

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

VOL. 4.

DES MOINES, IOWA APRIL 29, 1898.

No. 45.

Iowa State Bystander.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE BYSTANDER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE MOST WORTHY UNITED GRAND LODGE OF IOWA, A. F. & A. M.

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J. L. THOMPSON, EDITOR.

J. H. SHEPARD, MANAGER.

Send money by postoffice order, money order, express or draft, to THE IOWA STATE BYSTANDER Publishing Company. Communications must be written on one side of the paper only and be of interest to the public. "Brevity is the soul of wit," remember. We will not return rejected manuscripts unless accompanied by postage stamps.

IOWA'S LEADING COLORED PAPER.

Four Good Barbers. Cigars and Laundry Office

Wilson & Barton's Barber Shop,

COR. FIFTH AND LOCUST STS., DES MOINES, IOWA.
CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING A SPECIALTY.
EVERY THING FIRST-CLASS.
PRICES MODERATE.

CITY NEWS

Watch This Space.

Burlington Route

Free Cuba is the watch word.

Candidates for county offices are springing up almost daily.

May the eight will be quarterly meeting at St. Paul A. M. E. church.

Congress has declared war between the United States and Spain.

Have you heard the orchestra at the men's meeting they make fine music.

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Remember that H. Bane & Son will give you better shoes for less money than any where else in the city. Fine repairing a specialty. Tenth and Center streets.

Watch for the date of the grand May concert and entertainment to be given by the Dumas Chorus club, at one of the popular halls, under the leadership of Prof. Geo. I. Holt.

A Fine Singer.
Miss Viola Bailey, late of Nebraska, will sing at Burn's M. M. church Monday night. Rev. Dr. Eaton heard her sing a solo, "Tarry With Me," last Sunday afternoon at Burn's church. Dr. Eaton said, "she was a very fine singer." All should hear her sing Monday night.

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The Weekly Democrat, vol. 1, No. 3, published at Columbus, Ga., made its first appearance on our table this week. It is a neat five column paper; J. Ralston Keman is the editor and proprietor. His motto is, "A wise man changes his mind, but a fool never." We trust brother Keman will see the error of his mind and come over on the right side where all of the best men of his race stand.

DIED—William Lowery, a young man well known in our city, died last Sunday morning of consumption after a long spell of sickness and suffering at the residence of Mrs. Haworth's, Tenth and Grand ave. He had been bed fast for several months. His friends were constantly at his bedside and hoped anxiously for his recovery, but alas the silent hand called him unto the unknown. He was liked by all who knew him and made many friends the few years he spent in our city. His funeral was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Haworth's. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. T. Reeves.

Status of the Colored Man.
In many respects we think that the present war will help the colored man America, that is his real worth will be more respected; his help is needed; his loyalty will establish a friendlier feeling in the south between the two races, his bravery and patriotism in the hour of need, (notwithstanding his own mistreatment), may serve as a lesson to their southern brothers as to what loyalty, true and equal manhood is, and we hope will hereafter be more willing to grant equal justice and freedom to their neighbors and citizens. Then again, the freedom of the colored people of Cuba will have a healthy influence in bringing better conditions for our race in general.

Grand Entertainment.

A fine program will be rendered at Burn's M. E. church Monday night May 1st, after which the ladies of the church will serve cream and strawberries. Admission 10c.

Was a 116 Years Old.
Oskaloosa, April 24.—"Uncle Ben" Votaw, a colored man, supposed to be over 116 years of age, died at his home in this city, Thursday. He had lived in Oskaloosa quite a long time and well respected by all who knew him.

Program for the entertainment at Burn's M. E. church, Monday night, May 1, 1898:

1. Song—America, by the children.
2. Invocation, by the pastor.
3. Address by Mr. Wingo.
4. Solo, by Mrs. McCowen.
5. Recitation, by Tommie Bratton.
6. Select reading, by Miss Maud Williams.
7. Solo, by Mrs. Tibbs.
8. Select reading, by Miss Bertha Curtley.
9. Solo by Miss Viola Bailey.
10. Recitation by George Smith.
11. Trio by Misses Williams, Bush and Lay.
12. Address by Dr. Lawther, subject selected.
13. Solo by Mrs. E. B. Ellison.
14. Recitation by Oneida Porter.
15. Duet by Nellie and Ella McClain.
16. Address by J. H. Rush—"Negro Patriotism."
17. Song by Oneida Porter and Bessie Green.
18. Song by Mrs. J. H. Shepard.

IOWA NATIONAL GUARDS

Never in the history of Des Moines has the war fever permeated the air as now. Iowa National guards have been called to this city to form regiments and go to the war. They are quartered at the fair ground, where they are drilling every day; also the local companies and auxiliaries. It is a grand sight to see them drill and hear the military band. They have named the fair ground Camp McKinley. Nearly 4,000 soldiers are there. Our state's quota is to send three regiments of infantry, two batteries and one light artillery. Col. James R. Lincoln of Ames, Iowa will have command. Three regimental bands are here; they will probably be here ten days before leaving for Cuba.

LOYALTY OF AMERICAN PEOPLE.

No sooner did the President ask Congress to declare war, that the House of Congress was only one minute and forty one seconds in passing a declaration of war; the Senate acted very promptly. It was a spontaneous unanimous action with no desire of dissension nor discussion. It shows how quick a great Republic can act when necessary and again as soon as the request made on each states to furnish their quota, each responded immediately and could have offered twice as many more. Freedom of thought of the press, and of the people makes a nation strong, courteous to the rights of others and a keen sense to what are equal justice to all other people.

CHICAGO ILLINOIS.

Colored Physician Is Assigned to Duty with the Ninth Battalion.

Dr. Allan A. Wesley, who has become known as the "fighting doctor," was commissioned yesterday by the surgeon general of the state and assistant state surgeon, and assigned to duty with the Ninth battalion of this city. Dr. Wesley has been among the most ardent of the colored men of Chicago in his advocacy for a war with Spain and the independence of Cuba. His Cuban sympathies have gone so far that he at one time put himself in communication with Maceo with a view to enlisting as a surgeon in the Cuban army. Dr. Wesley is a native of Indiana, but was educated in the schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. He received his medical training at the Northwestern University Medical school. He is a member of the Chicago Medical society, and is a surgeon-in-charge at the Provident hospital. His appointment has found much favor among the members of the Ninth battalion.

Famous Black Cavalry

Passes Through the States—Greeted as Heroes.

Crowds Cheer the Indian Fighters as they Journey to the Front.

Army Experts Praise the Soldiers as Dashing Types of Nations Defenders.

The Ninth cavalry, U. S. A. the famous black regiment of Indian fighters, passed through the state last week enroute from Fort Robinson Nebraska to Florida.

The tenth cavalry is colored, they have also been ordered south as fast as trains can convey them, the twenty-fifth Infantry has been sent to Florida the first call, the only other colored troops of Negro soldiers, is the twenty-fourth Infantry are waiting orders to move south, this will make a force of 2,000 well drilled colored troops ready to go to Cuba on short notice.

Black Fellows Are Fighters.

"If these black fellows get at the Spaniards we will have revenge for the Maine," said an admiring spectator who wore a Grand Army button. "The Dons will know what Sherman meant when he said war was hell. These black boys have been fighting Indians ever since the civil war. When they showed up on the frontier the Indians called them buffaloes, in derision, because their hair was curly. Before they got through with the Indians the most desperate band of redskins that ever went on the warpath would break and run at the sight of them. And I want to say right here that any troops who can beat the American Indian at his own game are fighters from the ground up. The American Indian is the toughest proposition in the fighting line that lives. And these black fighters can outmaneuver, outstride outshoot, and outdevil even the red devil of the plains. They charge with reins between their teeth and a revolver in each hand. They ride like cowboys. They shoot as fast as machine guns with each hand. With the saber they are fiends incarnate. When they drive in the spurs and charge home, God help anything in front of them."

The veteran spoke no more than the truth. The Ninth cavalry, U. S. A. command the respect and admiration of the whole army, and are in many respects the most remarkable troops in the service of Uncle Sam. Every trooper is coal black, the tradition of the regiment being against any mixture of white blood. Every one of these black fellows is a giant in size. They are born fighters. They have fought all the way from the Mexican borders to the Canadian line. Climate has no terrors for them.

Coal-Black Giant.

"I remember very well when the Negro troops were mustered in," said an army officer yesterday. "The recruiting office was opened at New Orleans in the fall of 1866. We secured something like 2,000 Negroes. They came from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Kentucky—great big fellows, as black as a block of ebony and as fine specimens of physical manhood as ever donned uniform. From this number were formed two cavalry regiments, the Ninth and the Tenth, and two infantry regiments, the Twenty-Fourth and the Twenty-Fifth, that went through Chicago a few days ago. People were doubtful of the experiment. The Ninth was at once sent to open up communication in Texas. From the beginning of the war the trail had been closed by the Indians and outlaws between Fort Sam Houston and El Paso. The fierce fighting Indians in the country roamed. The trail was dotted with small posts, mere barracks, which had been deserted for six years. Six months after the Ninth's enlistment it fought its first battle. That was in the spring of 1867, as Fort Lancaster, a small post out on the Texas plains. The thousands of Indians who surrounded the fort made sport of the black troops. The day they met them in battle their opinion changed. The Negroes fought like demons. They obeyed their white officers perfectly, and were more ready to fight than to eat. The result was a revelation to those who had ridiculed the Negro as a soldier."

Outfight the Indians.

From that day it has been one long fight with the Ninth. Its deeds of daring would fill volumes, and, though its ranks have almost wholly changed since the first enlistment, the command has always managed to get the best fighters. The Ninth remained on the Mexican border until 1876, seeing all the horrors of Indian wars. Then it was moved into Mexico, with headquarters at Santa Fe. Here it continued to see hot service until 1881, when it went further north, with headquarters at Fort Riley, Kan. Colonel Edward Hatch was the original commander of the Ninth. He never faltered in his opinion of his black soldiers, and was with them in all their hottest work.

From Fort Riley the Ninth continued north, being transferred to Fort McKinney, Wyo., in 1885. The 1,400 miles of the journey the Ninth traveled overland, just to show what it could do. And it was wonderful what time these men could make. They were here one day and a hundred miles away tomorrow.

