

# IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

By BYSTANDER FEB. CO.  
DES MOINES, IOWA.  
THE NEWS IN IOWA

Albert Semper, 15 years old, was run over by an engine on the Milwaukee track at Dubuque. His right leg was cut off above the knee and it is thought he will die.

Osborn Deignan, the Merrimac hero, was tendered a banquet at the Grant Club rooms at Des Moines a few evenings since. Resolutions were adopted urging congress to pass a special act permitting Deignan to enter the naval academy at Annapolis.

Milt Stiteler, the soldier of the Fifty-second Iowa, who was arrested about a month ago in Des Moines on the charge of murdering his wife, to whom he had been married but two weeks, has been released. Stiteler had been held from week to week for his preliminary hearing, pending the action of the grand jury, and it is supposed that the grand jury has signified its intention of not further investigating the case.

The government crop report, received by Director Saxe, of the crop service, shows Iowa's corn product this year to be 268,673,000 bushels, or 32 bushels per acre. This is the greatest corn producing state this year, showing a gain of thirty million bushels over 1897. It is the greatest yield per acre of any western state. The state crop service report, just made public, shows: Corn, 270,000,000 bushels; oats, 141,875,000; wheat, 25,230,000; barley, 14,300,000; rye, 3,545,000.

Full semi-official returns show the pluralities for congressmen to be as follows: First district—Hedge, 3,009; Second—Lane, 1,369; Third—Henderson, 7,484; Fourth—Haugen, 8,227; Fifth—Cousins, 5,609; Sixth—Lacey, 1,328; Seventh—Hull, 7,616; Eighth—Heburn, 3,905; Ninth—McPherson, 4,480; Tenth—Dolliver, 8,491; Eleventh—Thomas, 7,211. The vote for secretary of state gives Dobson 216,018 and Porter 159,363, a plurality of 62,277 for the republican ticket.

Washington Green, after whom Green's Island in the Mississippi was named, died in Mercy Hospital at Dubuque a few days ago, a demented and friendless old man. Fifteen years ago he was a prosperous farmer and had a wife and two children. He suddenly became demented and for several years past he has been an inmate of Mercy Hospital. What became of his family or his property has never been known. None were present at his death bed. He was buried in the potter's field at Key West Center.

Alfred Anderson, who escaped from Anamosa penitentiary April 11, 1894, is supposed to be under arrest at Cairo, Illinois, and Governor Shaw recently granted the authorities at Anamosa a requisition for the return of the escaped convict. Anderson was convicted at Ft. Madison of the crime of murder in the first degree, and was given a life sentence on December 2, 1893. He is a German who speaks several languages and especially good English, was a baker by trade, when he lived at Fort Madison, and was about 24 years old at the time he escaped. He was subject to fits and consequently was kept in the insane ward from which he escaped.

The board of supervisors of Polk county ordered refunded the mulet tax assessed against the property occupied by sixteen tobacco dealers who have sold cigarettes. Their action is based on the decision rendered by Judge Bishop recently in the case of Tam vs. the supervisors, brought at the instance of the American Tobacco Company, and which resulted in a decree for the plaintiff, enjoining the board from levying the tax against Tam and the W. W. Moore building, occupied by him, on the ground that the cigarettes were sold in original packages. The action of the board is regarded as the end of the cigarette mulet tax in Des Moines and Polk county, and probably as far as Iowa is concerned.

Governor Shaw granted a requisition for Joe Wolverton, charged two years ago with the murder of Mary Gillilan, and who was arrested at Plattsmouth, Neb., and the accused has been returned to Osceola. Mary Gillilan lived at Osceola. Her body was found in the pump house at Osceola Sunday evening, December 27, 1895, with a bullet hole in the temple. She had resided in Osceola only a few months, having come from Bradford, Ill. She had separated from her husband, alleging inhuman treatment. She worked in the Howe hotel while in Osceola and was attentive to duties. When her death occurred suspicion was directed toward Joe Wolverton, a young farmer who had been one of Mrs. Gillilan's admirers. She was heard to say on the afternoon preceding her death that she had an engagement with him. He was seen coming away from the pump house at an hour after the murder was probably committed. He was indicted for the crime, but all rewards for his apprehension had failed to bring him to light until the other day, when he was apprehended in Plattsmouth.

