

Iowa State Bystander.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY. CHARLES S. RUFF, Editor. THADDEUS S. RUFF, Associate Editor. JOHN D. REELER, Secy. and Bus. Mgr.

Send money by postoffice order, money order, express or draft, to THE IOWA STATE BYSTANDER Publishing Company.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. For Secretary of State, W. M. McFARLAND. For Auditor of State, S. G. MCCARTHY.

COUNTY TICKET. For Judges, W. F. CONRAD, W. A. SPURRIER, C. F. HOLMES, T. F. STEVENSON.

TOWNSHIP TICKET. Des Moines. Justices of the Peace, EUGENE L. BLAKE, L. J. SILVANA.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. The republican comes again before the people of Iowa with every promise performed and every prophecy fulfilled.

Following the entertainment came the grand ball and many there were who engaged in tripping the "light fantastic toe."

COLORED PEOPLE CELEBRATE. The colored people of Des Moines county celebrated the emancipation of West India slaves with a big barbecue at Bon's Park.

TOPEKA, Kan., has two physicians of color, three newspapers, The State Ledger, Call and Blackman—all good papers.

IOWA'S OLD SOLDIERS

A SHORT SKETCH OF THEIR TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS BEFORE AND AFTER DOING GENEROUS SERVICE FOR THE COUNTRY.

The Negro soldier began with the history of the United States in its first war and his services has continued to adorn the pages of history.

The first fatal collision occurred March 3, 1770, between British soldiers and American patriots and was known as "the Boston Massacre."

Who can tell what the result would have been without the Negro soldiers in any of the great wars?

While in Des Moines Wednesday morning we had the pleasure of grasping the hand of our friend Thad. Ruff, of the new Afro-American newspaper.

NORTHERN NEGRO VOTE

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE NORTH—AS VIEWED BY A SOUTHERNER.

From the Charleston News and Courier. Many of the Northern States owe their Republican majorities to their Negro voters.

Thirteen colored lawyers in Boston, Mass. Ex-Senator B. K. Bruce will take an active part in the approaching campaign.

The English walking hat is almost universally worn by the very latest English broad brim which enlists the sides.

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GLASS OF FASHION.

SUMMER COSTUMES FOR WOMAN'S WEAR.

White Pique Gown is in Town—A Novel Dinner Gown—A New English Walking Hat—General News of the Modes.

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DEATH OF THOMAS S. WRIGHT.

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WILLING TO WORK HARD.

From the Bondurant Times.

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THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

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DES MOINES, IOWA.

The value of the Connecticut invention which converts a legal hanging into a case of compulsory suicide may well be doubted.

ELIZABETH HALLIDAY, the murderer, is said to be caged "like a wild beast." Why not? There is very little on the humming-bird about Mrs. Halliday.

The new United States cruiser Minneapolis has made a splendid record as the fleetest war vessel in the world. It is the occasion of un-mixed pride to every American citizen.

The provisional government of Hawaii paid us the delicate compliment of proclaiming its republic on the Fourth of July. The Fourth has become practically a national holiday in Brazil, and for the sake of uniformity it might be just as well for the English to substitute it for the queen's birthday.

THERE is no good reason for fear for the Walter Wellman Arctic expedition—American newspaper men do not get lost so easily as British reports would have the world believe. It would not be much of a surprise if Wellman should in due time turn up with a section of the North Pole as the main mast of his vessel.

A YOUNG man at Petaluma, Cal., called for white wine, and being given ammonia instead, swallowed this. His condition since is reported serious. A man who could make the mistake of drinking ammonia has reason to accuse his nose of dereliction, and must to begin with in a condition not wholly devoid of a serious aspect.

The increase in the virulence of cholera in Russia throws an additional duty upon the custom officials in the United States which it should not be necessary to describe. Immigrants from that country, no matter whether they are of the higher or lower walks of Russian society, should be inspected with unusual care. In this matter it will not do to take anything for granted.

ANDREW FOY, the Cronin suspect, has made an attempt to murder the wife whom he deserted when she gave her evidence in that famous case and to whom he recently returned in order to hold his job as a Chicago sewer inspector. This man Foy is a brute and a dangerous one. It is to be hoped that his wife will prosecute him and that the court will give him a long jail sentence.

Immigrants detained at Ellis showed the excellent quality of their material of their citizenship in attempting to escape. Four and five were caught. To step further to prove their "good Americans" reflexes on their captors. The hope of the old world GARDEN ever knew.

It is covered that the means as seen through repaired and to much of a modern kind. To them out of nat- at

It is found in some more wine per- where the consump- a bottle a day for man and child. And much drunkenness. Inhabitants lost sober they never much wine. This ment requires strict ess.

of the railway of Tehanptope relation to travel the Atlantic and line, which is ang, will connect the bay of Cam- the south- ulf of Mexico. oute between nisco is some- less than by way prove an im- prove. Incident- benefited.

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SELECTED HAWK

BELLE PLAINE SCORCHED.

Property to the Value of \$400,000 Destroyed. BELLE PLAINE, July 30.—A fire which started in a blacksmith shop Saturday resulted in the nearly total destruction of the business part of town, only three buildings remaining. The loss is estimated at \$400,000, with perhaps insurance amounting to \$200,000. The flames, owing to the buildings being very dry, were soon beyond control. From Kroh's livery stable the flames leaped across the street into another livery stable and the engine house and spread up the main street west to the Henry Hotel; then across the street into a billiard hall, and continuing east so entirely engulfed the entire business portion of the city, leaving ruin and ashes in its wake. The following are the most severe losses: J. W. Wheeler livery barn and part contents; engine house and city hall; Van Meter & Co. drugs; Robert Nicholson, groceries; Bavinsky and Son, clothing; W. F. Donovan, shoes; P. Jacobs, groceries; Charles Hosmer, hardware; B. A. Turnbull, restaurant; W. Robinson, bakery; W. D. Dodd, harness; Hartman Bros., groceries; Harly & Doughty, dry goods; S. Werthim, clothing; F. E. Sealsky, meat market; H. S. Help, dry goods; Swift & Co., drugs; L. Crossman, dry goods; W. P. Hanson, hardware; Citizens' National Bank; J. D. Blue, dry goods; W. H. Burrows & Co., clothing; Ira Husted, saloon; Herring hotel; Dr. J. Warley, residence; Greenlee, opera house; A. A. Selken, tailor; J. P. Henry, lumber yard; also several dwellings were destroyed. It is very doubtful if the town will be fully rebuilt, as the loss is very severe.

CAUGHT THE SUCKERS.

Followers of a Circus Get in Their Work. DUNLAP, Aug. 1.—Howe, Cushing & Vallendeck's circus showed at Dunlap. They carry an army of "con" men, shell and lottery games, big mit men and strong arm people, and a profusion of short change workers and grafters of all kinds. Several prominent citizens were robbed of sums ranging from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars, and warrants were sworn out for the ringleaders. When Officers Elbert and Parmentier went to serve the warrants they were assaulted and the papers they were assaulted and the warrants torn into fragments and thrown away. They immediately went up town and rang the fire bell, and in twenty minutes a mob of armed and angry citizens had surrounded the train and five arrests were made. Those arrested do not deny their guilt, but claim that for a specified sum of money they were promised the protection of the mayor, city marshal, city attorney and one justice of the peace, and said that their arrest was caused by their refusal to be bled a second time by these officers. They threatened to expose the whole business, brought to trial, and later they were released by an order of the mayor. This order gives the appearance of truth to all the show people claim, and it is said the feeling against the city officials is very bitter.

IOWA CROPS.

Damage Caused by the Hot Winds of Last Week. DES MOINES, August 1.—The Iowa Weather and Crop Bulletin says: Variable reports are received as to the effects of the drought and hot winds upon corn. In the central and southern districts the damage is much greater than in the northern belt. The consensus of opinion seems to be about one-fourth of the acreage planted will yield no corn and but little fodder. With speedy and substantial relief the state at large may possibly harvest one-half of an average crop. But every day's continuance of present conditions will lower the possibilities and reduce the output. Pastures are dry and feeding stock is now general. Corn and flax are greatly damaged. Wheat returns show much better prospects. Wheat, oats and barley are expected.

PASSED AWAY.

The First Train From Burlington to Council Bluffs. BURLINGTON, August 1.—R. S. Skindler, the best known pioneer in Iowa, died here, aged 80. He was conductor on the first train from Burlington to Council Bluffs. He long held the responsible position of freight agent at Burlington. He leaves a widow and seven grown children, and was buried with Masonic honors.

BOY KILLED.

The Result of Playing With a Revolver. EL-PORA, August 1.—While three boys were playing with a revolver the weapon was discharged, almost instantly killing a boy named Bert Manning. The ball entered his head just above the right eye.

