the session, the report of the committee on resolutions was read.

The Platform.
The platform expressed gratification over the endorsement given to the Administration of President McKinley by the decisive majorities of last year and rejoices in the manifold benefits resulting from the policy of the Administration. It congratulates the country upon the enjoyment of a state of prosperity; points out that the demand for labor in every field is imperative; approves the work of the 56th Congress, its action for the reduction of taxation and its constructive legislation giving effect to the party platform of 1896 and 1900. The platform continues:

"We would emphasize our endorsement of its action in more firmly establishing our monetary system upon a gold basis

and in providing for civil government in Porto Rico and the Philippines and for the relinquishment of our authority in Cuba. The paramount consideration has been to secure the lasting welfare of these people whose fortunes and destinies have become in a large degree dependent upon us. The fact that our authority there is a result of a war waged for our own aggrandizement, but in the name of humanity, must forever govern and inspire our relations to them."

The platform opposes all legislation designed to accomplish the disfranchisement of citizens upon lines of race, color or station in life; upholds the policy of the Republican party in giving protection to home industries; favors such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relation to the commerce of the world; indorses the policy of reciprocity as the natural complement of protection; asserts the "sovereignty of the people over all corporations and agreements which tend to the monopoly of the world; capital and the right residing in the people to enforce such regulations, restrictions or prohibitions upon corporate management as will protect the individual and society from abuse of the power which great combinations of capital wield. We favor such amendment of interstate commerce act as will prohibit discrimination in rate making and any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent the affording of a monopoly. The resolutions indorse the state administration and favor the re-election of Senators Allison and Dooliver.

Prohibitionists Ordered Away.
FORT SCOTT, Kas., Aug. 7.—A mass meeting attended by 2500 people adopted resolutions demanding that Rev. Fraser, a member of the Synod of the American Union, and others who are insisting upon the enforcement of the prohibition law in Fort Scott, leave the city. The chairman of the meeting was instructed to appoint a committee of 20 men to see to the execution of the resolution.

Pastor in Nebraska.
LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 7.—Meetings were held this evening by the Democratic, Populist and Free Silver Republican state central committees, and fusion of the three parties was practically agreed upon, the state convention of all being fixed for September 17 at Lincoln. W. J. Bryan addressed the Democratic and Populist committees and spoke strongly for fusion.

NOT ENTITLED TO DAMAGES

Colorado Decision in Case of Alien Leads to Complications.

DENVER, Aug. 7.—International complications have arisen between the United States and Italy on account of the decision of a court that a nonresident alien is not entitled to suffer damages in the courts of Colorado. Several months ago Ferraro, an Italian woman living in Italy, brought suit for \$500 damages against the Aurie Mining Company in the courts of Hinsdale County, for the death of her husband, Peter, in the Ute & Elay mine near Lake City. The suit was transferred to the court of Pueblo County and there the decision was rendered that a nonresident alien had no right to sue for damages in the state. Mrs. Ferraro today took up the matter with the Italian Consul, Joseph Cuneo. He will bring the case at once before the Federal Government at Washington. Dr. Cuneo claims the decision rendered in this case is in direct violation of the treaty of 1871 between Italy and the United States.

Aid to Dewey.
BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Lieutenant-Commander Nathan Sargent, U. S. N., will soon receive orders detailing him to the command of the gunboat Machias. It is said, and requesting that he go to Washington to report to Admiral Dewey for service as a member of the General Board of the Navy. Sargent was appointed president of the General Board of the Navy, and is well known. Sargent is a long sea sailor, and his excellent record during his connection with the Navy, were considered when the appointment was contemplated, it is said.

Duncan Elliott's Appointment.
NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The news that Duncan Elliott has been appointed First Lieutenant of Cavalry is attracting considerable attention in society circles here where he is well known. Elliott was married in 1881 to Miss Sallie Hargrove, one of the best-known among the fashionable young women of this city. Later she obtained a divorce from him, and he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Twenty-sixth Infantry some time ago upon the recommendation of Vice-president Roosevelt and Congressman William Astor. He served with credit in Cuba and the Philippines.

Appraisers in Conference.
NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The annual conference of the United States appraisers ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury is in session here. The conference organized by Messrs. Appender, Harbor chairman, and Edgar M. Barber, assistant recorder. Resolutions were adopted in memory of the late S. S. Blanchard, ex-United States appraiser at Boston.

The Joint High Commission.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—There are evidences that in case the negotiations for the resolution of the work of the Joint High Commission prove successful, the British Government may consider the advisability of naming Lord Pauncefoot to succeed the late Lord Hirschel as head of the delegation representing British and Canadian interests.

No Appropriation Available.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Mr. Tracewell, Controller of the Treasury, has decided that there is no appropriation available for the purchase of additional lands for the extension of the Naval college at Annapolis. The harbor chairman, as recommended by the Bureau of Yards and Docks and Equipment, Navy Department.

Death Sentence Commuted.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—President McKinley has commuted the sentence of Private Frederick Morris, company K, Forty-ninth Veterans, to life imprisonment, which he will serve in the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Morris was convicted of murder by a court-martial at Tuguegarao, Luzon, and sentenced to death.