Judge Shiras, of the federal court in the northern district of Iowa, has ordered the receivers of the Sioux City & Northern railroad company to pay to the Manhattan Trust Company, of New York, \$50,000, being the amount due on interest coupons January 1, 1895. The payment will be made out of funds now in the hands of the receivers.

A stabbing affair occurred in Daugherty's saloon at Independence. Frank Dewald received seven cuts, one in the abdomen, serious. J. W. Walker, a piano agent, is under arrest. Littlechild Bros' livery barn at Sibley and nineteen horses were burned a few days ago. The fire spread down Main street and burned buildings and merchandise. \$10,000 insurance, about \$12,000.

George Swart, a brakeman of Ottumwa, met with a severe accident while breaking at Chariton. He fell under the wheels while making a coupling and his foot was crushed. Amputation was necessary.

Sheriff Mitterer, of Hardin county, recently brought from Union to Eldora three men giving their names as Thos. Madden, Charles Harper and Joseph Franklin, charged with the robbery of a man in a box car. It appears that a fourth man was in a box car with the above parties on his way south from Minnesota, where he had been working, and that he had \$50 in his possession. The parties are charged with taking it.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Ottumwa was held a few days ago to take action with regard to inducing the Iowa Central to come to that place. A committee was appointed to look after the scheme and see what could be done with regard to the proposition. It is stated that the Iowa Central is favorable to the idea of building into Ottumwa if the proper inducements are made in the form of a bonus and right of way.

Mrs. George Blood, living five miles northwest of Hull, shot and killed her husband at the breakfast table. For years the husband has been making life unendurable to the wife and children, and in an hour of desperation the wife and mother seemed to have resolved to put an end to the source of all their domestic troubles. The coroner's inquest revealed this phase of the terrible affair. Two shots from a 38-caliber revolver near the base of the brain did the fatal work. At the inquest Mrs. Blood admitted that the deed was premeditated, and the verdict was rendered accordingly. The sympathy of the entire community is with the wife and children because of the causes which led to the premeditated murder.

Osborne Deignan, one of the sailors who accompanied Hobson into Santiago harbor on the Merrimac, returned to his home at Stuart on the 12th, to visit for a few days with his mother. The citizens learned of his coming and arranged a splendid welcome for the hero. He was met at the depot by thousands of citizens and escorted to his home with bands playing and banners waving. At night a reception was tendered to Deignan, at which addresses were made by Gov. Shaw, State Treasurer Herriott, Judge Granger, of the supreme court, Attorney General Remley, and Hon. Lafe Young, and Miss Moulton, in a few well chosen words, presented to the hero a handsome sword, a gift from the people of Stuart. Deignan is now chief boatwain's mate on the Resolute, of the auxiliary fleet.

Reports to the state dairy commissioner on butter shipments show there has been a considerable falling off in the production of butter during the last year. Reports for the year ending October 1 show that the total amount of butter shipped from all the railway stations in the state was 99,947,173 pounds. There is an apparent discrepancy in the report from one station that will increase this about 1,000,000 pounds, but still it will be far below the amount shipped last year, when 99,547,684 pounds were sent out. Last year the dairy commissioner received reports from 503 out of 773 creameries in the state, showing a production of 58,143,563 pounds of export butter. This year 585 out of 782 creameries report 60,524,544 pounds of export butter. The statistics of shipments include dairy butter.