SIoux CITY POLICE.

Charges of a Very Sensational Nature Made. SIOUX CITY, August 1.—Local newspaper men have disclosed that since March the police force has stolen from \$150 to \$300 per month of fines collected from bad-ly-house inmates, and as a result Mayor Fletcher has demanded the resignation of Captain Petty. An investigation has been ordered, and if the charges are sustained Chief Young and other members of the force will lose their positions.

Fire recently visited Bonaparte, twenty-five miles west of Keokuk, on the Rock Island railway. When the fire got under headway Keokuk was telegraphed for assistance and sent a steamer and hose reel by special train. At midnight the fire was under control. Nine buildings were destroyed, including the opera house, bank and several stores. The losses are as follows: A. G. Troutman, grocery, \$1,500; Farmers & Traders' bank, \$1,500; Robinson & Co., restaurant, \$7,000; McEldred & Meek, dry goods, \$7,000; Cressp, Suddler & Co., meat market, \$2,500; J. H. Cressp, \$800, \$800, \$2,500 and \$1,500.

EAGLE GROVE FIRE.

Sixteen Business Firms Burned Out—\$50,000 Damage. FORT DODGE, Aug. 1.—Fire broke out at Eagle Grove, originating from a lamp explosion, and did \$50,000 damages before it was controlled. Everything went like a flash. The flames were plainly visible from Fort Dodge, twenty miles away. Sixteen business firms were burned out: F. B. Aurer & Son, N. Cox, Dan Cornman, Junction House, Geo. Wright, Thomson Bros., F. J. Will, T. H. Tagers, E. E. Mason, W. E. Probert, T. B. Cowen, Iverson & Hegland, S. Nordskog, Godfrey & Nelson, J. C. Dorfel. Also three dwellings.

CONDENSED ITEMS.

Fire one day last week destroyed the plant of the Ottumwa Brick and Construction company, manufacturers of paving brick. The plant was valued at \$30,000; insurance, \$26,000. It was one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the city.

The Des Moines Fire Insurance Company won for itself the praise and commendation of all Iowa people for its prompt and generous payment to Pomeroy sufferers last year of nearly \$37,000. It is a gratifying fact, that during the first six months of 1894, this company increased its business \$10,000.00 without extra expense or special effort. This speaks well for the popularity and favor in which this worthy home company is held by the insuring public.

Fire at Marcus destroyed the Marcus roller mills, situated on the very extreme north line of the town and just on the Illinois Central railroad track. No other building being north and none very near on the east the fire company succeeded in preventing its extending to any other building. The mill was a new one, and owned by Elmer Martin and two other gentlemen. It contained about \$4,000 of wheat and flour. The loss will not fall below \$15,000; insured for \$5,000.

Burlington dispatch: Geo. W. Dees, a farmer living eight miles west of Burlington, was burned to death in his house. He was 57 years of age and weighed 300 pounds and had been confined to his bed. In some way the house took fire at midnight, and when discovered the flames were all around Dees' bed. His son-in-law, Scott Derault, attempted to assist him out of the house, but the sick man was unable to walk. Derault partially carried and dragged him as far as the door, when the flames swept upon him and he was compelled to abandon the invalid to his fate. The flames soon reduced the form to a crisp in full view of the horrified spectators. His aged wife was badly burned, and the entire family were left with almost nothing to cover them.

The dry weather resulted in a number of serious fires around Waterloo. During a strong wind, a row of four barns in the residence portion of the city was burned, and only through the utmost efforts of the fire department were the neighboring residences saved. At one time seven residences were on fire, but the fire was confined to the barns and the damage done to the residences was slight. The farm of W. A. Wilson, which was occupied by W. H. Gause, about a mile from the city, was overrun by a prairie fire which was started by a spark from a Chicago Great Western engine. Nine buildings, including a large farm house and the barns and granaries on the farm, were destroyed, together with the contents. The loss was about \$3,000, nearly covered by insurance.

The worst fire that Brooklyn has ever known visited that city at 1 a. m. on the 25th. It started in the back of Wood & Kibby's furniture store and spread with rapidity until \$150,000 worth of property had gone up in smoke. It seemed that not only the main part of the business district would go, but the dwelling portion also. The fire engine did excellent work, which was supplemented by the Grinnell steamer, which came down on a special train about 2 o'clock. The new system of water works was of some assistance, but at the time of the fire only the mains were filled, not enough water having been pumped to fill the tank. Contracts are already let to rebuild before the snow falls. Following are the names of the losers: Brooklyn Chronicle, Wood & Kibby, Drs. Conroy & Busby, Scott, Reed & Scott, Frank Butts, Poweshiek County Bank, Boston Clothing Store, postoffice, J. P. Wood, J. T. Kronspick & Son, Rayburn & Lee, Dr. Landes, Ola White, Charles West, E. H. Talbott, C. T. Kainsburg, Leonard Bros., Dr. Arger, I. O. O. F. hall, Geo. Kraft, Karr Bros., J. W. Johnson, Mills' variety store, Mustopher & Butts, F. P. Shrader, W. L. Paul, S. L. Drake, Wm. Mannat, Phil Kilmer, First National Bank, Sterling & Talbot, Bowers estate, Boughton, jeweler; E. R. Bigelow, Wood & Dorrance, Wesley Monatt. The properties were insured for about \$80,000. The insurance companies that will be the heaviest losers are the Niagara National, Capital of Iowa, Hartford and Etna.

The attention of those who are losing faith in the productiveness of Iowa soil is called to A. J. Reber's oats yield in Blackhawk county. He threshed the product of seventeen acres, which yielded him 809 bushels, or slightly over forty-seven bushels to the acre, by measure. An ordinary two-bushel sack full of grain was weighed tipping the beam at eighty-four pounds, thus overrunning ten pounds to the bushel.

Julius J. Van Meter, a pioneer, died very suddenly near the town of Van Meter, just after partaking of a hearty dinner.

Col. D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque, was renominated for congress by acclamation at the republican convention of the Third district at Waterloo.

The 20th was probably the hottest day yet experienced. At all points a thermometer ranging from 90 to 100 degrees, with a hot wind blowing from the south during the day. The following are the Iowa weather reports: At that it is only a copy of the report to say that this hot weather is the state's loss. The crop's total

ITEMS OF GENERAL NEWS.

COREAN WAR.

Latest Story of the Sinking of the Chinese Transport. SHANGHAI, August 1.—The latest Chinese version of the sinking of the troop ship Kow Shung by the Japanese is to the effect that when overhauled the Japanese cruiser sent a prize crew aboard to convey the Kow Shung to Japan. Capt. Galsworthy, the Englishman in command, refused to obey orders. The prize crew returned to the Japanese cruiser and the latter opened fire, tearing great holes in the vessel with torpedoes, and sinking her, after having loaded machine guns mounted in the Japanese cruiser's tops. Col. Van Hanetin, German, and a number of other foreign officers were among the killed. The number of drowned by the sinking of the transport was 2,000. The report declares that two German passengers on the way to Corea on business jumped overboard and swam to the Japanese cruiser, but were not allowed to come on board, but were shot, as were a number of Chinese, the Japanese absolutely refusing to give quarter. A French warship succeeded in rescuing some of the Chinese soldiers, but all the foreigners on board the Kow Shung were killed by the Japanese fire or drowned. No details were received of the battle at Asan. It is reported several Chinese steamers were captured and a number of others destroyed at Taku by Japanese cruisers.

WELLMAN EXPEDITION.

Now Said to be Safe and Well on the Way North. LONDON, July 31.—Information received here leaves no room for doubt that the Wellman arctic exploring party is safe and well on the way north. Carl Sievers, the Norwegian Arctic enthusiast, received a dispatch from the captain of the Erling, a Norwegian sealer which arrived at Tromsø, Norway. The captain said that near Amsterdam island in latitude 84 north longitude 0, the Erling spoke the Ragnvald Jarl, the steamer which is conveying the Wellman arctic expedition. The Ragnvald Jarl, in replying to the signals, asked to be reported at the nearest place the Erling touched at, saying all were well on board. The Ragnvald Jarl was beset by pack ice which delayed her progress considerably. But Wellman and his party were then free of pack ice and should now be well on the way to the north pole.

JUDGE HOLT DEAD.

He Was Judge Advocate General Under Lincoln. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Judge Joseph Holt died at his residence here yesterday. His death is due indirectly to a fall sustained a few days ago, to which he paid little attention. Judge Holt was in good health for a man of his extreme years until a few days ago, when he sustained a slight shock to his nervous system by a misstep while descending a stairway in his house. Since then he sank rapidly. He had lived a long and distinguished life, but is chiefly remembered for his participation as judge advocate in the court martial which tried Mrs. Surratt and the other conspirators executed for the assassination of President Lincoln. He was born in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, in January, 1807, and consequently was in his 88th year.