"I could recall a hundred desperate engagements of these troopers showing their wonderful coolness and daring, but their latest work in the Sioux campaign of 1890-91 marked the Ninth as a fighting command of wonderful energy. They were in the bad lands hunting Indians, 114 miles from Pine Ridge, on Dec. 30, 1890. This was the day of the battle of Wounded Knee, where Custer's old command, the Seventh, met and whipped out old Two Strike's band of Sioux braves. The troopers lost nearly two score men there, so it was hot work on both sides. That day the Ninth was instructed to get back to the agency as quickly as possible. Guy V. Henry was then major of the Tenth. The troopers kept their horses on the run for twenty-five hours, and reached the agency, a distance of 100 miles, in that time. Without getting out of their saddles or stopping for food, they rushed off fourteen miles to the rescue of the Seventh cavalry, which was threatened with total extinction at the battle of the Mission. If the fighting Ninth had been an hour later Custer's old regiment might have suffered the same fate as he and his men did at the little Big Horn. The Ninth unlimbered for action on the run, and faced the Indians, after all that terrible ride, without slackening speed for a moment. The Indians recognized the regiment as it came over the hill north of the Mission buildings, broke, and ran.

"That shows the mettle of the regiment. Still, the popular idea that the regiment goes South because the Negro can stand heat better than the white man is a great mistake. The regiment has fought as well in the north as in the south. The members have stood the cold better than the white troopers, and so have they stood the heat. The Negro is not so susceptible to either great heat or severe cold as is the white man. This is why the government is now ordering the colored troops south for service against Spain. They ought to be a revelation to the world if they are called into action, for few people outside of the west know what fighting these men have done against the Indians. Why, they ride like centaurs, and can shoot with one revolver in each hand and their bridle in their teeth, with their horse rearing ten miles an hour. All these men are dead shots. Then, too, their warfare with the Indians has trained them to fighting modern guns particularly.

"It is conceded that there cannot be such a thing as a charge of cavalry en masse as in olden times, now that rapid-firing machine guns are used. Hence the scattered fighting to which the Ninth has been used in the west will be the very thing for this new service. This regiment can scatter over a mile, charge like a whirlwind, and face anything. The men can fire their revolvers almost as rapid as a machine gun. When they go into action they will resort to all the tactics taught them in Indian fighting to conceal their bodies, and Spanish fighting soldiers will get a lesson in rough and tumble fighting if they ever meet the fighting Ninth."

BURLINGTON BRIEFLETS.

We had all kinds of weather the fore part of the week, and it is feared the fruit crop is hurt to some extent.

Those on the sick list are Mrs. Kinney and Mrs. M. Roberts.

Rev. Chavis of Keokuk, was in our city on last Saturday.

The entertainment given by the Knights of Labor on last Thursday evening was not very well attended but those present report a good time.

Every one present received a miniature American flag which was to be worn as a symbol of American patriotism. The ladies present also received a beautiful souvenir spoon of the battle-ships "Maine" and "Iowa".

The Odd Fellows' annual sermon will be preached at the Olive Baptist Church at three o'clock Sunday May 1st.

Mr. Harry Irwin departed for Omaha this week, where he will cook during the Exposition.

There was a ball given at Patterson Hall on Tuesday night by the Big Four Club.

Quite a number of the down town people spent Sunday with friends on South Hill, enjoying the nice spring weather.

The Sabbath School of the Olive Baptist Church is progressing very nicely.

Calvin Wilson has organized a Boy's Baseball Club and offers a challenge to any team of its size.

We have six men now steadily employed at the saw mill.

Rev. A. M. Colston will spend part of next week in Springfield, Ill. visiting his family.

We learn that James Perry is soon to move his barber shop. It is rumored that he will accept a position on the police force.

Subscribe for the Bystander.

THE BEST SEEDS

You can buy seeds from almost any drug store or grocery in the city, from "bargain counters" in the department stores and perhaps from even the "second hand" stores. Many of them are "good" that is, they will grow well. But what will the crop be? Ah, there is the sticker. The seeds are cheaply grown as field crops, and not carefully raised by expert seed growers.

There is a wonderful difference in quality, as these druggists and grocers well know and they come direct to our store to buy seeds for their own planting, because they know they are superior. For twenty-eight years we have been selling seeds to the people of Des Moines, and our trade has extended until we are now filling orders daily from almost every state in the union, and we are becoming known over the country as "SEEDSMEN TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

Our trade now requires the product of seeds from over 4,500 acres. Call or send for a copy of our large illustrated catalogue (85,000 have been sent out this year), give our CHOICE IOWA SEEDS a trial and see how superior they are to ordinary stock.

We handle EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN and lawn—Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Grass Seeds, Field Seeds.

Plants, Bulbs, Shrubs, Hardy Roses. Nursery Stock, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, etc.—All at low prices as first class stock can be sold.

IOWA SEED CO., 613-615 Locust Street.

The New Millinery Store

OF W. W. TOWNSEND'S

Just north of the street car waiting room, has the largest and best assortment of Millinery in the city. The new styles in

Walking Hats and Sailors at Wholesale Prices.

The fashionable trimmed Short Back Sailors and Dress Hats are immense, and range in price from \$1.00 up. In fact we have the largest line of Trimmed Hats in the city. Also the finest assortment of untrimmed hats—which our expert trimmers will make to fit and suit you in short order. Our store is open for business until 8 o'clock each evening.

IMPORTANT.

Upon the receipt of \$2.00, we will mail you, postage prepaid, a complete series of ten parts of The American Navy Reproductions of Photographs and the Bystander for one year or the Photographs for \$1.00.

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NEWTON NOTES.

Mr. Clay Cunningham has been very ill, but is improving slightly.

Rev. Lewis has returned from Colfax. Messrs. John Hayes and Mortimer Moore enlisted as cooks with Co. L, and departed Wednesday for Des Moines to await orders to go to Cuba.

Messrs. Bert Hill and John Anderson of Colfax, spent Sunday in our city.

Miss Clara Miller entertained at luncheon Sunday afternoon Messrs. Hattie Mayes, Eldora Green, Mrs. W. E. Fine and Mr. John Lemme.

Fred Green was a Capital city business visitor Tuesday.

The wedding bell are ringing in our city.

Mr. James Waldon of this city and Miss Mary Parks of Des Moines were united in marriage at High Noon Monday in Des Moines. Mr. Waldon is a resident of this place and is highly esteemed. He returned Monday evening with his bride. A reception was given in their honor at the home of the groom's sister, Mrs. Tom Hughes. Mr. Waldon has furnished a beautiful home where he and his bride will be at home to their friends.

Fred Green, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jason Green, the popular young trombone artist over on McDonald street, played a sly matrimonial game on his parents and friends last week. He left Newton Wednesday morning, ostensibly for a few days visit with young friends in an adjoining town. But it turns out that at Grinnell he was joined by Miss Phoebe Lucas, of Chicago, and together they proceeded to Marengo, where in the evening they were united in marriage by the mayor of the city. His parents and sisters were somewhat nonplussed on Saturday evening when he came home on No. 4, with a handsomely attired young lady leaning on his arm whom he proudly introduced to them as his wife. This is the culmination of a love-match which had its beginning back several years ago when the bride and groom were but children.

Fred is a Newton boy—born and raised here, and is the only son of one of the leading colored families of our city, and very popular with a large circle of friends. His bride's home has been in Chicago, her mother being the wife of a prominent minister of the A. M. E. church, of that city. She is a near relative of the Lucases of Poweshiek county, one of the wealthiest and most popular colored families in Iowa.

For the present Fred and his bride are making their home with his parents but all arrangements are about completed for the erection of a pretty cottage on the lot adjoining his father's home on the north, to which he will take his wife, and where we trust the proverbial "love in a cottage" will thrive and grow through long years of matrimonial life.—The Newton Record.

We Have Moved.

The BYSTANDER office has moved to No. 320 south-west corner of Fifth and Locust streets upstairs, room 14, where we will be glad to have our friends call.

Announcement Cards.

Please announce my name as a candidate for County Recorder of Polk county, subject to the republican convention. F. A. TOMLINSON, Webster Township.

For Sale

BAY STALLION,
About 15 hands, six years old, by imp. Abana, out of May Cain, by imp. Tubal Cain; sound and in perfect condition for breeding or racing purposes.

Bay mare, 15½ hands, by imp. Tubal Cain; has gone at the rate of 51. For sale cheap.

J. HAMM, Lathrop, Mo.

MUCHKINOCK NEWS.

W. W. Albers, the engineer at No. 8 Mine, who fell from a dirt dump last week, is slowly improving.

Mose Calvert got lost in his room in No. 9 Mine last week and was badly hurt by shot.

Lucian Brown, of Colfax, is in Muchkinock on a short visit.

The G. U. O. F. Lodge No. 2209 headed by the M. C. Band, will parade Sunday, marching from the hall to the A. M. E. Church where Rev. Wm. Williams will preach their annual sermon. Jacob Brown Jr. has put an addition to his house in east Muchkinock.

Miss Sadie Jones spent Sunday in Oskaloosa.

Mrs. Jane Archer died Wednesday morning, after several weeks illness. The mines did not run Tuesday and quite a number went to Oskaloosa, the I. O. O. F. turn out being the attraction.

Mrs. James and her son James went to Colfax, Tuesday.

James Herrington and Wm. Vance have enlisted in Company F.

George L. Harris, a brother to Frank Harris, died of consumption last week. He had only been here about two months.

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Miss Viola Bailey, late of Nebraska, will sing at Burn's M. M. church Monday night. Rev. Dr. Eaton heard her sing a solo, "Tarry With Me," last Sunday afternoon at Burn's church. Dr. Eaton said, "She was a very fine singer." All should hear her sing Monday night.

Mr. A. L. Smith, who has for some time past been in the employment of Mr. John Wingo at 321 Third street, has opened a first class barber shop at 307 West Locust street, which is in every respect first class, baths in connection. Mr. Smith is one of our best barbers and deserves a portion of the trade. We trust our friends will aid Mr. Smith in this step to erect a first class shop for our trade and to look after the baths. Give him a call.

