

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

VOL. 5.

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1899.

No. 31

Iowa State Bystander.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE BYSTANDER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 330 FIFTH STREET, ROOMS 11 AND 12, IOWA. PHONE NO. 899.

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

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. One year, \$1.50. Six months, \$1.00. Three months, \$0.50. All subscriptions payable in advance.

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.

CITY NEWS

The la grippe is quite prevalent.

The court house election will be Jan. 25th.

Quite a number of our young people went skating last Saturday.

J. L. Thompson made a brief visit to his old home last Tuesday on business.

Rev. T. Reeves has been confined to his room with the la grippe.

Go to Mrs. Clark for rooms and boarding. Meals 15 cents.

Mr. A. E. Lewis, one of our good farmers from Olive was seen in our city last Monday.

Mr. Walker Perry of Oskaloosa is in our city this week. He may remain indefinitely.

Study the court house question carefully and vote for the best interests of the tax payers.

I X L Laundry is not surpassed for neatly white and neat finish. Phone No. 424.

A. J. Vaughn who has been confined to his bed for the past week is able to be on again.

Mrs. H. E. Jacobs has been sick the past week but is improving some at this writing.

Mrs. J. E. Meadows has a class in music and desires a few more scholars, call or write at No. 776 W. 9th St.

FIRE SALE NOW GOING ON and great bargains in Christmas goods at LEWIS E. BOLTON'S, East 6th St.

The annual election of officers of the Trustee Board of the A. M. E. church will be held next Monday evening.

Mrs. D. Roy who is very low, is but little better at this writing. Her friends are watching and hoping hourly for her recovery.

Mr. W. H. Birney has been confined to the house the past week with la grippe, but is now able to resume his duties at this writing.

Mrs. J. H. Shepard left this afternoon for New Bloomfield, Mo. where she has been called to the bed side of her sick grandmother.

CENTER STREET CANDY KITCHEN 1059 Center Street. Christmas Candies at 10c per lb. Bread at 4c per loaf.

Attorney I. E. Williamson, who was the only colored assessor selected by Mr. French has been assigned office duties; that is to have charge of the books in the office; very complimentary.

J. Frank Blagburn, who went to Washington, D. C., during the holidays returned last Friday. He was highly pleased with his trip and reports a pleasant visit. He called on the president while there and was courteously received.

Mrs. Robt. Cousins, who has been visiting her mother Mrs. Dairy in Oskaloosa, returned home Monday. She reports a pleasant visit.

A very nice surprise party was given on Alex Griffin on E. Capitol Ave last Tuesday it being Mr. Griffin's birthday. The party was quietly planned by his friends who presented him with a beautiful rocking chair. Refreshments were served and all enjoyed themselves very much.

Members of the Colic, Cholera and Typhoid Com. are always be on hand to attend to the sick and afflicted.

BARGAINS AT THE FIRE SALE now going on at LEWIS E. BOLTON'S 413 and 415 East Sixth St.

CENTER STREET CANDY KITCHEN 1059 Center Street. Christmas Candies at 10c per lb. Bread at 4c per loaf.

The H. B. S. met at the home of Mrs. H. Lewis, a very interesting meeting was held, Mr. Blagburn made a very instructive talk. The programme for Jan. 16th, as follows: Paper The Philippines Island, Mrs. Hamilton; Three Questions, Mrs. Warricks; Quotations from Mrs. Browning meet with Mrs. G. W. Denny.

MARRIED—On last Saturday evening occurred the marriage of Miss Ada Brown to Mr. Lud Straughter of Colfax, at No. 816 Eleventh street. The wedding was a quite affair, as only a few friends were present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. Bates. They received some nice presents. They left Monday for their home in Colfax with many good wishes from their friends.

The revival meeting at the first African Baptist church, School and B streets, is still in progress, and doing good work for the Lord. Last Wednesday four converts confessed a hope in Christ and was received for baptism. The meeting will continue. Lord's day sermons: Preaching morning and evening by Rev. Miller, evangelist. Sunday School at 2:30, Mrs. E. L. Noble Superintendent. All are welcome. Rev. Lomack, Pastor.

MARRIED—last Wednesday Jan. 4th, at the home of Mr. Mrs. Charles Winsor 1089 B St. Miss Jessie Elix to Mr. John McClain only a few friends were invited, the Rev. Bates officiated. A very nice reception was given them by Messrs Wm. Fraizer, James Woods, and Wm. Foster at the residence of Mrs. Fields on 6th and Grand Ave. the happy couple is located at home to their many friends on 108 11th St. The Bystander wish them success and a happy journey through life.

A SWELL PARTY. Perhaps the swellest party of this winter was that given by the young people last Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Sarah Porter, who left Thursday to resume her duties as teacher in the Muehlaninck school. They had beautiful invitations printed; on the first page was the invitation; on the second page contained the toast which was lengthy and instructive, it consisted of recitations, piano solos, singing, violin solos, speaking, etc. On the third page was the menu which consisted of eight courses served in perfect style; on the fourth page was the name of each one invited, which was 15 couples. They all enjoyed themselves nicely. It was held at Mr. and Mrs. Warrick's home, 708 Ninth street. It was gotten up by Mr. J. W. Jett, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y. This party will long be remembered by those present.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the strictly UP-TO-DATE Kind are made by Edinger

605 Walnut street, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Republican Guide in its last issue had a very beautiful illustrated Emancipation edition; having the cuts of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and several other pioneers of the emancipation, also some cuts of representative colored men of Baltimore. While the Guide is young in age, yet it is one of our leading eastern colored journals.

The Plaindealer, a new colored newspaper; just started in Topeka, Kansas, reached our office this week. It is neat, well edited and nicely printed, and will soon become a factor in the Sunflower state.