COREAN WAR.

Another Naval Engagement Won by Japan. TIEN TSUEN, August 1.—A naval battle has been fought between Chinese and Japanese fleets. The Japanese sank the Chinese battle ship Chen Yuen and two large cruisers, supposed to be vessels built for China by Armstrong, were captured or destroyed. The Chen Yuen was built for China at the Stetten works and was the sister ship of the King Yuen and the most powerful warship in the Chinese navy except the King Yuen. She was of 7,400 tons displacement, with fourteen and a half inch armor, four twelve-inch and two smaller Krupp guns, C. L. Hotchkiss cannon, two eight and one-fourth inch, and six inch Krupp in the main battery and secondary battery, and a Hotchkiss revolving cannon with tubes for Whitehead torpedoes.

WAR OFFICIALLY DECLARED.

The Japanese Government Announces That War Now Exists. TOKIO, August 1.—The Japanese government informed the representatives of foreign powers that a state of war now exists between China and Japan. This is regarded equivalent to a declaration of war.

Congressman Burrows Renominated.

ALBION, Mich., Aug. 1.—Hon. J. C. Burrows was unanimously renominated for congress yesterday by the republicans of the Third district. The action was by a rising vote.

DAMAGES WANTED.

First Claims Filed by Railroads at Chicago. CHICAGO, August 1.—The first of the claims against the city of Chicago for damage to property during the late strike have been filed. The damage for which notice has been served covers only property damaged the first two or three days in July and for the legal recognition of which the time allowed in the statutes was about to expire. The claims aggregate \$39,280. They were filed by Attorney Foster, of the Grand Trunk, for all the roads.

Were You Ever South in Summer?

It is no hotter in Tennessee, Alabama or Georgia than here, and it is positively delightful on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi and West Florida. If you are looking for a location in the south go down now and see for yourself. The Louisville & Nashville railroad and connections will sell tickets to all points south for trains of Aug. 7 at one fare round trip. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent, Louisville, Ky.

COREAN TROUBLE.

Cause of the Trouble Which Brings the Chinese and Japanese War.

LONDON, August 1.—As a result of inquiries made of experts in politics and persons who have resided in Corea, the reporter of the Associated Press learns that widespread discontent exists in Corea because of the corruption and mismanagement that everywhere prevails. One of the most powerful revolutionary factors in the country is a quasi religious sect called Tong-Hak, which ascribes the precarious condition of Corea to trade and commerce to the presence of foreigners in the country. This sect has set for itself the task of ridding Corea of the hated foreigners and has threatened the Japanese and other foreign residents. Among the charges brought against the foreigners is one that they have caused an enormous increase in the price of foodstuffs, without any benefit accruing to the Koreans. The king of Corea possesses no real authority and he is in constant terror of a revolution that will sweep him from his throne. He is heavily in debt and the whole country is in a state of anarchy. To this condition of affairs is due the revolt that recently started in one of the provinces.

COXEYITES.

An Appeal at Washington for Immediate Relief. WASHINGTON, July 30.—The bodies of men styling themselves "Industrial army," in camp at Roslyn, Va., opposite Washington, finding themselves in bad straits, have issued an appeal to the public for aid. The appeal recites the sufferings of the men in journeying to Washington, and their object, and announces that while "at war with hunger, wretchedness and despair" they propose to stay unless forcibly removed, until the demands are granted. It is stated that upwards of 2,000 men are encamped at Washington and vicinity, and others are arriving daily. Complaint is made of mismanagement, and the friends of the movement are urged to organize boards of relief to assist the men as soon as possible.

BRUVITIES.

A half dozen persons have been arrested at Colorado Springs for complicity in tarring and feathering Adjutant General Tarsney. Evidence to convict is said to be forthcoming. A Washington dispatch says the president has appointed John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Peoria, Illinois, to act with Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright in the presidential commission to investigate the Chicago labor troubles.

Omaha dispatch: The high temperature of the 26th and the hot dry winds have done almost inestimable damage to crops throughout Nebraska. Corn in all parts of the state is burned past redemption and the leaves are withered and rolled up. In the western and southern parts it is reported that corn is a failure and that seed will hardly be borne. The farmers are feeling very blue and it is thought that outside care will have to be given to run them through the winter. The temperature ranged from 106 to 112 degrees all day and several cases of prostration are noted. In Omaha the temperature reached 106 degrees, the highest ever recorded in the city.

Springfield, Ill., dispatch: For treasurer of state, Henry Wulf, of Chicago; for superintendent of public instruction, S. M. Ingalls, of Carbondale; for trustees of state university, Mrs. J. M. Flower, of Chicago; S. A. Bullard, of Springfield; and Alexander McLean, of Macomb. This was the ticket placed in nomination by the republican state convention. For a while it was one of the most tumultuous and exciting gatherings of the representatives of the party in the history of the state. The proposition to follow the example of the democratic convention and nominate a candidate for United States senator caused the uproar, but it was finally voted down by a vote of 1019 to 315.

Superintendent Campbell, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, says figures will hardly express the damage wrought last week in the corn fields of Kansas and Nebraska. Two weeks ago experts estimated that Nebraska would yield four hundred million bushels of corn. It is now believed it will be necessary to ship corn into many counties. Hundreds of square miles of the finest looking corn is dry and lifeless over an extent of territory as large as Pennsylvania or New York. Reports on the lines of the Union Pacific, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe are all of the same tenor. Hay is ruined and the only hope is that rains may start another crop before it is too late. Many farmers have cut their corn green for fodder. Travelers report the high-ways eastward through Nebraska and Kansas are already thronged with disheartened settlers. The disaster is vastly more damaging to the railroads than the recent strike.

The gold reserve received another severe blow by the engagement of \$2,000,000 for export on the 28th. This leaves the true amount of reserve \$58,345,725, or \$5,654,570 lower than the lowest point reached prior to the February bond issue. Against this reserve there is an aggregate of nearly \$500,000,000 of paper currency redeemable in gold. The net loss of gold the last six months is about \$43,700,000. So far this month the treasury receipts are about \$43,700,000 and the expenditures \$28,170,000, leaving a net gain of \$15,530,000.

Chinese advisers say that while no formal declaration of war has yet been made, both countries are fighting hard. The victories thus far have been in favor of the Japs. A St. Petersburg dispatch says: Novoraya says that Russia is unable to remain indifferent to the fate of Corea, and ought to help China or contribute to localize the war. Secretary Herbert has ordered two vessels on duty in the Bering sea to proceed immediately to the Chinese state because of the troubles in Corea, to protect American interests.

DEMOCRATS MEET IN STATE CONVENTION.

Horatio F. Dale Nominated for Secretary of State—The Platform. DES MOINES, August 2.—Yesterday at 10 a. m. Chairman Ball of the state central committee called the convention to order, and Dr. Frisbie invoked the divine blessing. J. M. Parsons of Lyons county was announced as temporary chairman and Will A. Wells of Sioux county as secretary. Mr. Parsons was introduced and addressed the convention in a speech very acceptable to the convention. Upon call of districts the following were announced as the committee on resolutions: First District, J. S. Searcy, of Des Moines; Second, W. O. Schmidt of Scott; Third, Carl F. Couch of Blackhawk; Fourth, John Cliggitt of Cerro Gordo; Fifth, James Morrison of Tama; Sixth, C. H. Mackey of Keokuk; Seventh, H. A. Nash of Dallas; Eighth, W. E. Mitchell of Fremont; Ninth, C. F. Swift of Shelby; Tenth, Phil Shumberger of Crawford; Eleventh, T. D. Higgs of Buena Vista.

The state central committee was announced as follows: First district, A. E. Johnston of Lee; Second, H. H. Hancock of Johnson; Third, W. H. Chamberlain of Buchanan, (to fill vacancy); Fourth, John From of Chickasaw; Fifth, John Baum of Benton, (holds over); Sixth, J. A. Walsh of Wapello, (holds over); Seventh, Henry Riegelman of Polk; Eighth, E. W. Curry of Leaton; Ninth, Corryman of Cass; Tenth, John McCarthy of Greene; Eleventh, T. D. Higgs of Buena Vista.

The convention then took a recess till 1:30 p. m., at which time the committee on permanent organization reported Ex-Governor Boies as permanent chairman and continuing the other officers of the temporary organization. Upon taking the gavel the ex-governor delivered a characteristic address to the convention which elicited frequent and hearty applause. The following ticket was recommended for election being by acclamation: Secretary of state, H. F. Dale of Des Moines; auditor, John Whitfield of Stuart; treasurer, W. H. White of Cherokee; supreme judges, John Cliggitt of Mason City and Ed. W. Mitchell of Sidney; attorney general, J. D. Smith of Cherokee; railroad commissioner, W. L. Parker of Shelby; reporter supreme court, J. J. Shea of Council Bluffs; clerk supreme court, T. R. North of Adair.