The Weekly Democrat, vol. 1, No. 3, published at Columbus, Ga., made its first appearance on our table this week. It is a neat five column paper; J. Ralston Keman is the editor and proprietor. His motto is, "A wise man changes his mind, but a fool never." We trust brother Keman will see the error of his mind and come over on the right side where all of the best men of his race stand.

DIED—William Lowery, a young man well known in our city, died last Sunday morning of consumption after a long spell of sickness and suffering at the residence of Mrs. Haworth's, Tenth and Grand ave. He had been bed fast for several months. His friends were constantly at his bedside and hoped anxiously for his recovery, but alas the silent hand called him unto the unknown. He was liked by all who knew him and made many friends the few years he spent in our city. His funeral was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Haworth's. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. T. Reeves.

Status of the Colored Man.

In many respects we think that the present war will help the colored man America, that is his real worth will be more respected; his help is needed; his loyalty will establish a friendlier feeling in the south between the two races, his bravery and patriotism in the hour of need, (notwithstanding his own mistreatment) may serve as a lesson to their southern brothers as to what loyalty, true and equal manhood is, and we hope will hereafter be more willing to grant equal justice and freedom to their neighbors and citizens. Then again, the freedom of the colored people of Cuba will have a healthy influence in bringing better conditions for our race in general.

Grand Entertainment.

A fine program will be rendered at Burn's M. E. church Monday night May 1st, after which the ladies of the church will serve cream and strawberries. Admission 10c.

Was a 116 Years Old.

Oskaloosa, April 24.—"Uncle Ben" Votaw, a colored man, supposed to be over 116 years of age, died at his home in this city, Thursday. He had lived in Oskaloosa quite a long time and well respected by all who knew him.

Program for the entertainment at Burn's M. E. church, Monday night, May 2, 1898:

1. Song—America, by the child ren.

2. Invocation, by the pastor.

3. Address by Mr. Wingo.

4. Solo, by Mrs. McCowen.

5. Recitation, by Tommie Bratton.

6. Select reading, by Miss Maud Williams.

7. Solo, by Mrs. Tibbs.

8. Select reading, by Miss Bertha Curtley.

9. Solo by Miss Viola Bailey.

10. Recitation by George Smith.

11. Trio by Misses Williams, Bush and Lay.

12. Address by Dr. Lawther, subject selected.

13. Solo by Mrs. E. B. Ellison.

14. Recitation by Onaida Porter.

15. Duet by Nellie and Ella McClain.

16. Address by J. H. Rush—"Negro Patriotism."

17. Song by Onaida Porter and Bessie Green.

Song by Mrs. J. H. Shepard.

IOWA NATIONAL GUARDS

Never in the history of Des Moines has the war fever permeated the air as now. Iowa National guards have been called to this city to form regiments and go to the war. They are quartered at the fair ground, where they are drilling every day; also the local companies and auxiliaries. It is a grand sight to see them drill and hear the military band. They have named the fair ground Camp McKinley. Nearly 4,000 soldiers are there. Our state's quota is to send three regiments of infantry, two batteries and one light artillery. Col. James R. Lincoln of Ames, Iowa will have command. Three regimental bands are here; they will probably be here ten days before leaving for Cuba.

LOYALTY OF AMERICAN PEOPLE.

No sooner did the President ask Congress to declare war, that the House of Congress was only one minute and forty one seconds in passing a declaration of war; the Senate acted very promptly. It was a spontaneous unanimous action with no desire of dissension or discussion. It shows how quick a great Republic can act when necessary and again as soon as the request made on each state to furnish their quota, each responded immediately and could have offered twice as many more. Freedom of thought of the press, and of the people makes a nation strong, courteous to the rights of others and a keen sense to what are equal justice to all other people.

CHICAGO ILLINOIS.

Colored Physician Is Assigned to Duty with the Ninth Battalion.

Dr. Allan A. Wesley, who has become known as the "Fighting doctor," was commissioned yesterday by the surgeon general of the state and assistant state surgeon, and assigned to duty with the Ninth battalion of this city. Dr. Wesley has been among the most ardent of the colored men of Chicago in his advocacy for a war with Spain and the independence of Cuba. His Cuban sympathies have gone so far that he at one time put himself in communication with Maceo with a view to enlisting as a surgeon in the Cuban army. Dr. Wesley is a native of Indiana, but was educated in the schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. He received his medical training at the Northwestern University Medical school. He is a member of the Chicago Medical society, and is a surgeon-in-charge at the Provident hospital. His appointment has found much favor among the members of the Ninth battalion.

Famous Black Cavalry

Passes Through the States-- Greeted as Heroes.

Crowds Cheer the Indian Fighters as they Journey to the Front.

Army Experts Praise the Soldiers as Dashing Types of Nations Defenders.

The Ninth cavalry, U. S. A. the famous black regiment of Indian fighters, passed through the state last week enroute from Fort Robinson Nebraska to Florida.

The tenth cavalry is colored, they have also been ordered south as fast as trains can convey them, the twenty-fifth Infantry has been sent to Florida the first call, the only other colored troops of Negro soldiers, is the twenty-fourth Infantry are waiting orders to move south, this will make a force of 2,000 well drilled colored troops ready to go to Cuba on short notice.

Black Fellows Are Fighters.

"If these black fellows get at the Spaniards we will have revenge for the Maine," said an admiring spectator who wore a Grand Army button. "The Dons will know what Sherman meant when he said war was hell—L. These black boys have been fighting Indians ever since the civil war. When they showed up on the frontier the Indians called them buffaloes, in derision, because their hair was curly. Before they got through with the Indians the most desperate band of redskins that ever went on the warpath would break and run at the sight of them. And I want to say right here that any troops who can beat the American Indian at his own game are fighters from the ground up. The American Indian is the toughest proposition in the fighting line that lives. And these black fighters can outmaneuver, outstride, outshoot, and outdevil even the red devil of the plains. They charge with reins between their teeth and a revolver in each hand. They ride like cowboys. They shoot as fast as machine guns with each hand. With the saber they are fiends incarnate. When they drive in the spurs and charge home, God help anything in front of them."

The veteran spoke no more than the truth. The Ninth cavalry, U. S. A. command the respect and admiration of the whole army, and are in many respects the most remarkable troops in the service of Uncle Sam. Every trooper is coal black, the tradition of the regiment being against any mixture of white blood. Every one of these black fellows is a giant in size. They are born fighters. They have fought all the way from the Mexican borders to the Canadian line. Climate has no terrors for them.

Coal-Black Giant.

"I remember very well when the Negro troops were mustered in," said an army officer yesterday. "The recruiting office was opened at New Orleans in the fall of 1860. We secured something like 2,000 Negroes. They came from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Kentucky—great big fellows, as black as a block of ebony and as fine specimens of physical manhood as ever donned uniform. From this number were formed two cavalry regiments, the Ninth and the Tenth, and two infantry regiments, the Twenty-Fourth and the Twenty-Fifth, that went through Chicago a few days ago. People were doubtful of the experiment. The Ninth was at once sent to open up communication in Texas. From the beginning of the war the trail had been closed by the Indians and outlaws between Fort Sam Houston and El Paso. Between these posts thousands of the fiercest fighting Indians in the country roamed. The trail was dotted with small posts, mere barracks, which had been deserted for six years. Six months after the Ninth's enlistment it fought its first battle. That was in the spring of 1867, as Fort Lancaster, a small post out on the Texas plains. The thousands of Indians who surrounded the fort made sport of the black troops. The day they met them in battle their opinion changed. The Negroes fought like demons. They obeyed their white officers perfectly, and were more ready to fight than to eat. The result was a revelation to those who had ridiculed the Negro as a soldier.

Outfight the Indians.

From that day it has been one long fight with the Ninth. Its deeds of daring would fill volumes, and, though its ranks have almost wholly changed since the first enlistment, the command has always managed to get the best fighters. The Ninth remained on the Mexican border until 1876, seeing all the horrors of Indian wars. Then it was moved into Mexico, with head quarters at Santa Fe. Here it continued to see hot service until 1881, when it went further north, with headquarters at Fort Riley, Kan. Colonel Edward Hatch was the original commander of the Ninth. He never faltered in his opinion of his black soldiers, and was with them in all their hottest work.

From Fort Riley the Ninth continued north, being transferred to Fort McKinney, Wyo., in 1885. The 1,400 miles of the journey the Ninth traveled overland, just to show what it could do. And it was wonderful what time these men could make. They were here one day and a hundred miles away tomorrow.

"I could recall a hundred desperate engagements of these troopers' showing their wonderful coolness and daring, but their latest work in the Sioux campaign of 1890-91 marked the Ninth as a fighting command of wonderful energy. They were in the bad lands hunting Indians, 114 miles from Pine Ridge, on Dec. 30, 1890. This was the day of the battle of Wounded Knee, where Custer's old command, the Seventh, met and whipped out old Two Strike's band of Sioux braves. The troopers lost nearly two score men, so it was hot work on both sides. That day the Ninth was instructed to get back to the agency as quickly as possible. Guy V. Henry was then major of the Ninth. He is now colonel of the Tenth. The troopers kept their horses on the run for twenty-five hours, and reached the agency, a distance of 100 miles, in that time. Without getting out of their saddles or stopping for food, they rushed off fourteen miles to the rescue of the Seventh cavalry, which was threatened with total extinction at the battle of the Mission. If the fighting Ninth had been an hour later Custer's old regiment might have suffered the same fate as he and his men did at the little Big Horn. The Ninth unlimbered for action on the run, and faced the Indians, after all that terrible ride, without slackening speed for a moment. The Indians recognized the regiment as it came over the hill north of the Mission buildings, broke, and ran.

"That shows the mettle of the regiment. Still, the popular idea that the regiment goes South because the Negro can stand heat better than the white man is a great mistake. The regiment has fought as well in the north as in the South. The members have stood the cold better than the white troopers, and so have they stood the heat. The Negro is not so susceptible to either great heat or severe cold as is the white man. This is why the government is now ordering the colored troopers south for service against Spain. They ought to be a revelation to the world if they are called into action, for few people outside of the west know what fighting these men have done against the Indians. Why, they ride like centaurs, and can shoot with one revolver in each hand and their bridle in their teeth, with their horses running ten miles an hour. All these men are dead shots. Then, too, their warfare with the Indians has trained them to fighting modern troops particularly.