At Chariton a few days ago, while all the county officers of Lucas county were gone to dinner and the court house was left alone, save for the jailer, who was in the basement tending the furnace, some party or parties entered the building and went to the county treasurer's office, where they carried off \$1,800 in money and about \$1,500 in negotiable paper. It is supposed that they entered through the transom over the door of the office, as Treasurer Culbertson is positive he locked the door before he left, as is his custom. The safe also, he says, was locked, as he made a remark about it being so hard to turn the combination before he left for dinner. When he returned from dinner he found the door to the office and also the safe in exactly the same condition as when he left, but on entering the vault he found the shortage. The board was called in and the books checked up, when the amount was ascertained. The whole thing was one of the most daring robberies ever committed in that part of the county, as it was done in less than an hour and just at noon day, when there is always a great many people passing through there on their way to dinner, as people use the halls to save walking clear around the square. There were two suspicious characters lying around the city for a few days prior to the robbery and they were seen around the court house that forenoon. They left town in the afternoon and got off the train at Whitebreast, three miles west, and struck across the country on foot.

The Ministerial Association of Des Moines recently adopted resolutions requesting the Associated Charities to abandon the annual charity ball. The resolution states that the step should be taken on the ground of conscience, and for the reason that by sanctioning it the Associated Charities would be upholding practices that the church constantly deprecates. The resolution states that it is the opinion of the association that the Associated Charities will be abundantly provided for by Christian men and women without recourse to methods that cannot meet with their approval.

Mrs. J. O'Neill, of Hinton, a small town a few miles from Sioux City, met instant death in a peculiar manner a few days ago. She was kicked on the head by a cow and died at once. The woman had gone out to the barn, and while it is not known exactly how it happened, she must have been standing just behind a cow and was being pushed over when struck the fatal blow. She was picked up just outside of the barn door soon afterwards, and an examination revealed the fact that her neck was broken.

## THANKSGIVING.

By the Governor: A Proclamation.—A much favored and long again, been the year 1898 has brought to the people of Iowa, as well as to all our beloved republic, much in every way of good. We have enjoyed a wealth of opportunity seldom equaled and never exceeded. In what most of our citizens have expended time or energy, results have fully justified the outlay. The laborer has been able to comfortably clothe and abundantly feed his family; the bandman has gathered in excess of his need; the teacher of secular knowledge and the instructor in divine truth have witnessed cheering results; the servant of state, in both civil and military capacity, has achieved honor and renown for his country, and the unnumbered personal recognition, and at the same time has been under Providence the harbinger of liberty to many people; so that all who may be gratefully inclined will be able to recount before the Lord many blessings to himself, his family, his state and his country.

The president of the United States, having called upon a grateful people to respond in thankfulness to the Giver of all good, the Dispenser of all bounties, and having designated therefore a day of National thanksgiving:

Now, therefore, I, Leslie M. Shaw, governor of the state of Iowa, in humble acknowledgment of Him whose loving kindness has been thus signally revealed to us, hereby invite this commonwealth to observe, in a manner becoming a people whose God is the Lord, the day so designated, Thursday, November 24th, 1898, and I recommend that services appropriate to the occasion be held on said day in convenient places of worship, and that thanksgiving and praise ascend from all lips to Him who has crowned the year with His goodness.

And while mindful of personal benefits, let us not forget to evidence our gratitude by liberal contributions in aid of the most deserving.

In testimony whereof, etc.  
(Great Seal) LESLIE M. SHAW, Governor.  
G. L. DOBSON, Secretary of State.

## TO SEND PARIS POWER.

Tesla Asserts He Will Transmit Electricity Across the Ocean Without Wires.  
NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Now Nikola Tesla declares that he intends to run the machinery of the Paris exposition with electricity sent instantly across the ocean from Niagara Falls. He has just patented his machine for transmitting electricity without wires. He says he can shoot thousands of millions of volts around and through the globe without metallic conductors. "It is like a tale from the Arabian Nights," says the Electrical Review, "and, if successful, it will open up unlimited resources of practically costless power." If successful it means that from the great falls of Niagara, of the Yellowstone, of Alaska and of the canons of Colorado unlimited power of millions of volts can be delivered in New York, London, Paris, Peking and St. Petersburg in a second of time. Mountains, rivers and oceans would then be annihilated. Tesla says his machinery works perfectly; that he has demonstrated the seeming miracle beyond all possibility of failure.