The American Federation of Labor have decided to send an organizer in the South this year to organize colored men in their society. Many of these organization that have colored men in them, claims that they make the best members, and it is claimed that by having the colored men in it they can get better wages, and as long as the colored men are left out they will be against organized labor.

Keep Quiet and see Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in all stores.

COURT HOUSE SITE.

Great stress is being placed by the river front people on the proposition that the old court house site will be sold and the proceeds of such sale will be applied to the partial payment of the cost of building the new court house. Indeed it is by this time clear to every person who has followed their general line of argument that their whole case rests upon the power they claim the board of supervisors have to dispose of the old site. Upon this argument rests the whole case. If it be true the board of supervisors have the power to sell the old site and a purchaser can be secured at a price approximating the amount it is claimed it can be sold for they have, it is admitted by all, an argument to which the already overtaxed people of Polk county will lend a willing ear. If, on the other hand, the claims of the friends of the present location that the board of supervisors have not the power to sell the old site, the river front people are left without a single claim which will bear the test of close investigation or discussion. It is especially unfortunate for the tax payers of the county, the courts were presented by long experience and legal knowledge possessed by the judges of the Polk county district court is so well known and their opinions are regarded with such respect the attorneys who practice at the Polk county bar hesitate and very seriously consider their cause before an appeal is taken from the decisions of the judges of the Polk county district court. As the matter now stands the voter not being versed in legal knowledge is compelled very largely in deciding on the probabilities of the county's power to sell the court house site to depend upon the opinions which have been rendered upon the question by the various attorneys who have so far expressed themselves upon the point of law involved. It may be well therefore to consider the evidence which has been produced upon this point. On the side of the proposition that the site can be sold we understand seven attorneys have expressed themselves in the affirmative. With two exceptions these attorneys are either closely identified with the case in fact or are taking a very active part in the river front campaign. The greater number of these gentlemen when giving it as their opinion the court house can be sold only for public purposes and that it cannot be sold for private purposes.

On the side of the proposition that the old site cannot be sold the Bystander is advised the following well named attorneys have given it as their opinion that the county has not the power to sell the court house site: Hon. C. C. Nourse, Hon. A. B. Cummins, Judge C. C. Cole, N. T. Guernsey, I. M. Earle, W. H. Baily, Crom Bowen, C. A. Dudley, O. M. Brockert. Without disparagement to the gentlemen who have expressed a contrary opinion the preponderance, not only in number but also in character and weight is on the side of the proposition that the present site cannot be sold. It is safe to say if the movement to build a new court house had been made during the hard times, from 1893 to 1896, it would have been overwhelmingly defeated. Since times are better and money easier to procure an era of extravagance in expenditure of the public money has been inaugurated. Money is seeking investment; is much more easily obtained and the temptation to extravagance is great. Let us take a look ahead and see how much in cold, hard dollars it is going to cost the tax payers of Polk county the proposed expenditures for court house and new site are made. In the first place it has already been voted to expend for building a court house, \$400,000; bonds are to be issued running twenty years. The interest thereon computed at 4 per cent per annum equals \$200,000. It is now proposed to issue bonds for a new site in the amount of \$100,000. Interest thereon for twenty years at 4 per cent per annum, \$80,000. Total for bonds and interest, \$300,000.

The United States civil service commission has announced that they will hold an examination in this city on February 4, at 9 o'clock, to examine applicants for the position of clerk and carrier.

The examination will consist of spelling, arithmetic, letter writing, penmanship copying from plain copy, geography of the United States and reading addresses. The arithmetic will consist of tests in the fundamental principles, extending as far as common and decimal fractions and embracing problems. The age limitations for this examination are as follows: Clerk, not less than 18 years; carrier, between 21 and 40 years. Applicants for carrier must weigh at least 125 pounds, must not be less than 5 feet 4 inches in height, and must file with their applications a medical certificate, on form 119, showing them not to be under the required weight and height, and to possess the required physical qualifications. Applications should be filed promptly in order that time may remain for correction if necessary. For application blanks (forms 101 and 119), full instructions, specimen examination questions, and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions, the clerk announces should apply to the secretary of the board of examiners at the postoffice in this city.

This is a good chance for some of our young men with good common school education to get a good position.

THE SAME OLD THING.

In speaking of the recent convention in Washington, D. C., the correspondent of the Chicago Record says: "The Afro-American council," which met here five days last week, was composed of between 300 and 400 delegates from twenty-eight states in the union—bishops, clergymen, lawyers, educators and others—supposed to be the foremost colored men of the country. It was intended for the purpose of considering measures for the advancement of their race morally, intellectually and materially; but was successful only in demonstrating the incapacity of their leaders not only to guide but to govern themselves. From the moment the council was called to order until the moment it adjourned it was the scene of continual and disgraceful disorder. Every delegate seemed to have the same purpose, which was to make as much noise and confusion as possible, and the most of them were remarkably successful. The disturbances were so frequent and confusing that three-fourths of the programme was not carried out, and the only tangible result of the convention was an address to the public, which was prepared in advance. It required an entire day to get a vote upon the adoption of this address. The first roll call took two hours. Its accuracy was disputed and for a time it looked as if the whole convention would have to be arrested for assault and battery. It was noticeable that the Negroes from the northern states were much more turbulent than those from the south.

It is the same old thing. The annual meeting of a few "hot air"

A WORD TO TAX PAYERS.