"It is conceded that there cannot be such a thing as a charge of cavalry en masse as in olden times, now that rapid-fire machine guns are used. Hence the scattered fighting to which the Ninth has been used in the west will be the very thing for this new service. This regiment can scatter over a mile, charge like a whirlwind, and face anything. The men can fire their revolvers almost as rapid as a machine gun. When they go into action they will resort to all the tactics taught them in Indian fighting to conceal their bodies, and Spanish fighting soldiers will get a lesson in rough and tumble fighting if they ever meet the fighting Ninth."

BURLINGTON BRIEFLETS.

We had all kinds of weather the fore part of the week, and it is feared the fruit crop is hurt to some extent.

Those on the sick list are Mrs. Kinney and Mrs. M. Roberts.

Rev. Chavis of Keokuk, was in our city on last Saturday.

The entertainment given by the Knights of Tabor on last Thursday evening was not very well attended but those present report a good time.

Every one present received a miniature American flag which was to be worn as a symbol of American patriotism. The ladies present also received a beautiful souvenir spoon of the battle-ships "Maine" and "Iowa."

The Odd Fellows' annual sermon will be preached at the Olive Baptist Church at three o'clock Sunday May 1st.

Mr. Harry Irwin departed for Omaha this week, where he will cook during the Exposition.

There was a ball given at Patterson Hall on Tuesday night by the Big Four Club.

Quite a number of the down town people spent Sunday with friends on South Hill, enjoying the nice spring weather.

The Sabbath School of the Olive Baptist Church is progressing very nicely.

Calvin Wilson has organized a Boy's Baseball Club and offers a challenge to any team of its size.

We have six men now steadily employed at the saw mill.

Rev. A. M. Colston will spend part of next week in Springfield, Ill. visiting his family.

We learn that James Perry is soon to move his barber shop. It is rumored that he will accept a position on the police force.

Subscribe for the Bystander.

THE BEST SEEDS

You can buy seeds from almost any drug store or grocery in the city, from "bargain counters" in the department stores and perhaps from even the "second hand" stores. Many of them are "good" that is, they will grow well. But what will the crop be? Ah! there is the sticker. The seeds are cheaply grown as field crops, and not carefully raised by expert seed growers.

There is a wonderful difference in quality, as these druggists and grocers well know and they come direct to our store to buy seeds for their own planting, because they know they are superior. For twenty-eight years we have been selling seeds to the people of Des Moines, and our trade has extended until we are now filling orders daily from almost every state in the union, and we are becoming known over the country as "SEEDSMEN TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

Our trade now requires the product of seeds from over 4,500 acres. Call or send for a copy of our large illustrated catalogue (85,000 have been sent out this year), give our CHOICE IOWA SEEDS a trial and see how superior they are to ordinary stock.

We handle EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN and lawn—Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Grass Seeds, Field Seeds.

Plants, Bulbs, Shrubs, Hardy Roses, Nursery Stock, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, etc.—All at as low prices as first class stock can be sold.

IOWA SEED CO., 613-615 Locust Street.

The New Millinery Store

OF W. W. TOWNSEND'S

Just north of the street car waiting room, has the largest and best assortment of Millinery in the city. The new styles in

Walking Hats and Sailors at Wholesale Prices.

The fashionable trimmed Short Back Sailors and Dress Hats are immense, and range in price from \$1.00 up. In fact we have the largest line of Trimmed Hats in the city. Also the finest assortment of untrimmed hats—which our expert trimmers will make to fit and suit you in short order. Our store is open for business until 8 o'clock each evening.

IMPORTANT.

Upon the receipt of \$2.00, we will mail you, postage prepaid, a complete series of ten parts of The American Navy Reproductions of Photographs and the Bystander for one year or the Photographs for \$1.00.

Iowa State Bystander, Des Moines, Iowa.

NEWTON NOTES.

Mr. Clay Cunningham has been very ill, but is improving slightly.

Rev. Lewis has returned from Colfax. Messrs. John Hayes and Mortimer Moore enlisted as cooks with Co. L., and departed Wednesday for Des Moines to await orders to go to Cuba.

Messrs. Bert Hill and John Anderson of Colfax, spent Sunday in our city.

Miss Clara Miller entertained at luncheon Sunday afternoon Misses Hattie Mayes, Eldora Green, Mrs. W. E. Fine and Mr. John Lemme.

Fred Green was a Capital city business visitor Tuesday.

The wedding bell are ringing in our city.

Mr. James Waldon of this city and Miss Mary Parks of Des Moines were united in marriage at High Noon Monday in Des Moines. Mr. Waldon is a resident of this place and is highly esteemed. He returned Monday evening with his bride. A reception was given in their honor at the home of the groom's sister, Mrs. Tom Hughes. Mr. Waldon has furnished a beautiful home where he and his bride will be at home to their friends.

Fred Green, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jason Green, the popular young tonorial artist over on McDonald street, played a sly matrimonial game on his parents and friends last week. He left Newton Wednesday morning, ostensibly for a few days visit with young friends in an adjoining town. But it turns out that at Grinnell he was joined by Miss Phoebe Lucas, of Chicago, and together they proceeded to Marengo, where in the evening they were united in marriage by the mayor of the city. His parents and sisters were somewhat nonplussed on Saturday evening when he came home on No. 4, with a ha-did-somebody attired young lady leaning on his arm whom he proudly introduced to them as his wife. This is the culmination of a love-match which had its beginning back several years ago when the bride and groom were but children.

Fred is a Newton boy—born and raised here, and is the only son of one of the leading colored families of our city, and very popular with a large circle of friends. His bride's home has been in Chicago, her mother being the wife of a prominent minister of the A. M. E. church, of that city. She is a near relative of the Lucases of Poweshiek county, one of the wealthiest and most popular colored families in Iowa.

For the present Fred and his bride are residing in their home with his parents but all arrangements are about completed for the erection of a pretty cottage on the lot adjoining his father's home on the north, to which he will take his wife, and where we trust the proverbial "love in a cottage" will thrive and grow through long years of matrimonial life.—The Newton Record.

Patronize our advertisers.

We Have Moved.

The BYSTANDER office has moved to No. 320 south-west corner of Fifth and Locust streets upstairs, room 14, where we will be glad to have our friends call.

Announcement Cards.

Please announce my name as a candidate for County Recorder of Polk county, subject to the republican convention. F. A. TOMLINSON, Webster Township.

For Sale

BAY STALLION,

About 15 hands, six years old, by imp. Abana, out of May Osain, by imp. Tubal Cain; sound and in perfect condition for breeding or racing purposes.

Bay mare, 15½ hands, by imp. Tubal Cain; has gone at the rate of 51. For sale cheap.

J. HAMM, Lathrop, Mo.

MUCHKINOCK NEWS.

W. W. Albers, the engineer at No. 8 Mine, who fell from a dirt dump last week, is slowly improving.

Mose Calvert got lost in his room in No. 9 Mine last week and was badly hurt by shot.

Lucian Brown, of Colfax, is in Muchkinock on a short visit.

The G. U. O. F. Lodge No. 3209 headed by the M. C. Band, will parade Sunday, marching from the hall to the A. M. E. Church where Rev. Wm. Williams will preach their annual sermon. Jacob Brown Jr. has put an addition to his house in east Muchkinock.

Miss Sadie Jones spent Sunday in Oskaloosa.

Mrs. Jane Archer died Wednesday morning, after several weeks illness. The mines did not run Tuesday and quite a number went to Oskaloosa, the I. O. O. F. turn out being the attraction. Mrs. James and her son James went to Colfax, Tuesday.

James Herrington and Wm. Vance have enlisted in Company F.

George L. Harris, a brother to Frank Harris, died of consumption last week. He had only been here about two months.

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

BY BYSTANDER PUBLISHING CO. DES MOINES, IOWA

It is the easiest thing in the world to establish a reputation for cleverness if you are only rich.

"Be kind enough to give me the dictionary," said a new candidate, haughtily. "This is libel. One of these wretched newspapers has called me a forensic light."

It seems that football players in Paris are exposed to even greater perils than they face in the United States. Two football captains got into an altercation during a football game in Paris, recently, a challenge was made and accepted, and in the duel which followed both men were badly wounded. In this country the danger, however great, is over when "time" has been called.

Mr. Moody thinks if Christ offered to rule here as he does in heaven he would be adopted by no political party and the majority would vote him down. Evidently Mr. Moody believes that the masses are growing in strength and number; but he ought to give the majority some little credit for intelligence. While ignorance and egotism go together and are powerful, there is such a thing as common sense. And besides Mr. Platt is not going to live always.

Mark Twain, following the noble example of Sir Walter Scott, has devoted all his gains for several years to the payment of what his creditors were disposed to regard as "dead claims." The English papers are lavish in their applause—as if this kind of honesty were a rare virtue. Perhaps it is rare; but then, more's the pity! Creditors should forgive us as they hope to be forgiven; but no debtor should let himself off easily, unless he is willing to take the risk of moral bankruptcy.

Where a purchaser bought and paid for all the standing timber on a tract of land and received a written transfer from the owner, in which it was stipulated that the purchaser was "to have four years to take off said oak timber," and was to take it clean, and nothing was said of a forfeiture, the Supreme Court of Indiana held (Haltstead vs. Jessup) that the purchaser's failure to remove the timber within four years did not forfeit his right to it. The court based its decision on the ground that the law does not favor forfeitures, and will not enforce them in the absence of clearly stated conditions of forfeiture.

During the course of the discussion which recently took place in the French senate on the subject of the sugar duties in that country, some interesting figures were quoted showing the progress of the sugar industry in the three sugar producing countries, Germany, France and Austria. During the year 1874-75 France produced 450,000 tons of sugar, Germany 250,000 tons and Austria 100,000 tons, while twenty years later France fell to the third rank, and Germany produced 1,851,000 tons, Austria 1,046,000 and France 745,000 tons. In 1873 France exported 200,000 tons of sugar, Austria 64,000 and Germany 21,000, while in 1895 Germany exported 1,000,000 tons, Austria 500,000 and France 188,000 tons. The consumption in France in 1895 amounted to 432,000 tons and in Germany to 552,000 tons. The total bounty granted in France on the manufacture of sugar amounted in 1884-85 to £1,012,000 and in 1895 to £2,302,000. The quantity of sugar consumed per head of the population in Germany, France and Austria amounted respectively to 26.7, 27.8 and 16.5 pounds.