## ARE IN THE LEAD.

Our Coast Defense is Said to be Nearly Impregnable.  
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Colonel Jared Smith, a United States government engineer, has just returned here after a month's absence, largely spent in inspecting the Atlantic coast defense and especially the harbor defenses at New York, Boston and Portland, Me. "Our harbor defenses," said Colonel Smith, "while not yet completed, are sufficiently far advanced that it would be suicidal for a warship of any foreign country to enter any of our harbors, if obstructed. A great deal of work is yet necessary to be done, but work is being pushed forward rapidly. Very few people have any idea of the power or accuracy of our coast defenses. Our defenses are as good as any in the world, for their purposes. No better can be found anywhere. The works are being rapidly completed and it will not be a great while until the coast is well-nigh impregnable."

## NAVY IN SHAPE.

All the Repairs on the Ships Have Been Completed.  
NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Herald's Washington special says: Instructions have been given by Secretary Long to officials of the navy yard at Brooklyn, prohibiting them from commencing any new work on the armor-clads in North Atlantic waters. Repairs on them are completed. It is expected that within ten days Commander Shipley will have under his command an effective force, consisting of the battle-ships and armored cruisers now in commission, except the Iowa and the Oregon, which are now at Rio Janeiro. These vessels will be kept along the Brazilian coast for another ten days at least, and by that time the authorities say that the policy of Spain with respect to the negotiations will have been finally developed.

## Another Democratic Victory.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 14.—Another of the surprises of the Minnesota election came out when it was discovered, on checking up the returns, that Thomas Cady, democrat, had been elected judge of the supreme court for the next six years over Charles L. Lewis, republican, by a majority of 200.

## Blanco's Keenest Sorrow.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—Captain General Blanco in a letter to Senor Tinado says: "The keenest sorrow of my life is surrendering Cuba with an army of 150,000 men and 200 guns, to an enemy who claims to have conquered Cuba, while we are possessed of such resources."

## Rear Admiral Schley Detached.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—An order has been issued from the navy department detaching Rear Admiral Schley from duty with the Porto Rican evacuation commission and ordering him home to await further orders.

Being congratulated on the beauty and appropriateness of his "Recessional," Rudyard Kipling replied: "Yes, it was just at the right time. And that's all that counts. It's not what you write, but when."

Some of the Western poets have been writing rhymes on "Pork and Plenty," but the fact still remains, Frank Stanton declares, that pork comes higher than poetry.

What a sensible woman doesn't know never troubles her, but it causes her sensitive neighbors hours of anxiety.

# THANKSGIVING DAY



## FIRST THANKSGIVING.

WHEN in the year of grace 1620, sturdy Gov. John Winthrop and Puritan colonists of Massachusetts proclaimed and duly observed a public thanksgiving, they probably had little idea of the importance which the festival was destined to obtain in the history of America.

The first Thanksgiving differed very materially from its successors in that it was proclaimed as a fast and not as a feast. Supplies had run short, the ships expected from England were delayed, and extinction threatened the "governor and company of Massachusetts" by in New England. Winthrop and his council decided to hold a day of prayer and abstinence, "so that ye Lord be propitiated and look upon his servants with favor, in that they have humbled themselves before Him." Accordingly a cryer was sent about the primitive settlement of Charlestown, and the colonists were each and all invited to take part in the fast. Their sacrifice met with speedy reward.