Do the taxpayers of Polk county want to undertake the payment of this enormous debt? It is argued by the river front people that the present site can be sold for a sum approximating \$200,000. This argument is met by a counter claim that it cannot be sold, but granting for the sake of making a showing that it can be sold, let us see to what extent if any such a sale would be of benefit to the tax payers of the county. The river front people claim the proceeds of the sale would be applied on the cost of the new court house. We believe this claim is not made in good faith and is not warranted by the facts. In the event of an election to vote on the bond proposition, the following language is used: "Shall the board of supervisors of Polk county, Iowa, purchase a site on the west bank of the Des Moines river between Court Avenue and Grand Avenue and use of West Second street, the site of the old court house, and sell the same for public purposes, and shall the

board of supervisors issue bonds of Polk county, Iowa, for the purpose of securing the money with which to purchase said site and shall the board of supervisors be authorized to levy an annual tax of not to exceed one-quarter of one mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property within Polk county, Iowa, for a period not exceeding twenty years for the purpose of paying principal and interest of said bonds?"

AND IF A MAJORITY OF THE LEGALLY QUALIFIED ELECTORS VOTING AT SAID ELECTION VOTES IN FAVOR OF SAID PROPOSITION THE MONEY WILL BE BORROWED, BONDS ISSUED, AND COURT HOUSE SITE PURCHASED, AND TAX LEVIED TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF SAID BONDS ACCORDING TO LAW."

A careful study of the foregoing call for election reveals some interesting things and shows conclusively the claim made by the river front people that the proceeds of the proposed sale would be used to reduce the county debt is not true. It states in plain terms, "If a majority of the legally qualified electors vote in favor of said proposition the MONEY WILL BE BORROWED, BONDS ISSUED AND COURT HOUSE SITE PURCHASED AND TAX LEVIED TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ACCORDING TO LAW." There is not one word said about selling the old court house site and using the proceeds to pay the bonds. On the other hand it states positively a "TAX WILL BE LEVIED TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF SAID BONDS ACCORDING TO LAW."

If therefore, the court house could be sold for one dollar of the proceeds of such sale would ever be applied to pay the bonds for the reason that according to the terms of the call for an election the manner in which the bonds shall be paid is specifically set out, and the proceeds of such sale if it could be made, would simply furnish a large fund of cash on hand to be placed in the hands of the city banks and which could be drawn upon at pleasure by the board of supervisors for all sorts of extravagant and unnecessary expenditures. A large sum of public money in the public treasury is always an incentive to extravagance on the part of public officials and the Bystander does not believe the tax payers of this county are in favor of any plan which will be likely to increase the expenditure of public money.

The white mob at Wilmington, North Carolina, is a burning disgrace to the whole country. It is a rebellious tramping under foot the constitution of the United States. Attention should be called a fresh to the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of that instrument. Shall a North Carolina mob be greater than the government? That is the question, and it is no matter who it hurts. The general government may well keep an eye on North Carolina rebels. They have destroyed the newspaper press of the colored people at Wilmington and burned the office. They have killed many negroes. They are thus sowing dragons' teeth that will spring up a great army for their punishment. Lovejoy's press was destroyed at Alton, Illinois, and he was killed, but only hastened the day of freedom. It waked the world. A mob destroyed the press of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey at Covington, Kentucky, but out of that sprang the National Era at Washington, D. C., and out of that came "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Slavery never ceased to stagger under the blow. A mob dragged Wm. Lloyd Garrison through the streets of Boston, and that fired the heart of Wendell Phillips and he went through the land an eloquent antislavery meteor and enthused the whole nation. Theodore Parker followed, and even Daniel Webster was bearded in his den. Do such mobs pay? Yes, they pay the hosts of freedom immensely. All the negroes killed at Wilmington will be canonized and the blood of these martyrs will be the seed of liberty. This blood will cry for revenge, and that cry always has been heard, and always will be. The Wilmington mob is engaged in a foolhardy attempt to defy the constitution of the United States and the progressive providence of God. It will be a failure, and the beaten unarmed negroes will succeed. Time will tell, and time will side with for no man. All such mad fools are rushing wildly against the momentum of freedom's destiny and against the thick bosses of Jehovah's buckler. God is not dead and justice will not slumber. Movements are quick and changes are frequent. Of all folly, the greatest is to fight against God. Who has thus prospered? The North Carolina ballot is nothing but a bullet, and that bullet shoots the constitution, and law and order.

The above is an editorial taken from The Ringgold Record, the oldest and best paper printed in Ringgold county, Iowa. (white) edited by that true and tried veteran, J. H. Tedford & Son, Howard. It is perhaps the best editorial we have seen regarding the late race war in the Carolinas. You are right Brother Tedford.

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy an if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for a cough, cold and whooping cough. Price, 25

pipes. Instead of four hundred Negroes spending fifteen or twenty dollars each for the purpose of passing a few windy resolutions that have no more effect on the condition of affairs than a jay bird flying between the earth and the sun, has on solar system, they could have contributed ten dollars each to the promotion of some worthy race enterprise. \$4,000 which does not represent half the money spent by the delegates, would maintain a splendid race magazine, divorced from politics, in which our best writers and thinkers could discuss those questions that so largely affect the welfare of our race. Loud and long set speeches by small bore politicians who cannot lead themselves, and lengthy resolutions calling every Negro a saint and every white man a devil, will not better our conditions in the least and the sooner we move along different lines the more progress we will make. Up to date, these national Negro conferences have amounted to nothing.—Illinois Record.

The editor of the Record has spoken our sentiments exactly. If we as a race stop so much talking and complaining about trivial matters, and stop meeting so much in mass meetings, council, etc., and passing resolutions, etc. If we would stop all this stuff, get down to business, save our money put it together to organize some building and loan association or some land company or any other industrial cooperative company, the race would be a great deal better off within ten years than it can hope to be by such gatherings above stated. Get money, land, wealth and business qualities and the race problem will solve itself. The Record makes too low an estimate when they say that each delegate will average \$15.00 expenses. We rather think that the average is near \$25.00, which would make several thousand dollars thrown to the wind.