In the last four years, according to Consul Dickey, at Callao, only one cargo of wheat has been sent from the United States to Peru. The reason why he is not able to explain, but says that the cargo referred to went from San Francisco in October last year. "The total import of Chilean wheat into Peru during the year 1897," says the consul's report, "amounted to 22,515,723 kilograms (49,854,213 pounds). These figures show that Chile supplies the Peruvian markets with wheat and flour. But why Chile and not the United States should supply the Peruvian markets when our products are far superior to those of Chile I do not know, unless it is due to the very low freight charged by sailing vessels carrying wheat from Chile, which I am told are only 4 cents (\$1.69 a ton). The consul thinks that the first thing to be done by the United States to gain the trade of Peru and of other countries on the Pacific coast of South and Central America is to establish a fast line of steamers from San Francisco. This, combined with the present lines plying between New York and the west coast of South America, would greatly help the United States in regaining the vast trade that she once had with this coast.

"Ah, they are ringing bells to-day," said Walpole, the famous English statesman, when war had been declared between England and Spain. "They will soon be wringing their hands." War means now what it meant when Walpole spoke—a wringing of hands for those who will not return.

When Blanco learns that a regiment of wild Indians from the New York stock exchange is headed toward Cuba the poor man will throw up his hands in despair. Wall street is always equipped to "do" anybody or anything. "I charge thee, fly away ambition; by that sin fell the angels," said Cardinal Wolsey, but it is probable that the Chicago man who tried to steal a cash register never had heard of the advice. Otherwise, possibly he would have been satisfied with a pocketbook or a watch or something of that sort, and would not now be languishing in jail.

Many an elopement would be nipped in the bud if girls would but stop to consider that under such circumstances they receive no wedding presents.

THE NEWS IN IOWA

TROOPS AT DES MOINES.

Iowa's Troops Move in Camp at the Fair Grounds. DES MOINES, April 26.—A message from Secretary Alger was received by Governor Shaw at 7:45 last night designating Iowa's share of volunteers under President McKinley's call as three regiments of infantry and two batteries of light artillery. Orders were at once sent to each company of the four regiments of Iowa's national guards to assemble at the state fair ground in Des Moines, which has been officially designated as Camp McKinley. General James Rush Lincoln will command the camp. The men will be in camp inside of twenty-four hours.

DES MOINES, April 27.—Forty-four companies of National Guardsmen are now encamped at Camp McKinley, leaving but two to arrive. The number in camp falls about 800 short of the 3,000 required as Iowa's quota of infantry by President McKinley's call, and enlistments to the full number will be rapidly made. In order to be certain of enough eligible men, Governor Shaw issued a proclamation directing the sheriffs of all counties to receive applications for enlistment from suitable men who have had military training and report the applications at once.

SIoux CITY FIRE.

Fifty of the Pens of the Stockyards Destroyed. SIOUX CITY, April 26.—About fifty of the pens of the Sioux City Stock Yards burned. They were situated in the northern part of the yards. The loss is probably \$20,000, fully insured. Twelve or fifteen head of cattle were burned. The yards were well filled at the time with cattle belonging generally to speculators, but they were all driven to pens removed at safe distances from the burning portion. A severe wind was blowing at the time, and the yards were full of hay and litter, but the fire department succeeded in confining the fire within a much smaller limit than was expected. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is believed to have been caused by tramps smoking around the pens.

TWO MASKED MEN

Rob the Citizens' Bank of Keokuk of Nearly \$6,000 and Escape. KEOKUK, April 26.—Saturday at half past twelve o'clock, two masked men walked into the rear door of the Citizens' bank of Keokuk, overpowered the cashier, M. A. Woolridge, secured the keys to the reserve chest in the safe and helped themselves to \$5,886 in currency. They then coolly departed. The police force of the city were at once notified, and the city scoured, but no one was captured. None of the money on the counter, of which there must have been several hundred dollars, was touched. Strangest of all, the news of the robbery was kept so secret that the public did not know it. The best detectives in Chicago have been placed at work tracing the burglars.

To Muster in the Troops.

DES MOINES, April 28.—Captain Jerald A. Olmsted, of the Ninth Cavalry, U. S. A., has been directed to muster in the forces of the state militia. Captain Olmsted was detailed January 1, 1897, for duty with the Iowa National Guard. The captain's presence will be of inestimable value to the troops, as through his advice they will be drilled into the proper regulations of the regular army. Until the call is issued for the militia to move to the front, they will be put through a course of training which will put them upon a plane with the best troops in the employment of the United States.

Federal Court Sentences.

KEOKUK, April 28.—In the United States court eleven bootleggers were sentenced for various terms, and the following ordered sent to the penitentiary: N. W. C. Edwards, charged with using the United States mails for the purpose of defrauding the post office, fifteen months at Fort Madison; H. L. Berry, charged with wrongfully and unlawfully cashing postage money order, four years at Fort Madison; John W. Wheeler, charged with stealing a letter from the United States mail, three years at Anamosa.

Industrial School Boys Offer Services.

EDMORA, April 27.—One hundred of the boys in the State Industrial School have tendered their services to Governor Shaw to assist in driving the cruel Spaniards out of Cuba. The boys range in age from 16 to 18 years. Their knowledge of the manual of arms would be of material benefit in case they were enlisted under the banner of Uncle Sam. Major Shaffer, under whose charge the boys have acquired their knowledge of the use of arms, holds his title by virtue of the governor's appointment.

Will Be Held at Knoxville.

DES MOINES, April 28.—The Seventh district republican congressional committee held a meeting at the Kirkwood hotel and selected Knoxville, Marion county, and July 27, as the place and time for holding the convention. Edmund Nichols, of Perry, will be temporary chairman.

Not Eligible.

NEW YORK, April 28.—In the matter of the application of Messrs. Mutz and Meitzer, of the University of Iowa, for reinstatement in the American Athletic Union, the Intercollegiate association to whom the question was referred decided that these men would be ineligible.

Killed by a Train.

CEDAR RAPIDS, April 27.—Geo. Cress, a young farmer living near Bertram, was put off a train near Otis, because he had no ticket and would not pay his fare. Later his mangled remains were found on the track. He was drunk, and it is supposed he laid down on the rails and was struck by a freight following.

Elliott Defeats Gilbert.

CHICAGO, April 28.—J. A. R. Elliott, of Kansas City, defeated Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia., in a 100 bird race at live pigeons, for the Kansas City Star cup and \$100, by a score of 90 to 86. Gilbert missed nine of his second twenty-five, having drawn the hardest birds all through.

SHAW ADDRESSES TROOPS.

Tells Them of the Proposed Reorganization.

DES MOINES, April 26.—Governor Shaw yesterday visited Camp McKinley and addressed the troops. He spoke of the necessity of reorganizing the four regiments of Iowa into three regiments, as required by the call of the president. He stated that he had appointed a committee to examine and report to him their estimation of the fitness of those men holding commissions in the Iowa National Guard, and this report would have great weight in the selection of officers. He also stated that subsequent promotions will be based upon merit and the recommendations of senior officers. In conclusion he said if there were any in the ranks who would not accept a colonelcy if given it they could have transportation home, and on the other hand if there were any officers who were not willing to serve in any place sent, he exalted or humbled, they, too, could have transportation. The governor's remarks were received with hearty applause.

KILLS BROTHER IN WAR PLAY.

Council Bluffs Lads Indulge in Fatal Pleasure with a Pistol. COUNCIL BLUFFS, April 25.—Louis Patterson, 14 years old, shot and killed his older brother, Everett, while playing American and Spaniard. A still older brother belongs to the local militia company, which has been assembled in the armory for several days awaiting a call to move. The militiamen are allowed two hours at night to go to their homes for dinner, and the guardsman took off his pistol holster and belt, hanging them on a chair. The boys took the pistol and played war with fatal results.

LIEBBE IS APPOINTED.

Board of Control Names Him to Be Its Architect at \$3,000 a Year. DES MOINES, April 27.—The state board of control has appointed Henry F. Liebbe to be architect to the board at a salary of \$3,000 a year. The appointment becomes effective at once. Under the conditions imposed Mr. Liebbe will have charge of all architectural work connected with the state institutions under the management of the board and the supervision of all building and repair work. The salary covers all traveling and other expenses.

Book Company Will Appeal.

GRINNELL, April 28.—E. M. Haines, attorney for President Gates of the University of Iowa, is authority for saying that the American Book Company has dismissed that portion of its charge not stricken out by Judge Woolson, and will go to the court of appeals in the hope of getting a reversal of Judge Woolson's action in striking out all except one paragraph of the book company's charge.

After the Mail Petition.

DES MOINES, April 28.—Rev. I. E. Pearson is at work in the office of the city clerk upon data which he expects to use as the basis of a suit in the district court to test the mail law with respect to the term of operations of petitions of consent. He holds that petitions are good only one year and that a new one is necessary after each general election.

A Farmer Missing.

EDMORA, April 28.—John W. Gibbs, until recently a prosperous farmer of Providence township, is missing, and numerous creditors are apprehensive as to whether they will ever see Gibbs again or be able to reach a satisfactory settlement financially.

Iowa Troops Will Be Ready.

DES MOINES, April 28.—Governor Shaw has informed Secretary Alger that Iowa will have three full regiments of infantry ready to be mustered in and move on May 2. More time will be needed to get the artillery ready.

Killed by Falling Slate.

DES MOINES, April 28.—Joseph Hanady was killed by falling slate at a mine being sunk one-fourth of a mile northwest of the Western coal mine. He was a married man and leaves a large family.

Volunteers Coming.

DES MOINES, April 29.—Over 300 volunteers were enlisted yesterday. Hundreds of applicants present themselves daily.

IOWA CONDENSED.

Robert G. Cousins, the congressman from the Fifth district, has consented to be the orator for Iowa day at the Trans-Mississippi exposition. In a letter to ex-Governor S. B. Paekard, chairman of the executive committee of the Iowa commission, Mr. Cousins formally accepts.