The Brooklyn at Manila.
MANILA, Aug. 7.—The United States cruiser Brooklyn, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Remey, has arrived here from Australia, where the vessel took part in the celebrations attending the opening of the first Australian Parliament.

Purchase of Bonds.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury today purchased \$50,000 short term four per cent bonds at 113.1211 and \$4000 three at 108.438.

ORDERED TO COLON

Gunboat Machias Will Protect American Interests.

RAILROAD MUST BE KEPT OPEN

Position of the United States as to Maintaining Free Traffic Across the Isthmus Was Clearly Established in 1885.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Navy Department has ordered the gunboat Machias, now at Boston, to proceed to Colon to look after American interests there. This is in connection with the reports of

insurgents obstruct traffic. There is no present purpose of sending a ship down from the Pacific side.

Will Sue the Consulate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—John V. Burr, of Piquette, N. Y., formerly quartermaster on the steamship Meteor, has arrived here from Rio Janeiro, at which point he left the vessel on account of sickness. Burr says he will file a complaint with the department against the United States Consulate at Rio. He says that when he left the Meteor, which was bound for San Francisco from Toledo, O., the captain told him he had deposited \$2 with Deputy Consul-General Hall. When he left the hospital, Burr says he applied for the money, but only received \$7. With this he secured passage to this country, and had only \$2 left when he landed in Brooklyn.

Afraid of Colombian Service.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A number of officers who went to Colon with the steam yacht Namouna, recently bought by the Colombian Government for use as a gunboat, returned on the steamship Allentown. According to statements made by the officers, says the Herald, when the yacht was known as the General Platon, arrived at Colon, there was a great celebration, and when the festivities were over the

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR OF IOWA.



A. B. Cummins, of Des Moines, was born in Green County, Pennsylvania, 31 years ago. He worked his way through the common schools and the Waynesburg Academy, and then moved West. In 1869 he located in Elkader, Ia., and secured a clerkship in the Recorder's office. Some time afterward he engaged in carpentering, and still later he was an express messenger. In 1881 Cummins went to Indiana and was Deputy Surveyor of Allen County, a short time afterwards becoming division engineer of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad. At 23 years of age Cummins began to study law, and two years later was admitted to the bar in Chicago. That city was his home until 1878, when he removed to Des Moines. He was a member of the Twenty-second Central Assembly of Iowa, and for four years was a member of the Republican National Committee.

disturbances and interruption of traffic at the Isthmus. The order to the Machias followed a conference held at the Navy Department between Acting Secretary of State Adee and Acting Secretary of the Navy. The order was issued in response to a dispatch received from Consul-General Hall, last night, stating that the revolutionists had held up a train for an hour at Marachon on the line of the railroad across the Isthmus, and only about 15 miles from Panama City. While this was not regarded as threatening an interruption of traffic or giving any ground for intervention by the United States, yet it was deemed advisable by the officials that one of our ships should be in the neighborhood in order that such observations could be made and steps taken to meet any emergency that might arise. For the present, officials do not believe there will be any need of landing marines.

The position of the United States as to maintaining free traffic across the Isthmus of Panama was fully defined in 1885, when extensive naval operations across the Isthmus were blocked by the United States determined to act, and the North Atlantic squadron, under Rear-Admiral Jouett, was sent to the Isthmus. At the same time the Navy Department ordered an expedition of 750 seamen and marines commanded by Commander McCalla and including three Gatling and three 2-inch rifles. Admiral Jouett arrived at the Isthmus April 20 and at once landed marines and issued orders to open transit across the Isthmus. Two companies of marines, under the command of Gatling and Hotchkiss guns were sent over the line, clearing the way and making the entire transit. Garrisons of marines were placed at Aspinwall and stanchin, the latter place being where the revolutionists have now held up a train, according to Consul Gudge's dispatch yesterday. Commander McCalla, who is in full control and was erecting barricades, expecting the arrival of the Colombian army. Commander McCalla acted energetically and gathering his full force, occupied Panama April 24, arrested Alespura and the other leaders and held them prisoners until an agreement was signed that fighting should not take place within the city. Three days later the Colombian army arrived and at a conference between the government, General Alespura and Admiral Jouett, the insurgents capitulated. All of the United States forces were withdrawn and were back in New York May 10. The Secretary of the Navy, in reporting the incident, pointed out that the action of the Navy was carefully confined to enforcing treaty stipulations for free transit across the Isthmus and that our interference ceased the moment this object had been accomplished. President Cleveland's message to Congress and the correspondence of Secretary Bayard also made clear that the sole purpose of the United States in employing force was to fulfill its guaranty under the treaty of 1846 to keep the transit open across the Isthmus. The present trouble on the Isthmus is far less formidable than that of 1885, but the procedure is made clear in case the

CHAINED TO A STAKE

Negro Burned to Death by an Alabama Mob.