THE WHITE MOB AT WILMINGTON.

The white mob at Wilmington, North Carolina, is a burning disgrace to the whole country. It is a rebellious tramping under foot the constitution of the United States. Attention should be called a fresh to the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of that instrument. Shall a North Carolina mob be greater than the government? That is the question, and it is no matter who it hurts. The general government may well keep an eye on North Carolina rebels. They have destroyed the newspaper press of the colored people at Wilmington and burned the office. They have killed many negroes. They are thus sowing dragons' teeth that will spring up a great army for their punishment. Lovejoy's press was destroyed at Alton, Illinois, and he was killed, but only hastened the day of freedom. It waked the world. A mob destroyed the press of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey at Covington, Kentucky, but out of that sprang the National Era at Washington, D. C., and out of that came "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Slavery never ceased to stagger under the blow. A mob dragged Wm. Lloyd Garrison through the streets of Boston, and that fired the heart of Wendell Phillips and he went through the land an eloquent antislavery meteor and enthused the whole nation. Theodore Parker followed, and even Daniel Webster was bearded in his den. Do such mobs pay? Yes, they pay the hosts of freedom immensely. All the negroes killed at Wilmington will be canonized and the blood of these martyrs will be the seed of liberty. This blood will cry for revenge, and that cry always has been heard, and always will be. The Wilmington mob is engaged in a foolhardy attempt to defy the constitution of the United States and the progressive providence of God. It will be a failure, and the beaten unarmed negroes will succeed. Time will tell, and time will side with for no man. All such mad fools are rushing wildly against the momentum of freedom's destiny and against the thick bosses of Jehovah's buckler. God is not dead and justice will not slumber. Movements are quick and changes are frequent. Of all folly, the greatest is to fight against God. Who has thus prospered? The North Carolina ballot is nothing but a bullet, and that bullet shoots the constitution, and law and order.

People Overwhelmingly Rejected Proposition to sell the Old Court House Site

And Buy A New Site Within One Block of the River Front.

It was Defeated in Every Town ship in the County. Only 200 Persons Outside of the City Voted for it.

Frank A. Sherman, who was then County Attorney, says he gave an Opinion then that the Site could not be Sold.

In 1884, after a spirited canvass, only two hundred persons could be found in Polk county outside the city of Des Moines, who would vote to try to sell the present court house site and buy a new site within one block of the Des Moines river, and build a court house and a jail thereon at a total cost of \$150,000. Not a township in the county voted in favor of the proposition. Every one declared against it, and in some the vote was unanimous. By the vote in 1884 it will be seen that East Des Moines, Lee township, voted against the scheme, 415 to 1,879, and West Des Moines 974 for 4,347 against.

In that campaign the legal phases of the question were fully discussed, and the leading lawyers of the city took the same position that they do now, that the old court house site cannot be sold, because it was dedicated to the public for the use of the county. The campaign being conducted by the river front advocates is carried on almost entirely by either a suppression of the facts or misrepresentation. They have circulated throughout the county by statements published in the various papers and by circulars sent through the mails and also by their public speeches, a statement that in 1884 the then county Attorney advised the board of supervisors they had the power to sell the court house site. This

statement has been publicly denied by Mr. Frank A. Sherman, who was county attorney in 1884. Mr. Sherman's denial was printed over his own signature here below.

There is in Calhoun county Ill., a place where a colored person aren't allowed to stop. An Alton contractor secured the contract of building a bank in Hardin the county seat, and among the workmen that he taken with him, was Samuel Washington a colored man who had not been warned of the dangar he was in. When the bell rung for dinner Mr. Washington with the other workmen went to the hotel where the contractor had arrange to board his men, and at the sight of the colored man as he entered the dining room the waiters and cook dropped the dishes and run into the back yard screaming for help. The hotelkeeper appeared armed with a baseball bat. He chased Mr. Washington around the room and out into the street. Several men joined the chase, and it was some time before Mr. Washington's fellow workmen could induce the citizens to let their hod-carrier alone, and then only on condition that he have his meals carried to him and that a guard be placed over him at night.

The news traveled as far as Hamburg that a Negro was in Hardin and intended to stay. The townpeople of Hamburg sent word that they would be down that night with ropes. And in a little while the clatter of hoofs upon the street was heard. Mr. Washington dropped his hod and ran with all his speed toward the Illinois river. He tumbled down over the bank and plunged into the swift ice-burdened current. He had been raised on the river and could swim like a fish, but the cakes of ice buffeted him and several times he almost sunk. A crowd of people stood on the Calhoun side and watched him until he scrambled up the opposite bank. The Hamburg men were greatly disappointed to find their man gone. There were over fifty in the party, and they had ropes and intended to hang him because he was black. This is the county that has never had a bank, railroad, telegraph, or telephone line within its borders. How long will the good people of the Illinois suffer such crimes to be committed within her borders. Are those men to go free, and not an effort be made to punish them.

At the time this question was submitted in 1884, taxes were not nearly as high as they are now, and it was proposed to spend only about one-third of the sum that is now being proposed only a small part of the sum then asked being for the purchase of a site within one block of the river front. Does anyone think river front property has increased in value four-fold since that time? Is it proposed to spend about four times as much for land now as then? Are the people of the county any better prepared to stand heavy additional taxes, three times heavy as then proposed? Anyone who will take the trouble to investigate, will find the taxes in Polk county are higher than in almost any other county in the State—twice as high as in some of the larger counties. Is not this high enough? What reason is there now for locating the court house on the river front that did not exist in 1884? What reason is there for farmers to change their minds on this question since 1884?

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VOTED DOWN IN 1884

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statement has been publicly denied by Mr. Frank A. Sherman, who was county attorney in 1884. Mr. Sherman's denial was printed over his own signature here below.