Des Moines dispatch: Iowa's proportion of the call for 125,000 men is 3,772. The present strength of the guard is 2,400, but the captains all have scores of ex-guardsmen and men who have had years of military training in readiness to enlist, and the companies can be filled up to the quota required in a very few hours.

It is announced that the governor has decided that whatever volunteer regiments may go from Iowa the numbers made historic in the civil war will not be duplicated in this contest. Accordingly, the first regiment of Iowa volunteers to go into the service from this state will be the Forty-ninth infantry Iowa volunteers. If a cavalry regiment should be called out, which is not now very probable, it will be the Tenth, and the first battery to go will be the Fifth.

At Marshalltown recently Charles Beverly, editor of the Statesman-Press and head of the company publishing that paper, committed suicide by shooting himself behind the ear with a revolver. He had been ill for some time and this and the fact that he was worried over business troubles weighed heavily on his mind. Mr. Beverly twice attempted suicide by turning on the gas in his room at the Hotel St. George in Des Moines several weeks ago, but each time he was found before the deadly stuff had effected its work. Before going to the office, where he fired the fatal shot, he tried to chloroform himself in the bathroom at his home, but was interrupted by his wife.

ALL OVER THE WORLD

FIRE ON MATANZAS.

Not Yet Known What Damage Was Done to the Fortifications.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Associated Press advices state that the New York, the Puritan and the Cincinnati bombarded the forts at the mouth of Matanzas harbor yesterday afternoon. There were no casualties on our side, but it is believed that the hail of iron which pounded in the forts must have caused loss of life to the Spanish, though nothing is definitely known. The object of the attack was to prevent the completion of the earthworks at Punta Gorda. A battery on the eastward arm of the bay opened fire on the flagship from the eastern forts, but all fell short. About five or six light shells were fired from the half-completed battery. Two of these whizzed over the New York and one fell short. The ships left the bay for the open sea, the object of discovering the whereabouts of the batteries having been accomplished. In the neighborhood of 300 shots were put on land from the three ships at a range of from 4,000 to 7,000 yards.

Key West, April 29.—From an eye witness it is learned that Captain Sampson ran the New York into the entrance to the bay, which was guarded by batteries on each side. These batteries opened fire on the flag ship, which at once began bombardment of both batteries. The Puritan soon signalled for permission to fire, which was granted, and the Cincinnati was also soon in the engagement. When the bombardment had continued eighteen minutes without any damage to the fleet, the Puritan silenced the last battery with a shot which landed right on the gun which had spoken a moment before. There is no information as to the loss of life, but the indications are that many were killed.

PLUCKY CAPTURE.

Mangrove Captures a Spanish Auxiliary Cruiser. KEY WEST, April 27.—The big Spanish steamer Panama, of the Ceballos line, which left New York April 20 for Havana with a number of Spanish refugees and a very valuable cargo, including stores for the Spanish army, was captured near Havana by the lightship tender Mangrove. The Panama (2,800 tons) is a very valuable prize, and only how to after three shots had been fired across her bows by the Mangrove. The Panama is a Spanish auxiliary cruiser, and the commander of the Mangrove took chances of having a fight on his hands in tackling the big ship.

ULTIMATUM TO PORTUGAL.

President McKinley Said the Spanish Fleet Must Move.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—President McKinley sent an ultimatum to Portugal demanding an immediate reply to the question whether Portugal would accede to the United States request to order the Spanish fleet to sail immediately from the Cape Verde islands. Later a reply was received from Portugal to the effect that the Lisbon government would do nothing until the United States made a formal declaration of war, and when that action was taken the fleet sailed.

LANDED IN CUBA.

A Representative of the War Department to Visit Garcia.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 27.—Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowen, U. S. A., has landed on the coast of Cuba, near Santiago, from an open boat, accompanied by Cuban guides. He is on his way to General Garcia's camp, as representative of the war department, to arrange for the landing of United States troops in eastern Cuba. Garcia to cover the landing. The time and place of invasion will be controlled by events and the character of Lieutenant Rowen's dispatches.

Spain's Great Disadvantage.

LONDON, April 28.—According to a special dispatch from Peking, it is pointed out there that Spain cannot send warships to Manila by way of the Suez canal, because the coaling stations at Aden, Colombo and Singapore are in British hands. If her ships coal at Aden, then both Colombo and Singapore will be closed to them. The British neutrality proclamation, therefore, places Spain at a great disadvantage in the far east.

Havana Cable Is Cut.

TAMPA, Fla., April 26.—The United States has cut the Havana cable. The cut was made about seven miles out of Havana, and the southern end of the cable is now on the Mangrove, which was recently converted into an auxiliary cruiser. This gives the government the exclusive cable and entirely blanks Blanco off from communication with Spain, as the insurgents are between him and the other cable ports.

Porto Ricans Want Arms.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 27.—Captain McLean, of the steamer Omega, just arrived from Ponce, Porto Rico, says the people of Porto Rico are appealing to the United States for arms and ammunition with a view to rising against the Spaniards. "The declaration of war," Captain McLean thinks, will precipitate a revolution.

Burning Interior Towns in Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 26.—Fugitives from Guantanamo, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, say Spanish troops are concentrating in the principal seacoast cities and are laying waste by fire interior towns and plantations. It is feared devastation will be complete before Americans can occupy that territory.

Bomb for Senator.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—According to the New York Journal, a bomb was found on the terrace near the main entrance on the senate side this morning. There is no clue to the villain who put it there.

War Measures Signed.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The president has signed the bill declaring war to exist and the army reorganization bill.

MATCHES SPAIN.

McKinley Issues a Proclamation on Spanish Captures.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The president by proclamation has allowed Spanish vessels in American waters till May 21 inclusive for loading and departing and Spanish ships met at sea will be permitted to continue their voyages if loaded before that time in the United States. Spanish vessels bound for the United States which sailed prior to April 21 will be exempt from capture and allowed to discharge cargoes. The proclamation declares that the right of search be exercised with strict regard to the rights of neutrals and that mail steamers be interfered with only on the clearest grounds of suspicion. It is believed that under this proclamation all vessels thus far captured will be released, excepting the Panama, which was carrying provisions to the Spanish army at Havana.

The End of Spain.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The World's Rome special says: Signor Crispi, being asked what will be the result of the American-Spanish war, answered emphatically: "It is the end of Spain. I regret as do all Italians that our Latin sister has allowed herself to be drawn into such an impasse, from which I assure you she cannot escape without great injury." The interviewer suggested to the former premier that he was very severe on valiant Spain. "Valiant, chivalrous, yes," he replied, "but they are virtues of middle ages as understood by the grandees of Spain. In our nineteenth century an initiative is necessary, and the practical spirit which in the Spaniards is absolutely wanting. They have committed monstrous sins for which she is paying now."

Scarcity of Wheat in England.

LONDON, April 29.—The continued rise of wheat causes uneasiness, the price now being higher than at any time during the last twenty years. A meeting of protectionists in London again agitated in favor of the government reserve of wheat in England.

Russia for "Spain's Honor."

ODessa, April 28.—The Russian press thinks that if the United States fails to gain in a naval victory soon, Spanish honor may be saved and Europe will insist upon the latter's capitulation, in order to prevent loss to commerce.

Shenandoah Reaches Port.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—The American ship Shenandoah reported captured by the Spaniards some days ago, has arrived safely.

No More Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—It is positively stated that the president does not at present contemplate a further call for volunteers.

BREVITIES.

Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy department, has resigned and has been named as lieutenant-colonel of one of the regiments of mounted riflemen to be raised in the Rocky mountains.

The president a few days ago issued a proclamation stating that, "the United States of America has instituted and will maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including the ports on the said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the laws of nations applicable in such cases."

The following decree was gazetted recently by the Spanish cabinet: "Diplomatic relations are broken off between Spain and the United States, and the state of war being begun between the two countries, numerous questions of international law arise, which must be precisely defined, chiefly because the injustice and provocation comes from our adversaries and it is they who by their detestable conduct have caused this great conflict."

It is said the editor of the Army and Navy Journal, the organ of the volunteer and regular forces of the United States, declares that war with Spain will probably drag on for many years. Or we shall at least be in a state of quasi war for many years and be compelled to maintain the army and navy on a war footing. Spain may be driven from Cuba, but we cannot compel her to acknowledge defeat or make peace with her.

The first gun was fired when the U. S. cruiser Nashville captured the Spanish ship Buena Ventura, 1,000 tons, having on board a cargo of lumber. She was on her way from the coast of Texas. The cruiser fired a six-pounder and the Spaniard surrendered. The Nashville towed her prize into the harbor of Key West and put a prize crew on board. The news of the capture of the Spaniard set people crazy with enthusiasm. All work was suspended and the docks were crowded with people.

Key West dispatch: The flagship New York, of the blockading squadron, captured the steamer Pedro, a Spanish freighter of 1,823 tons, and she was sent to this port in charge of a prize crew. Later, the gunboat Helena captured the steamer Miguel Jover, 2,500 tons. The latter is estimated to be worth \$100,000. Another prize just brought in is the Catalina, captured by the cruiser Detroit. The steamer Saturna was captured by the revenue cutter Wisdom and the Onadilla was captured by the gunboat Wilmington.

The president's recent call for volunteers concludes as follows: "Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, by the power vested in me by the constitution and laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call for and hereby do call for volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000, in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution (recently passed by congress), the same to be apportioned as far as practical among the several states and territories, and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years unless sooner discharged. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities through the war department."

PORTUGAL WITH SPAIN.

Stops the Dispatch of Telegraphic Information Regarding Spanish Vessels.

LISBON, April 29.—It is officially announced that the Portuguese government has stopped the dispatch of telegraphic information regarding the movements of warships in the harbors of Portugal. The effect of this prevents sending information as to the Spanish fleet at the Cape Verde islands.

ANOTHER RICH PRIZE.

The Steamer Guide, Worth \$400,000, Captured by the Terror. KEY WEST, April 29.—The Spanish steamer Guide arrived here in charge of a prize crew from the monitor Terror. She is of two thousand tons and is loaded with provisions and money for the Spanish troops in Cuba. The prize is valued at \$400,000. The Terror sighted her off Cardenas, gave chase, fired a blank shot as an order to leave to. No attention was paid to it and the monitor began firing solid shot, with the result that the pilot house was riddled and one man was injured.