The platform was adopted as follows: First—The democratic party of the state of Iowa, in state convention assembled, declares the following platform of principles: We reaffirm the platform of the national democratic convention of 1892 and demand of our representatives in congress that they carry out the same good faith, by giving us a tariff law that will reduce the duties on imports for revenue alone, and thereby destroy trusts, combines and organizations that have been robbing the people and depleting the treasury of the nation, that has destroyed our commerce with the world at large, driven our ships from the high seas, that has filled our country to overflowing with pauper labor of Europe, that has bred anarchy, confusion, unrest and disloyalty throughout the land, made us a bankrupt nation and labor, that has sowed the seed of that rebellion among the people that has brought ruin to the business interests of the country and want to the people who seek to earn an honest living by industry; again we say to congress redeem the pledges made to the people and for all time make an end of paternal and class legislation.

Second—We recommend the administration of President Cleveland for the ability, wisdom and patriotism shown in dealing with matters of public interest. In the treatment of great public questions it has been marked by a comprehensive understanding of the necessities of the people, and a sincere desire to, as far as practicable, in every just and proper demand. We especially approve of the present administration in its effort to reduce the expenditures of the general government, for the stopping of many useless office-holders, for its firm and wise policy toward the other nations and the world. And especially do we commend President Cleveland in his efforts for tariff reform; his letter to Representative Wilson is a manly, outspoken and courageous statement of our most hearty approval, and we condemn any and all efforts to impede the progress of real tariff reform.

Third—The present unfortunate financial stringency and its disastrous effect upon labor is the direct legacy of a republican administration. It is the result of the McKinley tariff, of the Sherman anti-trust law, of the fostering of trusts, of legislation for the avowed benefit of the classes against the masses, of the preference of the rich over the poor in legislation, of corrupt combinations and trusts. It is these things which combine to shake credit, to paralyze business and create panic. The attempt to shift the responsibility upon the democratic administration is futile and absurd. Five years ago a democratic administration left to its successor a prosperous condition of the country and a surplus of one hundred million dollars. The republican administration left as its legacy a panic and an empty treasury.

Fourth—With the national democratic convention of 1892 we hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be intrinsic and interchangeable value and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

And we favor such legislation as will faithfully carry out these pledges to the people.

Fifth—We demand such a change in our national constitution as will authorize the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and we commend the house of representatives in congress for the passage of a bill for this purpose by the requisite two thirds majority.

Sixth—We favor just and liberal pensions to deserving veterans, and we congratulate the democratic congress and president upon the passage of a law declaring a pension to be a vested right.

Seventh—We condemn the deceptive republican legislation known as the "mint law" as hypocritical, legalizing the sale and at the same time prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquors within the state, discriminating as to the sale of the majority in cities and rural communities, and suspending the operation of a penal statute for a money consideration. We favor the repeal of the present prohibitory law and the democratic party of Iowa still adheres to its position that in the interest of true temperance license with local option in townships, incorporated towns and cities is the best solution of the liquor question, and that in such local option there should be no requirement that more than a majority of voters shall be necessary to place the traffic under the control of law and police regulations in municipalities.

Not Available in His Case. "You're not lovable in His Case," said his mother. "If there's anything the matter you'd better go to that young faith doctor. She cured me of rheumatism after I'd tried eleven other doctors, and..." "I've been to see her, mother," interposed Hiram, huskily. "That's what's the trouble. She says she can never be anything to me but a distant relative."

On the Safe Side. Everybody knows this is a good place to be, but every body does not take measures to be there. An efficient preventive places us on the safe side of incipient disease, and there is no one more reliable than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in cases where the kidneys are inactive, which is but the preliminary to various destructive maladies, which disregarded have a fatal termination. Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, edema, are but the outgrowths of neglected inaction of the kidneys and bladder. They should be checked at the outset with the Bitters, which will prevent their progress by arousing the renal organs to activity, and thus place those who resort to this saving medicine on the safe side. This preservative of safety also cures constipation, liver complaint, malarial fever, nervousness and dyspepsia.

Some men set rat traps to catch elephants, while others dig pitfalls for mice.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Will clean Sills, Woolsen Goods, Ribbons, Curtains and Carpets. Unexcelled for cleaning house, killing moths and destroying green grass, and... 25c. For sale everywhere. Address H. A. H., Des Moines, Iowa.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is taken internally. Price, 75c. It is necessary to meet good luck half way. Bad luck will chase you.

Carl's Cough Remedy. Is the oldest and best. Well up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Carl's Cough Remedy. You cannot stop on a man's toes without hurting his feelings.

Carl's Cough Remedy. The great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion. Cures constipation. 25c. For sale everywhere.

Carl's Cough Remedy. Almost all resolutions have mental reservations to them.

Carl's Cough Remedy. "A Cup of Parks' Tea at night moves the bowels in the morning."

Carl's Cough Remedy. What a true gentleman is, he was in the beginning.

Carl's Cough Remedy. "Hanson's Single Corn Salve. Ask your druggist for it. Price 25c. per box."

Carl's Cough Remedy. Whenever you speak evil of another you are sure to hurt yourself.

Impure Blood.

Manifests itself in hot weather in hives, pimples, boils and other eruptions which disgrace the face and cause great annoyance. The cure is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

found in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes the blood pure and removes all such disfigurements. It also gives strength, creates an appetite and invigorates the whole system. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient.

WE WILL MAIL POSTPAID a fine Patent Picture, entitled "MEDICATION" in exchange for 15 Large Labels, cut from Liza Coffey's wrappers, and a 2-cent stamp per postage. Write for list of other interesting premiums including books, a knife, game, etc. WOODSON SPEC CO., 20 HARRIS ST., TOLEDO, OHIO.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the heaviest storm. The new POMERIE is the best riding coat, covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if it's not the "Fish Brand" of our Co. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. T. ELLIOTT, Boston, Mass.

DAVIS' CREAM SEPARATOR.

It is the best separator in the world. It separates the cream from the milk, and is the best for use in the home. It is the best for use in the home. It is the best for use in the home.

WELL-MACHERY.

Illustrated catalogue show WELL-MACHERY, AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS, HULLING AND PULPING MACHINES, and many other tools. Have been tested and found to be the best. Send for catalogue free. HAZZ CITY ENGINE & IRON WORKS, Successors to Peck Mfg. Co., 1217 Union Ave., Kansas City.

MY WIFE WOULD HOW DO YOU DO IT AT FREIGHT.

Buy one of our new... \$14. Buy one of our new... \$14. Buy one of our new... \$14. Buy one of our new... \$14. Buy one of our new... \$14.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOES.

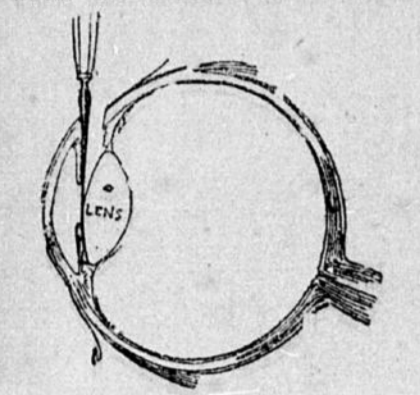
These shoes are made of the best material and are the most comfortable

MR. GLADSTONE'S EYE.

A DELICATE OPERATION TO REMOVE A CATARACT.

An Extremely Delicate Work in Which the Percentage of Death is Very Small—How the Operation is Performed.

The operation for cataract was performed upon Mr. Gladstone at the residence of Lord Rendel, in London, recently, by Drs. Nettleship and Habershon. It was completely successful, and the aged statesman, who was cheerful during the performance of the work, has since been receiving the congratulations of his friends, among whom was the American ambassador.



Cutting Out the Lens.

This operation which Mr. Gladstone has just undergone represents one of the highest triumphs of surgery. It requires a precision and delicacy of touch which no other operation calls for, and it necessitates employment of instruments so fine that a hair's breadth differentiates one from the other.

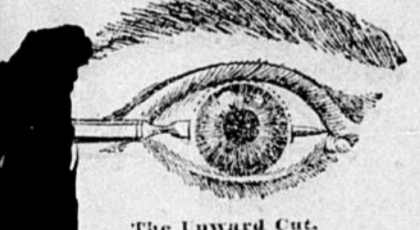
Of all the human organs the eye in its structure and functions is the most wonderful as well as the most delicate. Within the compass of less than an inch this organ embodies tissues which enable the mind to see and a lens which adjusts itself to every focus by an instinctive and unconscious process. The result of this operation for cataract which Mr. Gladstone has just undergone and which is performed every week in New York is the loss of this little lens in the eye. That loss will now be supplied by eye-glasses of varying strength, but they are clumsy and awkward compared with the naturally perfect lens which Nature puts into the eye of every man.