Mr. Sherman's Letter. The Capital of last evening represents me as having advised the board of supervisors while county attorney in 1884, that they had the indisputable right of selling or disposing of the court house square, or otherwise diverting it from its originally intended use.

Such was not the fact. The legality of the proposed alienation of the public square was never officially referred to me. My recollection of the matter is that near the end of the September session a resolution was presented providing for the submission at the next election of a proposal to bond the county in the sum of \$150,000 for the purpose of erecting a court house and jail within one block of the river and to sell the public square and apply the proceeds to wiping out the debt so created. The county attorney was instructed so prepared the proper form for Submission. This resolution was hurriedly passed without extended discussion and was not submitted to me for opinion as to its legality. After the board had adjourned, however some discussion was had among certain members, and I was asked upon that point. I distinctly remember making examination of the records and authorities and giving as my opinion that the board did not possess that power.

I stated that the placing on record of the original plat by the commissioners, showing the public streets, alleys, squares, etc., and subsequent sales of lots, constituted a dedication to the general public which precluded any alienation without the unanimous consent of the public; that the reservation by the commissioners of the public square for the purpose of erecting court house, jail or other public building thereon was not inconsistent with its use by the public as a public square.

I think I said that while it might be within power to erect a court house or other building elsewhere, yet it was my firm opinion that the square itself could not be diverted to other than public uses. I had at that time heard it stated that lots facing the square had been sold at higher prices by the first commissioners upon their representation that the court house was to be erected there. This, I argued, might operate against the county as an example from locating the court house elsewhere, though I did not then express a positive opinion, because not sufficiently cognizant of the facts.

The above was orally stated to certain of the supervisors, I do not remember whom, and was after the resolution of the board had been passed and the board had adjourned. No subsequent meeting of the board was held before election; but the proposition was submitted and overwhelmingly defeated by the people.

(Signed) FRANK A. SHERMAN.

At the time this question was submitted in 1884, taxes were not nearly as high as they are now, and it was proposed to spend only about one-third of the sum that is now being proposed only a small part of the sum then asked being for the purchase of a site within one block of the river front.

Does anyone think river front property has increased in value four-fold since that time? Is it proposed to spend about four times as much for land now as then? Are the people of the county any better prepared to stand heavy additional taxes, three times heavy as then proposed? Anyone who will take the trouble to investigate, will find the taxes in Polk county are higher than in almost any other county in the State—twice as high as in some of the larger counties. Is not this high enough? What reason is there now for locating the court house on the river front that did not exist in 1884? What reason is there for farmers to change their minds on this question since 1884?

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BEDFORD IOWA.

William Lucas has returned from Galeburg where he and Mrs. Lizzie Boyd have been visiting relatives. Mrs. Boyd has returned yet.

Mrs. Martha Johnson entertained her little grand-children at the home of Mrs. Lucas last Thursday.

Mrs. Johnson was called Saturday to Gravity to the bedside of her sick son Henry who is very sick with lung fever. Little Freddie Johnson spent Christmas at Clarinda.

Helen Lucas is better.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Mr. W. H. Holmes has returned from his visit in Kansas a sick man put is better at this writing and able to resume his duties at the hotel.

H. C. Walker has accepted a place at the Grand hotel as waiter. The Young Peoples' meeting Thursday night for the purpose of organizing a literary society was a success.

T. F. C. MORGAN, MERCHANT & TAILOR

218 1/2 STYLES OF GARMENTS ON HAND. Cleaning and Dyeing.

STATE STANDARDS. THE NEWS IN IOWA. Only the rich can practice economy in this success. Adam probably never forgot his first New Year's Eve. The bludge bore a man is the more he shoots off his mouth. Any man can agree with a woman, but it seldom does any good. Some of the so-called pugilists should try a scrap-iron tonic. When you turn over that new leaf fasten it down with cement. As the moth is to the flame, so is the fool skater to the danger sign. Some men are willing to pay cash for everything except their debts. A girl is usually willing to strike a match if a man has money to burn. When a man is busy he never advertises another who sings at his work. This would be a silent world if it were left to some people to speak their minds. The woman who weds a "bad egg" need not expect to find the matrimonial yolk pleasant. No doubt Columbus imagined the world was round because it failed to treat him altogether square. A woman says that immediately after marriage a man is different. Yes, and a year after he is apt to be indifferent. Any man knows what the girl who doesn't think talks about, but it is impossible for him to discover what the girl who doesn't talk thinks about. The remarks of Rev. Dr. J. I. Vance of the First Presbyterian church of Nashville, Tenn., recently were in tune with the time. Dr. Vance urged that the use of the terms "north" and "south" as applied to the church be abandoned. The point is well taken. The sooner all terms and expressions that are reminders of Mason and Dixon's line fall into disuse the better. As long as they are part of our daily speech they help unconsciously to keep up a factional spirit. The second international congress of settlement and social workers will be held in Chicago during the second week of next May. The sessions of the congress will be held in the Auditorium in connection with Hull house, which will be ready for occupancy by that time. The names of many social workers of international reputation will appear on the program and noted foreign workers will discuss social questions. The program is being prepared largely under the supervision of Miss Addams. The social settlement idea in America is less than fifteen years old, and in 1896 there were less than fifty settlement houses in the entire country. Today Chicago alone has thirteen social settlements, with something like 300 resident workers. Within the territory north of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi, the railroad carriers are transporting the larger part of the interstate traffic at rates less than those shown on the published tariffs filed with the commerce commission, which are by statute the only lawful rates. While this condition continues there will exist the unjust discriminations and the unjust preferences and advantages between persons, localities and particular descriptions of traffic, the prevention of which is the main object of the act of congress establishing the interstate commerce commission. Only by securing the uniform charging of the published rates can the just equality of service and of charge required by law be secured either between persons or between localities. A southern contemporary publishes an article in a recent issue urging Georgia farmers to sow more oats in the future. Appended are the reasons offered to support his advice: "Take six of the cotton land that with \$1 per acre secured in commercial fertilizers will make the governmental report average which is about \$10 gross ton per acre. It will cost you \$1 per acre with the closest economy to produce it, leaving you \$3 an acre. We will sow it in oats; this land, with the same amount of manure, will make thirty bushels of oats per acre, which sold at 40 cents per bushel, will give you \$12 per acre, expenses \$6 per acre, and you have net \$6 per acre, against the \$3 per acre with cotton. If these calculations are not true, and are not facts easily worked out, we would be glad to be shown why." Gloves were customary New Year's gifts in the sixteenth century, and occasionally a sum of money was given instead which was called glove money. St. Thomas More having as lord chancellor once decided a cause in favor of a lady, she sent him on the following New Year's a pair of gloves with forty gold coins called "angels" in them. St. Thomas returned the gold with this note: "Mistress, since it were against good manners to refuse your New Year's gift, I am content to take your gloves, but as for the lining, I utterly refuse it."