Scarcely had the noon hour of the allotted day arrived when the long hoped-for ship made its welcome appearance in Massachusetts bay, the cargo was landed, and the fast was succeeded by a banquet of a sort which must have seemed sumptuous indeed to the exiles so recently plunged in hunger and hardship. On the threshold of dreaded winter Winthrop and his followers found what had been a prospect of fear and peril changed into one of happiness and hope. Such was America's first Thanksgiving, as



IN THE PAST. Thereafter each succeeding November was marked in the annals of the colony by a similar festival of gratitude.

But Thanksgiving in the early days of our history was not confined to the New England pioneers alone. Just fifteen years after Winthrop's proclamation, i. e., in 1645, Gov. Kieft of the Dutch colony, then known as Nieuw Amsterdam, but now as New York, ordered the observance of a day of rejoicing and thanks, "for the rest and peace which God had been pleased to bestow upon his servants." Thus we see that the feast of Thanksgiving is not as generally supposed, a peculiarly Puritan institution, but is equally derived from the stalwart burghers of Manhattan Island.

The next notable Thanksgiving day in history fell in 1758. On that date the British and colonial army, numbering 80,000 men, and commanded by Gen. Forbes, attacked and captured from the French, after a fierce struggle, Fort Duquesne, at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. The name of the place was changed to Fort Pitt, and was the nucleus of the city of Pittsburgh. Thus in a special sense the history of the great capital of the coal and iron industries is connected with the celebration of Thanksgiving day.

But meanwhile, in New England, what had begun as an occasional day of pious rejoicing had assumed the proportions of a fixed national holiday. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire it was especially popular. There was at first great latitude in regard to the date selected for the feast. Governors proclaimed the chosen date arbitrarily, and an effort was made to keep the anniversary of Winthrop's proclamation. Sometimes Thanksgiving occurred in July, sometimes in midwinter. At length, through the efforts of the president and professors of Harvard college, it was practically fixed upon the last Thursday in November.

The college faculty were moved to interest themselves in the question by the fact that the uncertainty regarding the date caused considerable disorder among their pupils. Boys from different states celebrated on different days, many of them returning home to eat the Thanksgiving meal under their own roof-trees. This very undesirable state of affairs could only be put a stop to, said the grave Harvard dons, by the formal establishment of a uniform date for the feast. The last Thursday of the eleventh month suited the colleges, and influence being brought to bear upon the colonial gov-

## HE WOULDN'T OBLIGE.

"Say, Joe," said the western sheriff, addressing a gray-haired, cadaverous-looking individual who sat beside him in front of the county jail one day, "blamed shame the way my prisoners were treated last Thanksgiving, wuzn't it?"

"It sartainly wuz, Tom," was the reply. "They didn't git a bite of turkey, if I remember."

"Not a darned bite, Joe," continued the sheriff in tones of disgust, "an' I was acshually ashamed to look even the boss thieves in the face fur weeks arterward!"

"D'ye think the county'll throw 'em down agin this y'ar?"

"Yes, I reckon so. Ever since my deputy sold the turkeys I bought fur the prisoners an' skipped with the cash the turkey deal has bin declar'd off. Say, Joe, old friend, I'm a-feelin' I've gott'er do sunthin' fur the fellers this Thanksgiving."

"Seems 'thout it's yer duty to 'em—seems so, an' if I kin help ye any 'jist call on me."

"Wall, Joe," continued the sheriff, "that's a darned good o' ye to say that, an' it shows ye've got my interests at heart. Now, I've bin thinkin' that while we couldn't go down in our pockets an' buy 'em turkeys, we could git up a leetle entertainment fur 'em on that day and sorter cheer 'em up. What d'ye think o' it?"

"A darned good scheme, Tom, an' jest count on me to help ye in any way! But what sort o' an entertainment ar' ye thinkin' o'?"

"Oh, thar's only one sort of show they'd wake up long 'nuff to look at, an' that's a hangin', of course."

"A hangin', eh?" queried the old man as a puzzled look came over his face. "But yeh hev to hang one o' them an' wouldn't that sort o' make the others feel gloomy?"