Although the lens is imbedded deep in the eye, it has nothing whatever to do with the delicate adjustment of sensitive nerves less than an inch away that enable the mind to see. The faculties of sight are not at all impaired or in any way affected by the operation for cataract, although the latter involves very deep cutting into the eye and the removal of one of the parts which go to make it a perfect seeing organ.

The operation upon Mr. Gladstone was performed at 9 a. m., and did not take longer than fifteen minutes. There have been occasions when the operation for cataract has been performed twice upon the same person in less than an hour when both eyes were affected. In very old people a cataract in one eye is generally followed by a cataract in the other. Oculists now believe that Mr. Gladstone will again have to undergo this operation, and perhaps he may do so within a month.

The operation for cataract has become almost painless since the introduction of cocaine, and no anæsthetic was used in the case of Mr. Gladstone. The greatest inconvenience of the patient, however, comes from the enforced incarceration in a dark room for several weeks following the operation. This is to enable the tissues of the eye to heal before any work is thrown upon that organ. The light is gradually let into the darkened room, and the patient at the end of about three weeks is released fully cured.

It would be almost impossible for any one but an experienced oculist to tell that the eye had been operated upon. It is apparently natural and unimpaired in every respect, being full and



The Upward Cut.

of good color, and exactly like flow. Similarly, it is very difficult to detect the presence of a cataract in the eye for any non-professional. People think that they can tell when a man has a cataract, and that they can pick out the victims of the disease, but they are wrong. They know that this is a fallacy, and they regard as a cataract is not at all, but some other affection of the eye. A curious thing about this disease is that it is not confined to human beings, and that cataracts are frequently found in the eyes of animals. A curious fact about the cataract is that no one knows what causes it. Theories and speculations have been advanced, but they have not been able to bring the cause of the disease, and the similarity of it among them. Attempts have also been made to cure the cataract without the knife, but these are unsuccessful, and the surgical science world agrees that an operation is the last resort of the man who is afflicted with it. The operation of operating surgically upon the eye is one that is appalling to the first presented to the mind. He holds man who ate the first food, but he was bold, yet who believed that the ancients were with the operation. There are to refer to the removal of cataracts, however, could not have been successful. The practice among physicians and in the middle of the eighteenth century it was a difficult and dangerous operation, and the percentage of failure was very

high. The operation of the knife was a very delicate and difficult operation, although a multitude of delicate instruments were used. The operation for cataract is now a very simple and successful one, and the percentage of failure is very small. The operation is performed by making a small incision in the sclera, and then by using a special instrument to cut through the capsule of the lens, and to remove the lens itself. The operation is performed by making a small incision in the sclera, and then by using a special instrument to cut through the capsule of the lens, and to remove the lens itself.

Statistics are given in every case necessary. The operation of operating surgically upon the eye is one that is appalling to the first presented to the mind. He holds man who ate the first food, but he was bold, yet who believed that the ancients were with the operation. There are to refer to the removal of cataracts, however, could not have been successful. The practice among physicians and in the middle of the eighteenth century it was a difficult and dangerous operation, and the percentage of failure was very

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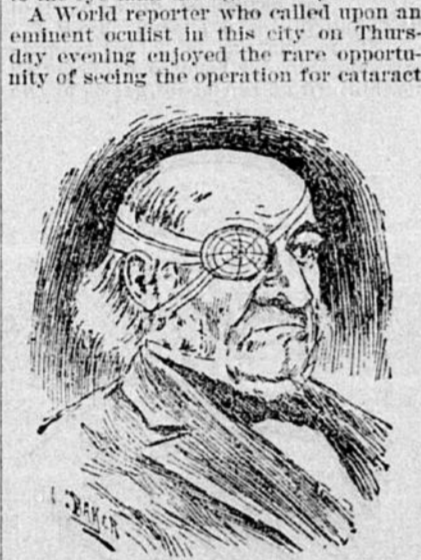
then grows on the inside of the eye. It is not on the outside of the eye as is generally supposed. The sufferer becomes conscious of its existence generally by a gradual diminution of the power of sight. This is not because the organs of sight in the back of the eye are affected, but because the cataract affects only the crystalline lens which intervenes.

This lens is affected by losing its crystalline quality and becoming somewhat opaque. It acquires a whitish color, and the power of sight is gradually lost as the lens becomes more and more opaque. A singular thing about this lens must here be explained. While it is really a little sac of liquid, shaped like the ordinary convex lens it yet contains in its center an actual lens of clear gristle that is hard and strong. This is surrounded by clear liquid. The shape of the entire lens is constantly changing in daily life. When you look at a mountain ten miles off the lens in your eye is one shape, but when you look at the ground at your feet it instantly changes in shape so as to bring the objects looked at into focus.

As the whole of the lens is affected in a cataract its entire removal from the eye is necessary. If it were not for the little hard lens in its center the entire lens might be taken out through a small opening made with an instrument being run out like so much water. But the little hard lens is more than a quarter of an inch across its face and an eighth to a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. It can only be removed through a slit cut down to the center. This is the first cut which is made.

In performing the operation it is necessary that the eye should be kept immovable. The patient could not do this himself. The oculist first inserts a small opening made with an instrument being run out like so much water. But the little hard lens is more than a quarter of an inch across its face and an eighth to a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. It can only be removed through a slit cut down to the center. This is the first cut which is made.

A World reporter who called upon an eminent oculist in this city on Thursday evening enjoyed the rare opportunity of seeing the operation for cataract performed. In this instance a human eye, taken from a bottle of alcohol, was used in illustration, which the patient used for this purpose. The knife with which the first cut was made had a blade that was about an inch in length, sharpened on one edge with a very sharp point. As soon as the knife had been placed in the eye it became apparent that that organ in the body is by no means as delicate as is commonly supposed. This was not because of the alcohol in which the specimen had been placed.



Gladstone Wearing His Eye-Shield. The patient always reaches on his back and the three remains in its natural position until the next instrument is inserted. This is really a long needle with a slight elbow on the end of which is a minute point projecting inward. The little knife which this instrument carries on its point is so small as almost to be invisible to the naked eye. Its purpose is to cut the sac containing the lens, which has thus far escaped the knife. This instrument is inserted through the cut which has just been made from the top and at an angle projecting outward. When its end has passed the center of the eye the operator changes the angle and gives the instrument a slight turn between the fingers so as to bring the little pointed knife inward. He now presses the latter into the lower part of the sac containing the lens and draws it sharply upward with his fingers.

The result of this is to sever the envelope of the lens and the liquid immediately begins to run out. A pressure of the finger on the outside of the eyeball is now all that is required to bring the little hard lens to the surface. It slips out through the opening made in the transparent filmy covering of the lens, and pressure on the bottom of the eyeball then makes it come out at the top. This is all the surgery that constitutes the operation for cataract, divested of the multitude of scientific terms employed in the profession.

A Natural question at this point is, "What makes the place of the lens? Doesn't it have a hole in the eye?" The difficulty in the eye occupied by the lens fills up with vitreous humor within less than three minutes after the removal of the lens. The substance is supplied to the eye in abundance by nature, and is being constantly replenished. The place in the eye that was occupied by the lens is filled up with this transparent substance, and the whole organ retains its original shape and form. The transparent film which had formerly been the envelope of the lens folds back out of the way of its own removal, leaving the field clear and unobstructed from the retina at the extreme back of the eye through the iris, the interior chamber and the cornea. Thus the intervening obstruction formed by the affected lens and called the cataract, has been removed and the eye can see with its former vigor and clearness.

PERILOUS TRIP ON A TRESTLE. A Horse Safely Crosses a Railroad Bridge, Dragging Two Men in a Buggy. "The most severe test my nerves ever experienced," said a citizen to a writer for the Pittsburg Dispatch, "was during a buggy ride I took with a friend down in Hickory township, Mercer county. Several years ago I was invited to take a drive by L. W. Ormsby of Sharon. He had a beautiful outfit and an extraordinary fine horse, so the invitation was one that a person would not decline. We drove through the country in a short time and came very much interested in an argument that made us forgetful of the scenery, and, in fact, of our horse. We noticed a jolting, and when we looked up found the horse had wandered away from the trestle, and was far from twenty feet below. You can imagine our consternation for the bridge had but recently been altered by a railroad company that was putting in its line through the country. The floor had been taken up and wooden ties to support the rails substituted. Here we were crossing a bridge in a buggy, our horse walking on ties, a feat which is difficult for some men to perform. It is difficult for some men to perform. It is difficult for some men to perform. It is difficult for some men to perform.