STATE GEOLOGICAL REPORT. Seven Counties Were Surveyed During the Year 1898. Des Moines, Jan. 9.—Samuel Calvin, state geologist, has made his report to the state geological board. The counties surveyed during the year were Carroll, Humboldt, Hardin, Dubuque, Story, Cedar, Muscatine. All these, except Hardin, Dubuque and Cedar, will be included in this year's report. Scott county, surveyed last year, will be included in the same report. The counties surveyed and mapped by the survey are: Allamakee, Appanoose, Boone, Buchanan, Carroll, Cedar, Cerro Gordo, Dallas, Decatur, Delaware, Des Moines, Dubuque, Guthrie, Hardin, Humboldt, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Lee, Linn, Madison, Mahaska, Marshall, Montgomery, Muscatine, Plymouth, Polk, Scott, Story, Van Buren, Warren, Washington, Woodbury. These aggregate 18,936 square miles. The plans for the next year's work include an entirely new feature—the study of soils, including mechanical and chemical analysis, to ascertain the real agricultural value of the soils in every part of the state, determining what is best for various purposes. The samples will be collected by the field workers, and the chemical analysis will be made by Professor J. B. Weems, of the State Agricultural College. Reports have already been collected in the counties worked during 1898. RE-ELECTED W. F. HARRIMAN. Meeting of the State Agricultural Association at Des Moines. Des Moines, Jan. 12.—The Iowa Agricultural Society held its business meeting yesterday and elected officers. President W. F. Harriman in his annual address favored the erection of a stock pavilion on the state fair grounds in order to hold stock sales the year around. Secretary P. L. Fowler made his annual report. He declared that "every citizen should be interested in and assist in the effort being made in the maize propaganda to increase the use of corn in foreign countries," and added: "Our legislature will probably be asked to appropriate funds to assist in this matter at the Paris exposition, and we doubt not that it would be a paying investment for all interested in the production of that cereal to give it financial aid." A resolution providing for the election of one director from each congressional district and one from Des Moines, reported by a majority of the committee on resolutions, was laid over till the next annual meeting. President W. F. Harriman, of Hampton, Vice-President R. J. Johnson, of Humboldt, and Treasurer G. D. Ellyson, of Des Moines, were re-elected without opposition. The directors elected are: J. P. Manatrey, Fairfield; C. E. Cameron, Aita; Dan Sheehan, Osage; A. L. Plummer, Iray; Polk county; W. W. Morrow, Aiton; John Howatt, Clinton. LIFE INSURANCE AN ASSET. Federal Court Decision at Dubuque Regarding Bankrupts. DUBUQUE, Jan. 12.—In the federal court Judge Shiras decided the life insurance of a voluntary bankrupt be an asset. Hugo Lange, a bankrupt, held his policy to be exempt, and Referee Webster decided in his favor. An appeal was taken, the question being, "Is an endorsement policy on the life of a voluntary bankrupt exempt from classification as assets?" Judge Shiras considered the question of so much importance that he filed a written opinion, holding that the policy is not exempt, and that a sum equal to its cash value must be turned over to the trustees within thirty days or the policy becomes a listed asset. The decision is of great importance to bankrupts carrying life insurance. SMALLPOX IN IOWA. Seymour, Wayne County, Has a Case—Others Near There. Des Moines, Jan. 13.—Smallpox has broken out in Wayne county. At Seymour there is one case reported and five about six miles from the town. It is thought the disease was brought there from Omaha. Dr. Kennedy, of the state board of health, received a telegram from the mayor of Seymour giving the information and requesting that a member of the board be sent down to investigate and assist in quarantining the cases. The secretary directed him to notify Dr. McKiven, of Sheridan, who is a member of the board, and he would go there and investigate the cases. THREE MEN KILLED In a Wreck at Chautauque, on the Rock Island Road. Des Moines, Jan. 11.—Three men lost their lives in a terrible accident that occurred at Chautauque, on the Rock Island railroad. The dead are: William Taylor, engineer; John Colwell, fireman; W. J. Stone, fireman. C. A. Gould was injured. Two freight trains crashed together at that place. The extra was supposed to be sidetracked at that town, but through some mistake the trains met. Iowa Signal Corps in Cuba. Des Moines, Jan. 12.—The Twelfth Signal corps, from Iowa, is now doing service in Matanzas, Cuba, stringing telegraph wires for the government and helping to build the net work of telegraph lines in Cuba. A dispatch to Captain Frank Lyman, of the signal corps, who was supposed to still be in Macon, Ga., elicited the response that he was in Matanzas, Cuba, with his company. Sale of Revenue Stamps. KEOKUK, Jan. 11.—The sale of internal revenue stamps in the city of Keokuk for the six months between July 2, when the law went into effect, and December 31, 1898, amounted to \$15,513.57. This is exclusive of licenses to various houses of public entertainment and classes of business, and includes only actual internal revenue stamps sold by Deputy Collector McKelroy. Death in the Forty-first. HAWAII, Jan. 11.—General Brooks has been informed of the death of Iowa soldier of the Forty-first, which was the result of a wound received in the Philippines.