"No, I wouldn't hang one o' the prisoners. Thar's three or four gott'er hang himselves, but not until arter Thanksgiving, an' I couldn't hang 'em 'till that time comes. No, Joe, old friend, that's whar ye come in, ye know. That will be yer part o' the show, an' I'm a-tellin' ye it'll be appreciated all over town, too."

"D—do ye mean fur me to h—ang?" gasped the other.

"Why, in course. Yer an ole galoot, Joe, a-sufferin' all the time with rheumatism an' five or six other things, an' besides ye haven't a relative on airth to keer fur ye."

"Yer a fool, Tom Smith!" shouted the old man as he leaped from his chair and looked daggers at the other. "I may be old an' all that, but I hain't a-lendin' my neck to please nobody! Wall, I reckon not, with whisky never so cheap, too!" and old Joe slipped away in high dudgeon.

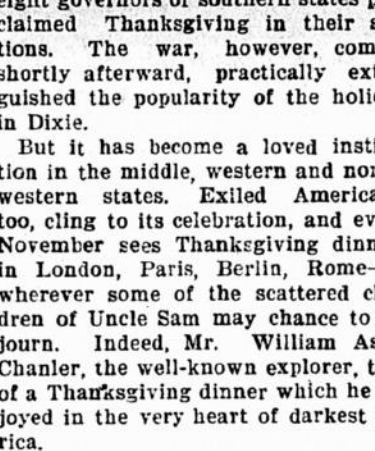
"Wall, shoot me fur a coyote if I'd believed it o' him!" growled the sheriff, as he looked after the man in great astonishment. "Jest last week the ole critter was wishin' he could go sunthin' fur his feller-men, an' now he backs out when I've given him a splen-

ders of New England, proclamations were issued making that day the regular Thanksgiving.

In the south Thanksgiving, as an annual festival, remained practically unknown until, in 1855, the curious Virginian controversy on the subject was precipitated. This controversy, which is not generally known, deserves a brief notice. The governor of Virginia at the time was John A. Mason, a patriotic and broad-minded gentleman, who had always entertained a reverence for the Puritan anniversary which was by no means common below Mason and Dixon's line. Gov. Johns, in a letter to the state legislature, urgently recommended the recognition of Thanksgiving in Virginia, and offered, in case his recommendation proved satisfactory, to at once issue a proclamation.

But the legislature of Washington's state did not look upon the New England holiday with favor. Gov. Johns was advised not to make the Thanksgiving proclamation, and, as he did not do so, the matter was allowed temporarily to drop. But public interest had been awakened, and before long a fierce debate was raging in Virginia between the opponents and supporters of the proposed southern Thanksgiving. At last, in 1857, Gov. Wise—John's successor—took the metaphorical bull by the horns, and issued a proclamation setting apart a day for the feast. His action caused much angry criticism, and several southern newspapers declared that Thanksgiving was simply "a relic of Puritan bigotry." In spite of this, the innovation was warmly welcomed. The hospitable southerners greeted gladly another holiday, and the northern feast soon ranked among them as second in importance only to the glorious Fourth itself. In 1863—the year after the war's proclamation—no less than eight governors of southern states proclaimed Thanksgiving in their sections. The war, however, coming shortly afterward, practically extinguished the popularity of the holiday in Dixie.

But it has become a loved institution in the middle, western and northwestern states. Exiled Americans, too, cling to its celebration, and every November sees Thanksgiving dinners in London, Paris, Berlin, Rome—wherever some of the scattered children of Uncle Sam may chance to sojourn. Indeed, Mr. William Astor Chanler, the well-known explorer, tells of a Thanksgiving dinner which he enjoyed in the very heart of darkest Africa.



AN EXTENSIVE and highly interesting volume might be compiled on the subject of Thanksgivings and the events which have signalized them. For instance, on Thanksgiving day, 1783, the British army evacuated New York, while Washington and Clinton marched into the city at the head of the continental army and took formal possession of the city in the name of the young republic. Festivities and a grand display of fireworks closed that memorable day. Thanksgiving had fallen that year on December 25, and the combination of evacuation day and that festival were long jointly honored in New York.