A Wife is a Luxury. The English law courts have formally decided that a wife is not a necessity of life, but a luxury. There have been a good many breach of promise suits before the courts lately, and in two prominent ones the defense was set up that the contract was invalid because the contracting parties were minors when the marriage contracts were made by a minor is binding at law, except it be for a "necessity." In one case the defense failed because the contract was renewed after the youth attained his majority, but in the other case the young man was held to be a minor at the time that a wife could not be considered a necessity.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOMETHING ABOUT UNCLE SAM'S LIFE GUARDS.

Our Brave Coast Guard and How It Goes to Work to Save Life—The Fate of the Hen—Swedish Birthdays.

The story of Uncle Sam's life-saving service is one of thrilling interest for every boy and girl.

You may have read or heard of the loss of the two great emigrant ships which, not very many years ago, were driven upon the Jersey coast by the fury of a storm. In one of the unfortunate vessels 400 persons who perished, and the other 300 went down. We do not coast guard them. Between Hook and Little Egg



Man the Life-Boat. Harbor ran a line of deadly reefs. It was a veritable death ground to storm-struck vessels. Congress at last realized this, and built eight life-saving stations along the coast. That was in 1847. Two years later Uncle Sam took \$20,000 from his pocket and put up stations on Long Island, between Montauk Point and Coney Island. Pleased with his work, he tried again, and distributed lifeboats along the coast of the Southern states, and by and by the little houses of the life-savers arose on our lake shores.

This was good work so far as it went, but it was not enough. The stations had no regular crews. The work of rescue was left to the rough and unorthodox people who dwelt in the neighborhood of the stations. Some of these people meant well enough, but they were intemperate with certain lawlessness which meant harm. They permitted the stations to fall into decay, so that when wrecks occurred no assistance could be rendered because the life lines, buoys and even the boats had been stolen. This would never do. One night the ship Powhatan went down off the Jersey coast and 300 lives were lost, because of the failure of our life-saving system.

The long wished-for change came at last, and Uncle Sam's coast guard as it exists to-day was organized. In 1850 "the Hon. S. S. Cox, the father of our life-saving service, came to the rescue. Once more Uncle Sam, listening to Mr. Cox and some others, opened his purse and took out \$200,000 for the service. Mr. Kimball was placed at the head of the service, and he went to work with a will. He discovered a terrible state of affairs. Rats and thieves had rendered some of the stations unfit for service, and some lines and buoys were missing. No wonder people were drowned. Mr. Kimball built new stations and repaired the old ones. He put in new life-lines and discharged the inefficient crews. The new crews were regularly drilled, well fed and regularly paid. They suddenly knew that Mr. Kimball was the right man in the right place and knew what he was doing. I have but to tell you that out of twenty-two wrecks which occurred on the Jersey coast that year not one life was lost. From that time the efficiency of our life-saving service has been increased until it seems to have reached perfection. The whole of the Atlantic coast is now patrolled by crews of experienced men, and our life-shops are under the same surveillance. The coast service is divided into twelve districts, controlled by a general superintendent, with headquarters at Washington.

Then the stations themselves have a general inspector, who is stationed in the New York district has a superintendent, who is responsible for the efficiency of his station. Next come the stations which are in charge of keepers, each of whom must be an expert in boat craft, besides knowing all about the work of the life-saving service. Several able surfmen constitute the crew at each of the stations. They are paid at the rate of \$50 a month—not a great sum

Branch Postoffices in Paris. Branch postoffices, on the London plan, are now in working order here. In some districts, notably near banks, a great deal of business has been done in the bureau auxiliaries. The public has been glad to avail itself of the opportunity afforded of purchasing money orders and stamps in shops, instead of having to lose time waiting in the crowded postoffice, which are usually crowded in the afternoon. The scenes enacted in those much-thronged centers were not always edifying. The French usually exhibit an enormous amount of patience when forming part of a queue of waiting wights, but occasionally, in the large postoffices a certain amount of bad language has been heard owing to the inevitable delays in waiting stamps and cashing money orders. The opening of the "Offices of Ease" if they may be so called—will now obviate a great deal of waiting, and meet a general want. The Auxiliary Bureaux are, as a rule, established in the tobacco shops or at the stationers, but in some instances small haberdashers have taken up the business of deputy post officials. In some of the working-class districts it appears that the new officers are viewed with a considerable amount of distrust, but this state of feeling will wear off in time.—Paris Correspondent of the London Telegraph.

Moonshiners Much Overrated. Moonshiners are the most overrated people in the world—except their captors," said a gentleman yesterday. "To read the newspaper accounts one would suppose that a deputy marshal takes his life in his hand every time he goes out to raid these rascals. In fact, the moonshiner is the yaller dog of the criminal breed and about as dangerous. Of course, once in a while a man gets hurt by them. If you will take the trouble to look into any report of the commission of internal revenue you will find very few lives lost at the hands of the moonshiners and a very small proportion of wounded. I know, for I've investigated the matter myself, and I was as much astonished when I saw that the moonshiner is a man who can possibly be—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Monkeys as Pottery Makers. According to the North China Herald, which is probably published by some imaginative American, there is a tribe of monkeys in China, inhabiting the country adjacent to the Great Wall, which is well along in the arts, making their own ware and receptacles for holding it. Mr. McGowan, an English resident in Lo-chow, quotes from an old Chinese writer in evidence of the above: "On a certain day the people prepared a feast for the monkeys, placing the vessels near their caves. Upon discovering if they all repaired to their caves and each returned with a queer-shaped earthen jar. The villagers, seeing this, scared the monkeys away and captured their jugs, each of which was of money manufacture, as was also the wine which they contained."

Cast Ashore. When they are compelled to risk their lives perhaps a dozen times during the thirty days. They patrol the coast all the time and on stormy nights their vigilance must be doubled. Without the night patrol the coast guard would be of little use. The patrol stations are divided into four watches of two men each. At sunset they leave the station and separate, going to right and left until they meet the patrol of other stations. The stations on the Atlantic coast are well built houses, and are about five miles apart. The telephone connects them in many places. It costs \$800 to fully equip a station with the necessary apparatus. Each station must possess a surf or lifeboat and a Lyle gun, which weighs 155 pounds, and is the timely invention of Captain Lyle of the army. This gun is used to shooting a line to the wrecked vessel, and has been found to be the best of the many inventions put forward for this purpose. The breeches buoy is another apparatus indispensable to the life-saving station. It is simply a circular ring of cork froth which hangs a pair of canvas boots. The whole is arranged to hang by iron ring to the hawser, like the passenger at a table is drawn

Swedish Birthdays. Children in this country, however much they may enjoy birthday celebrations and gifts, are quite content to have them once a year, but the fortunate children of Sweden have three birthdays in the course of every twelve months. First, and most important is the real birthday; but the other two are also occasions for festivity and the presentation of small gifts. These two days are those whose names the Swedish boy or girl bears. For every day in the Swedish calendar has its own special name, besides the weekly name which it bears like the days of other countries. Sometimes the parents give a child one name which is not to be found in the Swedish calendar so that there is occasionally a sorrowful plaint such as the one made by a little girl who explained, regretfully to some English friends that she had "only two birthdays." "One of my names is Sigrid," she said, "and there isn't any day for that."

Every day has a special name in the German calendar as well, and some of the names, following the difference in language, are the same in the corresponding dates in the two calendars. The observance of such "names" days, however, is not by any means so common in Germany as in Sweden. An American eats the girl's name made by a Swedish girl, and she asked for the name. "The name is Sigrid," she said, "and there isn't any day for that."

HE PULLED HIS WORDS.

How Mark Twain "Learnt the River" Under Captain Bixby.

When the last of the old Mississippi racing boats, the City of Natchez, burned to the water's edge in Memphis two or three years ago, it took out of commission one of the best known characters on the river; Captain Horace Bixby, the "Mr. B." of Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi."

Captain Bixby, if you happened to strike his rugged fancy, was only too ready to tell stories of "old days on the river," and he told them with a freshness and simplicity—and a swift tapering to the point, that were as good as anything his famous friend has accomplished, says Munsey's Magazine.

He tells of the first appearance of young Clemens. He says that one day there appeared on the deck of the boat he was running a very tall, stoop-shouldered young man, with bushy hair crowded down upon his neck by a big shod hat. His "roundabout" left about four inches of his shirt visible above the band of his buttoned trousers, and there was an equal space of bare skin between his shoe top and his trousers' legs. His face was cadaverous, and his hands were rammed to the bottom of his pockets.