SHERMAN RESIGNS.

Assistant Secretary Day to Take His Place. WASHINGTON, April 26.—John Sherman has resigned as chief of the state department and will be succeeded shortly by Assistant Secretary Day, who in turn will be succeeded by John B. Moore, of New York, now professor of international law at Columbia college. Mr. Moore has occupied the office of assistant secretary of state under several administrations without regard to political changes.

SPANIARDS RUN BLOCKADE.

The Montserrat Arrives at Cienfuegos—Two Vessels Reach Havana.

HAVANA, April 28.—Advices say the Spanish supply ship Montserrat arrived at Cienfuegos with money and arms and blockade having begun before it arrived. The Spanish coasting steamer Cosmo Herres ran the blockade, and the steamer Aviles from Nashvethas just arrived. The Montserrat had on board \$2,000,000 in silver.

Spain Recognizes Privatizing.

MADRID, April 26.—Letters of marque are to be issued by the Spanish government. This step has been contemplated ever since the possibility of war became apparent. It is estimated, though it is difficult to say upon what grounds, that in a very brief period between 1,500 and 2,000 corsairs can be equipped ready for scouring the seas in search of contraband of war destined for the United States.

French Not All for Spain.

PARIS, April 26.—At the instance of Michael Davitt, Henri Rochefort has cabled to Senator Morgan, declaring that the assertion that all Frenchmen and the entire French press are on the side of Spain is erroneous. On the contrary, the editor of Intermarche asserts that all French republicans sympathize with the Cubans and their liberators.

State Troops in Rebellion.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 28.—The officers of the Fourth brigade, composed of state troops, met in Charleston and passed resolutions refusing to be sent to Cuba. The men say they will stay in this country and fight, but they will not go outside of the United States as individual soldier companies to fight the Spaniards.

No Havana Bombardment.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Secretary Long, of the navy department, declares Havana will not be bombarded until serious danger from the Spanish fleets is eliminated. He says the United States cannot afford to risk the loss of a warship until the armadas are destroyed or are no longer a menace to be greatly feared.

Fire on Our Fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—At 11 o'clock Saturday night and again yesterday morning the guns at Moro castle opened fire on the blockading fleet. No attention was paid to the shots, as it was generally conceded that the shots could do no damage at five miles, and the firing ceased after ten shots had been fired.

Havana Famine.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The World's Cuban advices, via Key West, says: Havana is completely out of beef. All the necessities of life have gone up to prices never before heard of and if something is not done soon many will perish from hunger. Blanco has issued orders to arm all men and the order is being obeyed.

Miss Gould's Contribution to the War.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Miss Helen Gould confirms the report that she tendered the United States government \$100,000 to aid in prosecuting the war against Spain. Miss Gould added that though President McKinley had a knowledge of the offer, it had not yet been accepted.

Another Rich Prize Taken.

KEY WEST, April 28.—The cruiser Detroit brought in as a prize the small Spanish merchantman, Ambrosio Bolivar, captured by the Terror. The Ambrosio Bolivar carried \$70,000 in silver, a cargo of bananas and 300 casks of wine.

Germany Preserves Her Freedom.

BERLIN, April 26.—It is announced semi-officially that Germany will not issue a declaration of neutrality, the idea being to preserve her freedom of motion and "to be in a position to intervene if she considers it necessary."

Decisive Battle Expected.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Navy department officials confidently expect that within two days a decisive battle will have been fought between the American and the Spanish naval forces operating in waters of the Philippines.

Wants No Help.

HAVANA, April 27.—Captain General Blanco has cabled to Madrid that he can defend Havana without Spanish warships.



Uncle Sam Says: This is America's Greatest Spring Medicine. Take it Now to Sharpen Your Appetite, Vitalize Your Blood, To Overcome That Tired Feeling. Go to your druggist and get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it today, and realize at once the good good it is sure to do you.

Little Choice. Uncle Hiram—When they talk about the lower branch of the legislature they mean the assemblymen. Uncle Abner—Well, I dunno, I think some of the senators is just as low. Hall's Catarrh Cure. Is taken internally. Price, 75c. It is worth more to the world for a man to live right than to be happy.

Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of Grain-O. It takes the place of coffee at 1/2 the cost. Made from pure grain. It is nourishing and healthful.



She—Why did you insist on such a short engagement, hubby? He—There were financial interests involved that you would not understand, my dear.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co's Breakfast Cocoa. Includes an illustration of a woman and child.

RACE ECHOES.

The Negroes in the South own more than 300,000 farms and homes.—Michigan Representative.

An organization has been formed in Dallas Texas to raise a fund of \$20,000 for a monument to the late N. W. Cuney.

Julius Stevens, a native and formerly a school teacher at Goldsboro, N. C., is now attorney General of Liberia.

John Grant, the well known Negro leader of Texas, has been appointed by President McKinley as United States Marshal of Texas.

Dr. A. M. Curtis of Chicago, has been appointed surgeon-in-chief of freedmen's hospital, vice Dr. Daniel H. Williams, resigned.

If you want to be acquainted with human nature, edit a Negro newspaper awhile. You know nothing of the ups and downs of life until you have served in this capacity. You may have swapped horses' conducted a bank, sold goods, practiced medicine or law, sawed wood, put stove pipes, and hunted potato bugs, but you need a few months experience as a Negro editor to complete your knowledge of the eccentricities of life.—St. Joseph Radical.

A white restaurant keeper in the South asked one of the soldiers of the twenty fifth infantry why the government was sending colored men to Cuba; he volunteered the information that they would not fight and was very promptly knocked down and out. There was no lynching of the colored soldier who struck the white man and this leads us to think that the permanent location of soldiers in the South would exercise a healthful influence upon the lawless element.—Omaha Progress.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society has instructed its corresponding secretary to proceed with erection of the buildings of the new Virginia University at Richmond, at a total cost at present of not to exceed \$100,000. The new university is to be a combination of Wayland Seminary, now located at Washington, of Virginia Theological Seminary and of Hartshorn college. The grounds are most beautiful, and the buildings to be put up at once include a college of liberal arts, a dormitory, and a dining hall. A little later a library and chapel are to be built. The last named is to cost about \$17,000, and the money for it is being raised by the colored Baptists of Virginia. The university is for colored youths under Baptist auspices, and is another of that long list of institutions which the Baptist of the north have provided for the colored Baptists of the south. The present undertaking is likely to be more successful than previous ones have been because of the hearty cooperation of Negroes themselves.

INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA. As earth awakens from winter's sleep and clothes herself in the varied hues of spring's rich adornments, humanity seems to awaken and the blood which had grown sluggish courses more freely through the veins and new energies and stronger desires seem to prevail. Business increases and we note with pride the Afro-Americans hurrying to and fro eager in the hope of achieving honest wealth and advancement.

Prof. Scarborough of Wilberforce, Ohio, the author of a Greek lexicon and the only Negro who has written a book used in all the public schools, addressed the S. S. Normal Graduates at Allen Chapel Sunday night.

Mrs. Lucy A. Thurman spent ten days in our city. The first Sunday in May, Bethel A. M. E. Church is contemplating a grand rally. Dr. Townsend Ex-pastor of Quinn Chapel, Chicago, will be here. Zion Baptist Church and Simpson's Chapel will erect new edifices this year. This city boasts of five lawyers and eleven practicing physicians. One of the leading doctors, Harry Furniss, recently received the appointment of consul to Bahia, Brazil. Fred Stokes who graduated in medicine last month, has a position in the Surgical Institute. Ezra Roberts, a student in Butler College, has proven himself to be an

orator of worth, having received honor in several contests in which he has taken part. Nelson Clark who has been on the police force four years, died Sunday after an illness of nine days. Two platoons patrolmen accompanied the remains to the cemetery. The Police Headquarter is draped in mourning. Elder Graham lectured in several cities in this state last week.

ALBIA NEWS. Miss Maggie Brown left Albia last Tuesday for Muchakinock. Mrs. Minnie Wingo of Oskaloosa is in Albia visiting with her mother, Mrs. Myra Jones, who has been quite sick for the last few days.

Mrs. Cook of Centerville, who has been working in our city for a few days returned to her home in Centerville this week. The colored citizens of Albia are talking of giving a celebration August 1st. Every one seems to be in sympathy with this movement, and we hope it will be a success. Particulars will be given in the rear future.

C. G. Tolson spent Sunday at his home. Numerous strangers have been in our city for the last week. The A. M. E. S. S. will give a social at the church Saturday evening; all are cordially invited.

Rev. snow (white) preached an instructive sermon at the A. M. E. church Sunday evening. CEDAR RAPIDS BUDGETARIAN. The Ladies Industrial Circle met last Friday with Mrs. W. G. Rhinehart. A number of visitors were present. After the regular routine of work was laid aside, the hostess served an elegant lunch to the satisfaction of all, who expressed themselves by saying, "Mrs. Rhinehart knows how to entertain. No doubt they will anxiously await for the time to roll around when they can again be her guests. Of course the "Rev." was there to see that the ladies were not mistreated in the least. By special invitation, the Circle adjourned to meet in two weeks with Mrs. Nannie Seary of Ninth Avenue. Visitors are always welcome.

The Light House Society met last Friday evening with Mr. Mrs. G. H. Wade of Seventh Street. Quite a concourse of members were present. An excellent programme, consisting of readings, papers, and discussion on the war, was rendered. The society, upon adjourning, was invited to meet next Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Martin of Tenth Street. Mrs. Rhinehart is somewhat indisposed at this writing; we hope for her speedy recovery. Quite a number of strangers are seen in our midst, but we cannot form an acquaintance with them. Every one must be sure to attend church Sunday; otherwise you might miss a treat. Theatrical parties seem to be all the rage for the present. It is rumored that one of our young ladies are about to elope. We hope that the rumor is untrue. Girls do not do that.

Mrs. Ben Hawkins has been entertained by the neuralgia the past week or two. She has our sympathy. Mr. Starks has left our city. Mr. Kippers has moved to the west side. Pay up your subscription to the By-stander.