CITIZENS SHOWED NO MERCY

John Pennington Was Identified by His Victim, the Wife of a Prominent Farmer, and Confessed His Guilt—Blacks Assisted.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 7.—With agonizing screams and his eyes bulging from his head, John Wesley Pennington, a negro, was burned at the stake near Enterprise, Ala., yesterday afternoon by a mob of whites and negroes. The mob was composed of both whites and blacks, and though the suffering victim pleaded for mercy and frantically endeavored to break the chains that tightly bound him, not a trace of sympathy was shown on the faces that peered at him through the flames. Pennington had committed a brutal assault upon Mrs. J. C. Davis, wife of one of the most prominent farmers of Coffee County, and confessed his crime. There was a great gathering of people in the neighborhood had joined in the search. There is not a telephone office in Coffee County, but the messengers traveled fast, and when the posse arrived this morning with Pennington, at least 500 persons were gathered near the Davis residence. A great shout went out when the prisoner was seen by the mob, but at a signal the mob fell silent and stood by. He immediately recognized him and the negro broke out in a loud cry. He admitted having committed the assault and pleaded for mercy, but no mercy was shown.

The negro was dragged from the house into the woods, where the crowd had gathered. Several of the citizens had already driven an iron pipe into the ground, and as the men approached with Pennington, both whites and blacks were waving brushwood around the stake. The negro saw his doom, and with a scream of terror fell to the ground in a faint. He was quickly revived and dragged to the stake, while the crowd stood silently by. The frightened man was limp, and had to be held up while the chains were fastened around his neck and body. He admitted having committed the assault and pleaded for mercy, but no mercy was shown.

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Expelled From Venezuela.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—According to advices received here, Hypolite Lombert, ex-maire of the hotel in Delmonico's downtown establishment, has been expelled from Venezuela, on the ground that he is a dangerous anarchist, says the Herald. Lombert is a French citizen, who lived in this city for several years. His friends here do not understand the decree against him in Venezuela, which gives these reasons for his expulsion: "Lombert is a dangerous anarchist, who is notoriously prejudiced to the public order as an anarchist, and being guilty of various attempts." It is believed that he has gone to either Curacao or Trinidad.

CLODBURSTS IN UTAH.

Caused Loss of Two Lives and Damaged Much Property.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 7.—Clodbursts and heavy rains in various parts of Utah last night caused the loss of two lives and resulted in considerable damage to railroad and other property. At Winter Quarters, where the mines of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company are located, a flood caused by a clodburst, destroyed the house of Matt Korson, a local miner, and child were swept away by the torrent, the father and child being drowned, while the mother was rescued only with the greatest difficulty. Mrs. Korson received injuries which may prove fatal. Hundreds of miners are idle at Winter Quarters, the railroad tracks being swept away, necessitating a temporary suspension of mine operations.

At Eureka, Utah, the flood swept through the principal street of the town, flooding cellars of business houses and doing damage to the telegraph and telephone lines. The plant of the Electric Light Company was disabled soon after the storm commenced, the city being left in darkness.

Salt Lake's water supply was greatly curtailed today owing to a landslide in Parley's Canyon, which supplies a portion of the city's water. Shortly before midnight a severe electrical storm broke over this city, seriously interfering with the telegraph and telephone service. The plant of the Electric Light Company was disabled soon after the storm commenced, the city being left in darkness.

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Gold Strike in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 7.—Samples of ore, accompanied by attested affidavits, have been received from the Georgia Gold and Silver Mining Company, which is a remarkably rich strike of gold in Wilkes County, near Washington, Ga.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Domestic.
Cummins was nominated for Governor by the Iowa Republican Convention. Page 1.
The gunboat Machias was ordered to Colon to protect American interests. Page 1.
A negro was burned at the stake by an Alabama mob. Page 1.
The steel trust is preparing to start up its idle mills. Page 2.

Foreign.
A French squadron may be sent to Turkish waters. Page 2.
The German Army has been ordered to go into mourning for six weeks. Page 2.
Thousands were drowned in China by the flooding of the Yangtze. Page 3.

Sport.
Portland lost to Tacoma—5 to 3. Page 3.
Seattle defeated Spokane—5 to 3. Page 3.
American and National League scores. Page 3.

Working Const.
Police, working on Ruby Smelter robbery, have made one arrest on suspicion. Page 3.
Sand teamsters John San Francisco strikers. Page 5.
Aberdeen incendiary arrested while firing a shot. Page 5.

Commercial and Marine.
Professional support of steel stocks helps other. Page 3.
Eastern wheat markets show further advance on heavy export demand. Page 11.
German ship chartered for February wharf loading at Portland. Page 10.
Court of inquiry investigating the Pottaloch stranding. Page 10.

Portland and Vicinity.
O. R. & N. steamers will remain idle until the strike is ended. Page 10.
Mayor Rowe names standing committees of the Common Council. Page 8.
Decision by Judge Reinger on the "four-month limit" in bankruptcy cases. Page 8.
Carnival committee pushing the preliminary work. Page 7.
Pledges to the free swimming baths nearly \$2000. Page 12.