"I'm a printer by trade," he drawled out, "and it ain't very healthy. I thought I'd like to be a pilot, and how to find the shifting depths of the great stream. He taught him many of the stories of Mark Twain, and the friendship still continues. Until the old Natchez burned, Mr. Clemens, with a chosen friend, went every year to take the round trip from St. Louis to New Orleans, with "Mr. B." Sometimes the friend was Mr. Osgood or some other Boston man, sometimes a Western acquaintance.

The captain's room, that glass domain on the roof, held on its table photographs of all the Clemens children at different ages. In the drawer were letters—gay and affectionate from "Sam." There was one striking peculiarity about these. They were as near written talk as letters could be, and when it became necessary, in the course of human events, to use strong language, it went down in good spelling, in honest black and white. There were no subtleties of blanks and dashes.

Taking No Chances. "Madam," said Meandering Mike, "I'm terrible nervous. I got a good housewife. "Poor man!" exclaimed the sympathetic housewife. "I wanted to ask you if you have any work that could do." "Why, yes; I could give you something to do." "Much obliged. I just asked for information, and he moved along toward the next house.

No Danger of That. "Do you think, doctor, asked Cholly Thistleton, anxiously, "the symptoms indicate softening of the brain?" "Not at all, sir," replied the physician, decidedly. "Not at all. There are no indications of brain disorder. The trouble lies at the upper end of the spinal cord. Let me see your tongue."

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HE PULLED HIS WORDS.

How Mark Twain "Learnt the River" Under Captain Bixby.

When the last of the old Mississippi racing boats, the City of Natchez, burned to the water's edge in Memphis two or three years ago, it took out of commission one of the best known characters on the river; Captain Horace Bixby, the "Mr. B." of Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi."

Captain Bixby, if you happened to strike his rugged fancy, was only too ready to tell stories of "old days on the river," and he told them with a freshness and simplicity—and a swift tapering to the point, that were as good as anything his famous friend has accomplished, says Munsey's Magazine.

He tells of the first appearance of young Clemens. He says that one day there appeared on the deck of the boat he was running a very tall, stoop-shouldered young man, with bushy hair crowded down upon his neck by a big shod hat. His "roundabout" left about four inches of his shirt visible above the band of his buttoned trousers, and there was an equal space of bare skin between his shoe top and his trousers' legs. His face was cadaverous, and his hands were rammed to the bottom of his pockets.

"I'm a printer by trade," he drawled out, "and it ain't very healthy. I thought I'd like to be a pilot, and how to find the shifting depths of the great stream. He taught him many of the stories of Mark Twain, and the friendship still continues. Until the old Natchez burned, Mr. Clemens, with a chosen friend, went every year to take the round trip from St. Louis to New Orleans, with "Mr. B." Sometimes the friend was Mr. Osgood or some other Boston man, sometimes a Western acquaintance.

The captain's room, that glass domain on the roof, held on its table photographs of all the Clemens children at different ages. In the drawer were letters—gay and affectionate from "Sam." There was one striking peculiarity about these. They were as near written talk as letters could be, and when it became necessary, in the course of human events, to use strong language, it went down in good spelling, in honest black and white. There were no subtleties of blanks and dashes.

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EXAMINE ALL \$2 NOTES.

A Well Executed and Dangerous Counterfeit is Now in Circulation.

There is a new \$2 counterfeit in circulation. It is of series 1891, the letter B, J. Fount Tillman, register D. N. Morgan, treasurer; McPherson portrait. The note is described by Boston Herald as a trifle smaller than the genuine, and is printed on very flimsy paper. The numbering is both as to formation and color, but almost brown or chocolate instead of carmine. The seal is about one-tenth of an inch smaller than the genuine, and is a dull, dark, faded red instead of a bright pink. In the portrait of McPherson the hair and whiskers are almost wholly represented by solid black color, with the exception of a few scratchy lines above the forehead, instead of having a neatly brushed appearance. In the counterfeits, also, the whiskers are trimmed evenly all round, showing the white collar below, while in the genuine a small part of the white collar and the coat collar are hidden by the whiskers, which are unevenly trimmed. Two points of a second stamp can be distinctly seen in the left shoulder strap on the genuine, but in the counterfeit this appears as the white border of the shoulder strap. The small words "two" which appear in two places in the figure two, lower right hand corner on the face of the genuine, are not to be found on the counterfeit. The ink work on the face of this counterfeit is well executed, but on the back of the note it is much broken and disconnected. The letter "O" in the word "two" lower right corner back of the note, is poorly formed. The irregular creases of same with red ink. Taking the note as a whole, it is a very dangerous counterfeit.

Not Mated. He says that he is welded to the muse. (Ah, what a curious combination!) I do not see how she can help refuse. To see him for a separation.

The man who is willing to learn things at a time will soon know much more. We are on trial ourselves when we conduct another.

Books are embalmed minds. every nerve, exhausted, from "female" will soon know much more. We are on trial ourselves when we conduct another.

HELP IS OFFERED. every nerve, exhausted, from "female" will soon know much more. We are on trial ourselves when we conduct another.

World's Dispensary. Buffalo, N. Y.



PIERCE GUARANTEES A CURE OR MONEY RETURNED. TOURIST TRAVEL. To COLORADO RESORTS. The Track is perfect, and the service is excellent. The Colorado Springs for the best of the world. Further information will be supplied by advertisement.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. IS THE BEST. FRENCH EXEMPLED CALF. \$3.39 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.39 POLICE SHOES. \$2.99 \$2. WORKINGMEN'S EXTRA FINE. \$2.12 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. \$3.25 \$2.12. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

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LOCAL NEWS.

contract for the Valley Junction... The best evening ties are those that... It has been said that we are on trial... The old settlers' picnic will be held... The hotel boys played a game of ball... The man of woman who minds his or... Calvary Tabernacle is being fixed up... The dining car "boys" enjoyed a... The rebuilding of the dam has made... Jno. A. Smith and Carrie Goodrich... Fred Poorman was accidentally killed... Miss Bessie Stewart, while driving... Drug store saloons are in trouble... A man arrested some time ago and... George Weams is on trial for the... The trial began on Tuesday... Dogs were taken to the... The ordinance recently... Ram's Horn says there are too many...

large business blocks were not counted... A goodly number of the colored... Mr. Ben Carroll is now in Tama City... Mrs. Willis Morton is on the sick list... Mrs. Milligan was sick the fore part... Mr. A. S. Barnett was in Cedar Rapids... Mr. Ed Morton is now one of the... Mrs. R. D. Brown gave a social hop... Mrs. James Martin has been dangerously ill... Miss Stella Barnhart entertained at... Miss Lillian Jackson will arrive in... Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Barton entertained... A very pleasant dance was given at... Mrs. Ed. Willitt has been confined to... Mrs. M. L. Austin contemplates going... Mr. Everett Harrison, who has been... Geo. E. Taylor, of the Solicitor, was... Mrs. Geo. H. Clegg returned home... Miss Thessie Graves was out of the... Miss Sarah Basfield left Saturday... Mrs. Lizzie R. Palmer assumes the... Mr. John Hardy left last week for... Mr. Shields, of Sioux City, remained... The moonlight church social, owing... Emmett Strauther was a happy boy... Mr. Edward Mosley, the insurance... A very enjoyable... Willie, just home from school and...

mained in our city longer than he... A picnic was held in Oak Park... Mr. H. M. Jenkins and wife, who are... Mr. R. D. Brown gave a social hop... Mrs. James Martin has been dangerously ill... Miss Stella Barnhart entertained at... Miss Lillian Jackson will arrive in... Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Barton entertained... A very pleasant dance was given at... Mrs. Ed. Willitt has been confined to... Mrs. M. L. Austin contemplates going... Mr. Everett Harrison, who has been... Geo. E. Taylor, of the Solicitor, was... Mrs. Geo. H. Clegg returned home... Miss Thessie Graves was out of the... Miss Sarah Basfield left Saturday... Mrs. Lizzie R. Palmer assumes the... Mr. John Hardy left last week for... Mr. Shields, of Sioux City, remained... The moonlight church social, owing... Emmett Strauther was a happy boy... Mr. Edward Mosley, the insurance... A very enjoyable... Willie, just home from school and...