The Thanksgiving day of 1816 is memorable as the occasion upon which an American theater was first illuminated with gas. This event happened in Philadelphia. The experiment was a complete success, and the manager of the affair was Dr. Kugler. During the war, of the battles and skirmishes fought on Thanksgiving, the most notable was that of Lookout mountain (1863).

A few odd and distinctive methods of celebrating the great holiday still survive in different parts of the United States, although the tendency is toward a uniform manner of rejoicing. In sections of Connecticut, for example, the "Thanksgiving barrel burning" is a time-honored institution. For a month before the day Connecticut boys diligently collect and store in a place of security all the barrels, old or new, which they can find. All barrels are regarded as the property of whosoever can carry them away. On Thanksgiving night the barrels are piled in a huge heap and ignited. Boys and girls then dance around the bon-



THE PRESENT. The smaller man disappeared up the back stairs on his tip toes. He was gone about five minutes and then returned with a disappointed look on his face, and said, as he emptied a hatful of diamonds and gold on the table: "Couldn't find any trace o' what we come to, Bill. Jess dese things was all I could pick up."

"Den why didn't yo' leave 'em alone?" gruffly replied the other burglar. "Dose trinkets am no good when dar's somethin' better in de house. Try de cellar. It might jess be possible it's hid down dar."

Once more the "Kid" left the room and quietly stole away, but as he returned this time his face was wreathed in smiles and he held up a long package for the other to view while he challenged:

"Ize got it, Bill—Ize got it!"

"Golly, so yo' hab! Now let's git right out with it afore we're caught, an' don't yo' make de least noise!"

And saying the words of sparkling diamonds and the heaps of glittering gold untouched on the kitchen table, the two colored burglars vanished the way they had come, taking with them—a fifteen-pound turkey.

# Catarrh In the Head

Is an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the nasal passages. It is caused by a cold or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eradicates from the blood all serotinous taints, rebuilds the delicate tissues and builds up the system.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1.50 for 24. Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

FOR MY LADY.

Several shades of one color are to be worn on evening dresses.

A curious novelty originating in Paris is a striped cloth gown with checked sleeves.

Velvet or cloth applique upon cloth are to be the idols of the coming season, and it is rumored that fiances upon the skirts and capes are to go. There are two shapes recognized by authorities for coats. One will be three-quarter length with the basque fitting tightly on the hips; the other will reach just three inches below the waist.

Jewels are to be more popular than ever this coming season. We are to have rings on our fingers and chains on our toes in the greatest profusion, while pearls are to be essential to the winter costume. The enthusiasts will wear two rows of these fastened in front of their hair, with a Louis Seize bow of black ribbon velvet.

The really wise woman will supply herself at once with a black cloth dress trimmed with many lines of silken braiding; the skirt of this might be crossed on the left hip and outlined with scallops down one side and on the edge of the shaped flounce. With a short coat this should have a scalloped basque and collar, and the shoulder pieces should be cut in one with small epaulets.

CLEVER LITTLE STORIES.

A Washington clergyman was told by the sexton that the church was on fire. "Very well," replied the parson, "I will retire. Perhaps you'd better wake up the congregation."

W. D. Howells has adopted the rule that all applicants for his autograph must furnish satisfactory proof that they have read his books. A young girl recently wrote to the great novelist for his autograph. By return of post came a single typewritten line: "Have you read my last book?" To which the young lady replied: "I sincerely hope so." The autograph came promptly.