OSKALOOSA NEWS. Mrs. Commodore Lee has returned from a visit with her sisters in Des Moines. During her stay in the Capital City, she visited the Paul Lawrence Dunbar Literary Society and she tells many interesting parts of the session. Dr. P. H. Mayr of south Africa who figured prominently at the World's Fair, was in our city recently. The gentleman has been in Klondike, and he tells that he sold his remedies as high as One Hundred Dollars per bottle. This is a fish story. Robert Johnson who has been in charge of the W. H. McNeal farm, north of the city, removes to town in May as the place has been deeded to Penn College. He has purchased property near the Blattan place in the northwestern part of the city. John Sims, formerly a resident of Oskaloosa, now of Washington D. C., has recently been admitted to the Bar in the District of Columbia, and is having a most flattering practice.

Miss Hattie Rhodes was badly injured in runaway Monday. In attempting to escape from the running team, her apparel was caught in the buggy wheels and she was dragged several hundred yards. She was picked up in an unconscious and was taken the doctor's office. She will recover. DR. EDWARD F. JOHNSON, Office over 807 West Walnut Street. Residence, 782 West 9th St. Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. Sundays 12 to 1. Cataract troubles a specialty.

BRITISH S. S. GARONNE.

The Only Steamer Sailing between Van Couver and St. Michaels that carries The British Flag, and is fully protected protected from the SPANISH Warships. It is the quickest and only safe way to Alaska. The largest and best equipped Steamer in the Alaskan trade, connecting with our fine River Steamers at St. Michaels, making the journey as pleasant and comfortable as a trip on the Hudson. For further particulars address KLONDIKE-CHICAGO TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING COMPANY, 417-418 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago.

Harris-Emery Co., The Big and Ever-Busy Store. Address to Trades People. Do you earn your bread by the sweat of your brow? "Yes" Then you above all others can't afford to be careless with the dimes and dollars you earn. Have You a Family? If you have, there are bonnets to buy and stockings. Your wife needs a new dress to wear about the house, something that will look neat, and hold together through weeks of wear. Or when you go with her to the park, she wants something a little better—not to cost much, but to make her forget work, and feel different. You may not have much to spend for these things—the more reason why you should want to make every dollar do its utmost. Your wife asks you for money to buy for herself and children. She has many things to get, and only a limited amount to spend. She begins on the children and denies herself until the little ones are comfortable. She is happy if she can come and show her husband the things all bought and some change left. We are glad to know that we have made many a home happy, and it is a pleasure to peep in upon the humble home home scene, where the husband has come from the toils of the day, and is sitting listening to the story of his wife, who in "trying to make both ends meet," has been to the BIG STORE and made her purchases, returning home with unexpected change in her pocket. That the BIG STORE is the laboring man's friend, many a man's wife can testify. That we have held prices down there are multitudes to witness. That we have placed many necessities within your reach which would, but for our store, be entirely out of your reach you are glad to acknowledge. Words are not the attraction here. Words may catch your eyes and ears at first, but if you are fooled once, they don't fool you the second time if you know yourself, or as Lincoln has wisely said, "You can fool some of the people all of the time, you can fool all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." Here your confidence is met with truth. Truthful goods, truthful prices, truthful statements about the goods. There are no dark corners. Volumes of light streams down upon the goods showing every flaw or imperfection that by chance might have crept in. The store is big, not built for any one class of people. The rich and poor, and man of moderate means meet here, and are made to feel at home. They go where they like, and are treated with all the courtesies and politeness at our command. No one need feel uncomfortable here for there is no one standing around wondering if you are going to buy, or how much. If you want to purchase, you can do so, and have your purchase sent home by our messengers. Our trade has grown so amongst the laboring classes, we have increased the size of many of the departments. The fact that we buy in such quantities as we do, get all the advantages that prompt cash payment will secure, explains why we are able to sell for so little. Many lines of our goods especially adapted to the needs of the laboring people have been added to the store. Lastly, we throw around you a protection which indeed secures you. All our goods are marked in plain figures. You can see it on every price tag. Then if you for any reason become dissatisfied with anything you buy of us, we say, return it to us at once, and will give you back your money. Do you wonder why our trade among the laboring class has grown so? And now we offer you the opportunity of opportunities. Next Monday we begin a great double sale—a May sale, and a celebration of our SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

in our present building. If you've anything to buy, come to the store during the big double sale, when prices are absolutely at the lowest point, and when we give to every patron buying goods the amount of one dollar and over, a handsome souvenir Battleship Maine spoon free. Come not only yourself, but bring your neighbors along with you. Get a copy of Sunday's Register or Leader for particulars of this great sale.

HARRIS-EMERY CO. Agents for Buttericks' Patterns. OTTUMWA NEWS. The entertainment given last Tuesday evening by Mr. Zack Taylor's club. It was well attended and the main feature was "Tom Thumb's wedding," and the banquet given in honor of the wedding was highly enjoyed by the children. Mrs. Zack Taylor, who has been confined at her home a number of weeks, we are glad to note, is out again. Mrs. Henry Clay and Mrs. Ella Smith, of Des Moines and Mrs. Emma Fields, of Chicago, were called home by the severe illness of their father, Mr. James Hamilton; he is better at this writing. Mr. and Mrs. Al Hicks home was made happy by the arrival of a baby girl. The social given at the home of Mrs. Essie Horn was well attended and those present enjoyed themselves. Mr. Sager will render his play, "South in Slavery," in our city. Mr. Crede Mason is convalescing. Joseph, the only son of Mrs. Jordan, went with the G. A. R. Tuesday. Mesdames Thornton, Fowler, and Bailey are on the sick list.

BLACK FOOLS AGAIN. We noticed an article in one of our exchanges speaking of the good work of one Rev. Toliver, a Negro evangelist. So great and powerful was Rev. Toliver that the article dubbed him the "Black Moody." Bishop Derrick is called the "Black Talmage," Rev. J. H. Manley of the Zion Church is called the "Black Sankey;" then we have the "Black Patti." In our opinion, the Negro editors who attach these prefixes to our men and women because they excel on some line, are a set of "Black Fools." We carried the names of white folks during slavery because of the wickedness of that institution. There was no alternative. But there is no reason on earth now why we should continue to ape after, and imitate the whites. We are making history for posterity, and whatever we achieve should be in our own name. White people do not imitate us. You never hear of a "White Douglass," a "White Bruce" or a "White Langston," and it is the quintessence of folly to be continually talking about the "Black Patti," the "Black Talmage," etc. Let us be what we are. If you can sing, put your own name to the front. If you can preach or do anything worthy of note, let it be in your own name, so that posterity may catch the inspiration and be benefited. Be black Johns, black Sams, black Sarahs and black Hannahs, but don't black fools.—Lexington (Ky.) Standard.

Husband Kills Wife and Self. Vincennes, Ind., March 25.—William Osterga Wednesday murdered his wife and then committed suicide by shooting himself. The tragedy was the result of domestic differences.

Don't Read This. You Might be Convinced we Sell Bicycles Cheap. We do, and they are good ones made of seamless steel tubing, 2 piece crank hangers, Indianapolis chain, adjustable handle bars. Your choice saddle furnished in different color enameling. AT \$31.50. IT IS A JOKE as well as a fact that you pay \$50.00 for same wheel any place in city. We also carry full line of sundries. We rent first class wheels and do first class repair business. You all know Byrde Moore is a good repair man. FRED CRANG HAS HONEST PRICES, CALL AND SEE HIM 516 LOCUST ST.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE ON SPECIAL EXECUTION. State of Iowa, Polk county, ss: District Court of Polk County, Iowa. J. H. Phillips, Plaintiff vs. A. M. Forster, Edwin W. Forster, B. E. Haines, Citizens National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, Richard A. Griffith, Moline Elevator Company, Holland & New Fidelity Insurance Company, Getchell & Martin Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Iowa Loan and Trust Company, Capital City Plumbing Co., Polk County Loan and Building Association, Martha Foster, A. E. McQuie, M. J. Aldredge, E. L. Aldredge, Albert E. Cunningham, Mary Cunningham, Austin H. VanVelsor and A. H. Gordon. By virtue of special execution to me directed, issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Polk county, Iowa, in favor of J. H. Phillips and against A. M. Forster on a judgment rendered by said court on the 1st day of April A. D. 1898, wherein it was ordered, adjudged and decreed that the following described property be sold to satisfy said judgment to-wit: Lots seven (7) and nine (9) in block six (6) and lot Eleven (11) in block nine (9) in North Oak Park, now included in and forming a part of the City of Des Moines, Polk county, Iowa. North one half (1/2) of the south one half (1/2) of the north-east quarter and the south quarter of section one half (1/2) of the north-east quarter of section thirty (30), township seventy-nine (79), range twenty-four (24) west of the fifth P. M.; also lot sixteen (16) and that part of lot fifteen (15) of the Official Plat of the north-west quarter of the North-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township seventy-nine (79), range twenty-four (24) west of the center line of the public highway known as the Fort Dodge road; and also all of lot two (2) of the Official Plat of the South one half (1/2) of the north-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township seventy-nine (79), range twenty-four (24) west of the center line of the public highway known as the Fort Dodge road; and also all of lot two (2) of the Official Plat of the South one half (1/2) of the north-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township seventy-nine (79), range twenty-four (24) west of the center line of the public highway known as the Fort Dodge road; and also all of lot two (2) of the Official Plat of the South one half (1/2) of the north-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township seventy-nine (79), range twenty-four (24) west of the center line of the public highway known as the Fort Dodge road; and also all of lot two (2) of the Official Plat of the South one half (1/2) of the north-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township seventy-nine (79), range twenty-four (24) west of the center line of the public highway known as the Fort Dodge road; and also all of lot two (2) of the Official Plat of the South one half (1/2) of the north-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township seventy-nine (79), range twenty-four (24) west of the center line of the public highway known as the Fort Dodge road; and also all of lot two (2) of the Official Plat of the South one half (1/2) of the north-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township seventy-nine (79), range twenty-four (24) west of the center line of the public highway known as the Fort Dodge road; and also all of lot two (2) of the Official Plat of the South one half (1/2) of the north-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township seventy-nine (79), range twenty-four (24) west of the center line of the public highway known as the Fort Dodge road; 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