THEY SWORE OFF. When He Resumed His Little Vice She Took Up With Her Own. A prominent young man of this city has been an inveterate cigarette smoker for several years past, and he indulged in the habit to such an extent that it was injuring his health. He has a girl of whom he thinks all the world, and it's a case of vice versa, says the Indianapolis Sentinel. This young lady has a very good complexion, but has an unfortunate habit for the use of powder, which habit the young man detests as heartily as she does his cigarette habit. They finally agreed that each would give up the one from using powder and the other from smoking cigarettes. It was hard for the young man, but every time he indulged for a waif of nicotine he pictured the form of his fair girl looking down the street with her hair looking like a pan of dough, and he desisted. This went on for several weeks, and a bouquet remarking how much better the other was looking; but the old craving for the coffin nail came upon the young man once more, and one day he broke over. He thought no one would find it out. But he was seen, the news was carried to the girl and she prepared to get even. They were to go to see De Wolf Hopper last night he was here, and the young man called with a cab. The young lady was at the door, her face closely muffled and in her hand a bouquet that cost him a five. Arrived at the opera house, they were entering the door when the young man turned to speak to the fair one by his side. Oh! that face. She had smeared it with powder until it had been necessary to cut eye-holes. It was frightful. "Are you going in looking like that?" "Just as you say," was the quiet response. "Well, I say no. I'm not traveling with freaks now. We'll go back home." And they did. It cost him ten, there were two vacant seats in the opera house, but the young man has not smoked any cigarettes since. Sealed Letters Thrown Overboard. The practice of throwing overboard from ships letters inclosed in sealed bottles is centuries old. Hollow copper spheres and oaken barrels have also been used as sea letter carriers in attempts to trace the direction of ocean currents or to send word from persons at sea to friends on land. Barrels readily attach themselves to these drifting letter holders and sink them. Only a very few of the many messages that have been thrown into the sea have ever been recovered. Australia's Immigration Problem. Australia is greatly bothered just now by an Indian question akin to our Chinese problem. The Chinese immigration evil has been checked by strong and restrictive measures and the imposition of a heavy head tax. There is now a great and growing influx of Afghans, Panthans and other Asiatic tribes from the old corner of India, and these people have become a peril and a nuisance in many ways. Might Change Her Views. "Emily," said the young author, tenderly, "what do you think of my new novel?" "Reginald," responded Emily, with a voice of which every tone spoke eloquently as to her feelings. "Reginald, I have far too high a regard for you now over to read any of your books."—Chicago Record. FROM FAR COUNTRIES. The Salvation army of England has received the sum of \$2,000 from members of the Society of Friends in Birmingham. Two English writers collaborating in producing a novel are going to designate the authorship by using two varieties of type. The beet root sugar industry, which is on a large scale in Europe, will soon extend into Spain, despite the prevalence there of the sugar cane from Cuba. A woman who threw a spoiled fish at an actress in a Paris theater has been fined, with characteristic native politeness, "for placing food upon the stage without a license." JUST IN JEST. Visitor—Is the editor in? Office Boy—No; he's out. Feller just borrowed \$2 of him. Sitter, jocosely—I suppose you want me to look pleasant? Artist—Unless you prefer a perfect likeness. Endurance is the prerogative of woman, enabling the gentlest to suffer what would cause terror to manhood. "Remedies for toothache my boy," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "will be found to afford instant relief in every case but yours." Brown—Tell me truly, do you really admire Wagner's music? Gray—My dear boy, I haven't the moral courage to do otherwise. Nell—Is Mrs. Dasha way in heavy mourning? Belle—Yes, indeed. The baker sent her a cake with icing on it yesterday, and she sent it back and got chocolate cake instead. A little Tioga girl whose papa was taking a tonic because he was "run down," poured half the contents of the bottle into the clock when a similar mishap befell the timepiece. Lena—Fred didn't blow his brains out because you jilted him the other night; he came and proposed to me. Mand—Did he? Then he must have got rid of them in some other way. "I should like," said the visitor, "to see the editor." "All right," said the office boy; "cost you one dime; they tared an' feathered him last night, an' he's head man in the museum!" Martha—Mrs. Skrimper was very thoughtful in inviting you to her house to supper last evening. You ought to make her some little present; something inexpensive, you know, but appropriate. John—How would a bookbinder do? Willie, just home from school and very much excited—What do you think, pa? Johnny Smith, one of the boys, had an argument with the teacher about a question in grammar. Father—What position did he take? Willie—His last position was down.

Niagara's Water Power. A lively discussion is going on among electricians on the subject of the long-distance transmission of Niagara water power. Early in May there appeared in a leading electrical journal an article in which Prof. E. J. Houston and Mr. A. E. Kennedy went elaborately into the question of how far the water power of the falls could be transmitted by electricity. The gist of their contention was that the power of Niagara Falls can be transmitted to a radius of 200 miles cheaper than it can be produced at any point within that range by steam engines of the most economical type, with coal at \$3 per ton; furthermore that "given a sufficiently large output, it might be commercially advisable to under-set large steam powers at twice this distance with no profit, in order to reduce the general expense upon delivery nearer home." The article attracted wide attention not only among electrical engineers, but also in lay circles, and was promptly noticed by newspapers throughout the country. Dr. C. E. Emery, an eminent engineer replied to the article by a series of figures and statistics which went to show that Messrs. Houston and Kennedy had overestimated some of the points on which their conclusions were based, and undervalued others. For instance, the Houston-Kennedy estimate regarding the cost of the hydraulic works is \$17,000 per horse power, as against Dr. Emery's \$140 per horse power. The former quotes Prof. Forbes, the electrical engineer of the Cataract Company, as testifying that "there can be little doubt that the efficiency of our dynamos may reach, at least, 98 per cent," and they commit themselves to 96 per cent. Dr. Emery holds that the efficiency of the 5,000 generators will be only 90 per cent. He also makes an estimate which puts the cost of operation higher and the efficiency of transmission much lower than those of the first estimate. He does not believe, in fact, that power can be economically transmitted to Buffalo in the present state of electrical engineering. He says: "Mills, paper manufactories, etc., requiring power for twenty-four hours, can best be located directly at Niagara Falls and secure the undoubted low rates that will obtain there. It is thought that the first transmission installation which will naturally be for Buffalo, will cost even more than estimated above, as time and some tentative work will be required before the application becomes general. The estimate makes no provision for substations, which must be constructed at all points reached. The costs may rise so high that even the transmission to Buffalo, will pay only a small percentage on the cost, and conditions better than those assumed must be found before there will be much of a market elsewhere." To this Messrs. Houston and Kennedy have replied that their figures are correct from first to last, and they are more stick to them. In regard to the efficiency of the 5,000 horse power generator, they say their own figures of 96 per cent is unjustifiably low and that the efficiency of the Frankfurt-Lauffen plant, where power is transmitted over the conductors to a distance of 10.9 miles, is 95.4 per cent, and the dynamo used in that installation was only about one-twentieth of the capacity of those used at Niagara. Another combatant has appeared in Francis B. Crocker, of Columbia College, who calls in question the Houston-Kennedy figures both in the matter of percentage for annual interest, depreciation and repairs, and the cost of generators, motors and transformers, all of which he says are remarkably low. He thinks the estimates are not "conservative," as they are claimed to be, and that not enough margin has been allowed all around, and he questions whether "the cause of long distance power transmission will be helped by assuming the lowest possible costs and expenses and the highest possible efficiencies. It is proverbial that estimates should always be made with ample margin, and in nine cases out of ten, it is absolutely required." And so the fight is waging. When such authorities as these take opposite sides the question in hand is likely to be sifted down pretty thoroughly, and in all probability before the works at Niagara are in actual operation the theoretical status, at all events, of the long distance transmission of power electrically will have been accurately determined. ICE CREAM. HARDING SUPPLY CO., A. W. HARDING, Manager. Sweet Cream, Sweet Milk, Buttermilk, Staple Groceries, Fruit. Ice cream orders for parties and families a specialty. Telephone 647. 702 W. 9th St., Des Moines, Ia. Brackett & Maulsby, RETAIL STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, N. E. Corner Tenth and Center Street. AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK, DES MOINES, IOWA. Cor. East Fifth and Locust Sts. CAPITAL \$75,000. E. S. Harter, President. F. E. Elliott, Vice-Presidents. Wm. L. Shepard, Cashier. A. B. Elliott, Assistant Cashier. DIRECTORS: J. N. Hoberger, H. H. Swope, J. W. Randolph, G. D. Elyson, Wm. L. Shepard, E. S. Harter, N. W. Smith, J. S. Brown, F. E. Elliott. Bankers' National Bank of Chicago, Ninth National Bank, New York. I. X. L. LAUNDRY, 515 EAST SIXTH ST., Telephone 424. DES MOINES. For fine work and facilities, not excelled. Agencies desired. D. L. HAYWARD, W. F. HOLCOMBE. HEREFORD BULLS! Will exchange for Corn or Good Notes. GEO. S. REDHEAD, 319 Fourth St., Des Moines, Ia. Ramsey Barber Supply Co., General Barbers' Supplies. Grinding and Conceiving Under Our Own Supervision. Satisfaction assured. 215 Fifth St., Des Moines, Ia. EDWARD F. JOHNSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Des Moines, Iowa. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m.; 1:30 to 5:30 p. m.; 7:30 to 8:30 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 11 a. m. Office, Corner Sixth and Locust Sts. Residence, 782 Ninth St. Phone 450.

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