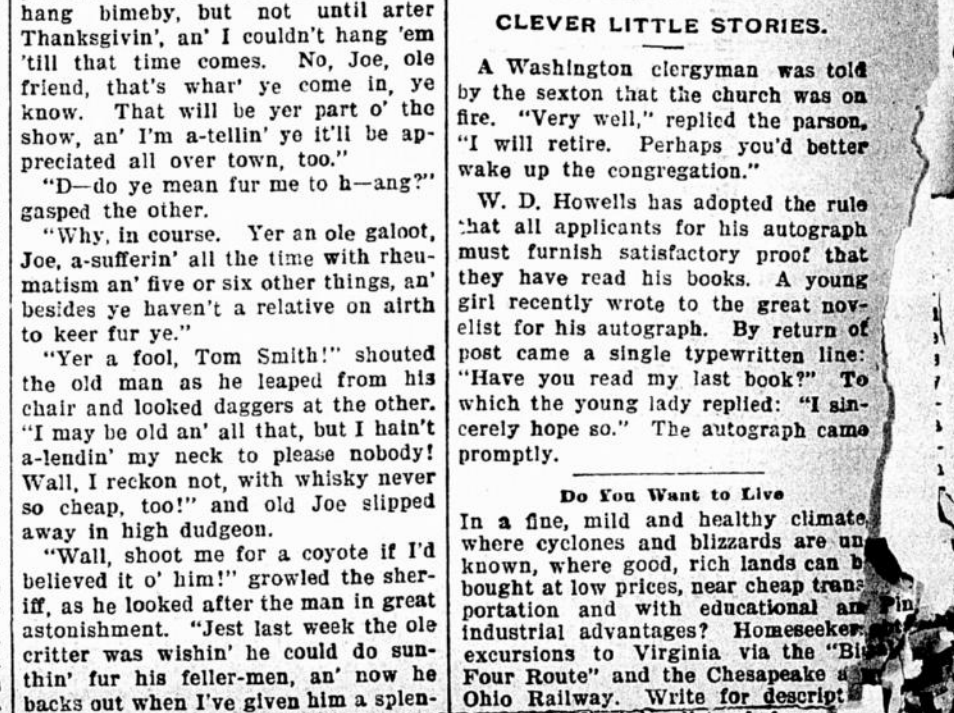
Do You Want to Live In a fine, mild and healthy climate, where cyclones and blizzards are unknown, where good, rich lands can be bought at low prices, near cheap transportation and with educational and industrial advantages? Home-seekers excursions to Virginia via the "Big Four Route" and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Write for descriptive book of Virginia, list of farms, sale, excursion rates, dates, time, etc. J. C. Tucker, G. N. A., 234 1/2 street, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Frederick Douglass, widow of the colored orator, is to go on the lecture platform to deal with the history of her race in this country.

Your washing is early on the list if you use Diamond "C" Soap.

Before marriage a man is really half a man and after marriage he apt to be nobody at all.

The man who can accurately describe a woman's dress makes a mistake in not being born a dressmaker.



"D—DO YE MEAN FUR ME TO HANG?" GASPED THE OTHER. "Did chance! An' me the champion hanger o' the state, too! Wall, wall, wall!"

Better Than Gold.

It was midnight of Thanksgiving Eve, and the 95-cent clock in the kitchen of Banker Smith's mansion struck eleven times, tried hard to strike once more for luck, but got its cogs jostled and had to let the matter go at that. At this hour only the snoring of the hired girl broke the stillness, but two minutes later the kitchen window was softly raised and two men vaulted lightly into the room.

They were "Black Bill" and the "Coon Kid," two colored burglars, and it was a dollar to a bad apple that they were not there to tune the piano. Both men carried dark lanterns and heavy clubs, and as Bill drew a revolver from his pocket and laid it on the kitchen table he whispered:

"Kid, if we didn't make a mistake in de house, dis'll be de biggest robbery dar ever happened."

"She will fo' suah, Bill," replied the other, as he looked about him and listened intently. "Golly, but won't it rouse de police an' detectives! Now, who's gwine to do de search dar?"

"I reckon yo' better do dat, Kid, 'kaze yo'r lighter on yo' feet. I'll watch down yere while yo' sneak 'round, an' don't forgit what we come to."



## SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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