WINS INSURANCE CASE. Judge Shiras Says Foreign Companies Must Pay State License. DUBUQUE, Jan. 13.—Judge Oliver P. Shiras, of the United States circuit court for the northern district of Iowa, gave his decision in the injunction suit brought by the foreign insurance companies against State Treasurer Herriott and State Auditor McCarthy to restrain them from collecting the 3 1/2 per cent tax on the gross receipts of the companies in Iowa. Judge Shiras decided against the companies and dismissed the application for an injunction. He holds that the law is constitutional, that the contention of the companies that the law abrogates the treaty rights of foreign countries is weak, and that the state could go yet farther and shut the companies out from the state entirely, if so desired. He also ruled that the claim of the companies that the tax is an income tax is not well founded, and that the tax in effect is not a direct one, as held by the companies. SELL THEIR ROAD. Boone Valley Railroad Seized by the Marshalltown & Dakota Company. Boone, Jan. 13.—The Boone Valley Coal & Railroad Company have sold all the right of way and what road they have laid from Frazer to Frazer Junction to the Marshalltown & Dakota Railroad Company. The Marshalltown & Dakota execute a mortgage on the same company in the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago for \$40,000. The Boone Valley Coal & Railroad Company execute a mortgage to the same bank for \$45,000, which gives the Boone Valley Coal & Railroad Company a sinking fund of \$85,000. Washington City Clerk Short. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—It is known here that Capt. J. J. Kellogg, the ex-city clerk of Washington, is short in his accounts \$830.32. When last heard from he was in Philadelphia. The city council has appropriated the amount of the shortage from the general fund to cover the deficiency. Mr. Kellogg is widely known in these parts as a military and G. A. R. man, and has a host of friends who are inclined to cover up his shortage. New Secretary Agricultural Society. Des Moines, Jan. 13.—The board of directors of the State Agricultural Society elected George H. Van Houten, of Lenox, Taylor county, secretary. The acting secretary, Phil Fowler, of Des Moines, and Gid McFall, of Oskaloosa, were candidates. The entire day was taken up in the balloting. Mr. Van Houten will resign as secretary of the State Horticultural society. Iowa Woman on Trial for Murder. MASON CITY, Jan. 13.—The trial of Mrs. Lottie Hughes for the murder of her husband is in progress. The state will try to prove that the prisoner was in love with Jesse Goude and that she poisoned her husband in order to be free to marry Goude. IOWA CONDENSED. The Iowa Central has signed terminal contracts with the Des Moines Union, and expects to be running into Des Moines by June 1. At Spencer recently William Patrick paid \$67.50 in justice court for killing three prairie chickens. The state game warden, G. E. Delavan, was the prosecuting witness. James O'Banion, an old settler of the Boyer valley, was a few days ago found dead in the road between Logan and Woodburn. He was a man that drank quite heavily for several years past. The body was frozen stiff. The Farmers' Bank, of Inwood, was robbed a few nights ago of \$2,000. The vault was entered and the safe blown open with dynamite. The work was evidently done by professionals. It is supposed the robbers entered the town and left on a car. Attorney General Remley refuses to pay the 50-cent war revenue tax on his official bond. He holds that the federal government has no right to tax a state officer and proposes to make a test case. He says it is not the fifth cents, but the principle that he cares for. The office sales of the Manson roller mills was a few nights ago blown open by burglars and \$60 in cash taken. There is no clue to the perpetrators. It was evidently the work of professionals, for the job was very neatly done. Officers are working on the case, but so far without success. Des Moines dispatch: The state board of control has re-elected B. J. Miles to be superintendent of the industrial school for boys in Eldora for the term of four years. The board has re-elected all the superintendents whose terms have expired and announces its policy to be to make no changes except for good cause and to promote worthy officers and employes as fast as opportunity presents. At Clinton in the presence of a thousand people at Davis' Opera House Tom Cannon defeated "Farmer" Burns in a three-fall bout, Graceo-Roman Cannon won the first in nine minutes with a half Nelson, left arm hammerlock. Burns won the second in fourteen minutes with an English side roll, double-cross lock. Cannon won the third and match in thirteen minutes with an English hammerlock. Burns left at once for Chicago to train for his match with the Turk. It is announced that the report of the adjutant general will be ready to present to the war department about the 15th of January. It is very likely that either Governor Shaw or Adjutant General Byers will go to Washington to present the bill to the department in person. Every effort will be made to get the greater part of the bill, amounting to over \$100,000, allowed immediately. The remainder of the state's claim is of such a nature that it may take special legislation to secure it. "If the bill is sent down to the department, and no effort made to pass it, it may be months before it will be allowed," said General Byers, "but with the proper influence brought to bear on the matter the state expects to get the bill allowed soon after it is passed."

ALL OVER THE WORLD. MANILA IS THREATENED. Gen. Rios Cables That the Natives Are Concentrating to Attack That City. MADRID, Jan. 12.—Gen. Rios, Spanish commander, cables from Manila reiterating the assertion that the situation in the Philippines is most grave. The rebels, it appears, are concentrating in the neighborhood of Manila with the intention of attacking that place. Great preparations are being made for the defense of the city. He also asserts that the natives of Visayas again refused to permit Americans to land, threatening to resist by force if an attempt was made to do so. The Americans therefore, according to General Rios, abandoned the idea of disembarking. He confirms previous statements that they are unwilling to bombard Iloilo, "because European houses are stocked with petroleum with the view of being set alight by American shells." General Rios also alleges that the rebels are determined to fight the Americans before reinforcements arrive from the United States. In conclusion, Rios says that Aguinaldo's proclamation has "produced immense enthusiasm among the rebels." WOULD PAY CUBAN TROOPS. Using the Revenues of the Island to Do It. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Dr. Jose Antonio Frías, chairman of the finance committee of the Cuban assembly and one of the leading lawyers of the island, has arrived in Washington and will present to the department of state a plan for the settlement of the financial system of Cuba. This plan includes a method of appropriating certain revenues toward the payment of the Cuban soldiers when they are disbanded, and other financial measures for the relief of the poor. Dr. Frías is a leading candidate for the appointment of chief justice, although it is asserted that his mission in Washington at this time is not to further his candidacy for that office, but is solely for the purpose of presenting his financial plans. WILSON WILL INVESTIGATE. He Orders Chemist Wiley to Analyze Canned Beef. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Wilson has ordered Chemist Wiley, of the department of agriculture, to purchase canned meat in the open market here, the products of the same concern as furnished it to the government during the war, and after identifying such purchases as the product of the same parties that supplied the army expeditions, to make analysis of the cans' contents to determine if they were treated with chemicals. This action on the part of Secretary Wilson is wholly voluntary. The inquiry is now in progress, and prompt publicity will be given the results. Department officials are confident that the beef as furnished under the contracts was wholesome and pure. Will Vote Before March 4. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, was asked to express his opinion as to whether or not a vote will be taken on the ratification of the Spanish treaty before the 4th of March. The senator replied: "There is, in my opinion, no doubt whatever that a vote will be reached before the 4th of March. In fact, I am confident that a vote will be taken within 30 days." "One of the New York papers publishes a statement, according to the effect that a poll shows that 48 senators favor the treaty and 41 are opposed to it. What is your idea as to the poll?" "I do not think that any poll has been taken or attempted by anyone competent to do so. I do not believe that senators as a rule have expressed their intention with regard to the treaty for publication. My own opinion is, however, that the statement published some time ago, in which it was asserted that a safe two-thirds of the senate favor ratification, is more likely to be accurate than the statement to the effect that only a bare majority will so vote." A Discussion. LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Manila correspondent of the Morning Post says: "There was an important conference between fully authorized American and Filipino committees at the residence of Aguinaldo. The latter appointed General Flores, Colonel Aquiles and Senor Torres. Major General Otis appointed General Hughes, Colonel Smith, of the California regiment, and Judge Advocate Crowder. The conference was a mutual understanding of the policies, aims and desires of the people of the United States and of the Philippines. There was a frank discussion." THIRTEEN PERSONS KILLED. Head-end Collision on the Lehigh Valley Road. NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—By a head-end collision between two passenger trains of the Lehigh Valley railroad, at West Dunellen, N. J., thirteen persons were killed and over twenty-five injured. There had been a freight wreck on one of the two tracks of the road early in the day and trains had been compelled to proceed over the one track. Traffic had become delayed and the train dispatcher finally gave permission to a delayed train to pass out. It had scarcely started on its journey when an excursion train, laden with 400 people, came around the curve. The blame attaches to the dispatcher. Dr. Brakely, of Dunellen, was one of the first to the scene. He said: "We got into the overturned car and groped among the debris for the dead. Teeth, arms, brains, splintered wood and twisted iron were mixed up in an indescribable mass. The wounded, most of them suffering from broken legs, were jammed together at the rear end. The dead were not numerous. Among the ruins we found a baby about 4 months old, without clothes. The baby was still alive and a careful examination showed it had sustained only a bruise on the head." BREVITIES. A dispatch from Malolos, sent for the so-called Filipino government, says the governors of all the provinces of Luzon have assembled at Malolos for the purpose of offering their lives and property in adhesion to the policy of the president and government. Continuing the dispatch says: "They are they thought only for the independence of the Philippines and are unwilling to be the agents of any foreign power."

GREAT DANGER BESETS ILOILO. Reports Say the Filipino Insurgents Are in a Desperate Mood. Manila dispatch: Colonel Potter, the special emissary of General Otis, between Manila and Iloilo, has arrived with dispatches from the latter point. The situation when he left there was practically unchanged. The streets were barricaded and it was reported that the principal buildings have been "kerensened," the insurgents having threatened to destroy the whole business section by fire at the first shot of bombardment. The banks were shipping their treasures to the United States transport Newport and other vessels. The family of the American vice-consul has gone on board the Newport. Colonel Potter reports that President McKinley's proclamation had to be typewritten aboard ship, as the printers on shore declined to do the work, and, when the text of the proclamation was read to them, ridiculed the notion that conciliation was possible. Privates Harry Silvey and Frank Kirkpatrick, of the Sixth U. S. artillery, while guarding a water boat astern the Newport, were attacked by the natives of the crew. Private Silvey's skull was fractured, fatally, and Private Kirkpatrick fell overboard, but escaped with a flesh wound. The United States gunboat Petrel has arrived at Iloilo, and Colonel Potter reports that the United States troops will probably land on Guimaras island, about midway between the island of Panay and the island of Negros, where a camp will be established. WILSON'S REPORT. Secretary of Agriculture Speaks of the Work to His Department. Washington dispatch: The secretary of agriculture has forwarded to congress a report on the work and expenditures of the agricultural experiment stations for the fiscal year 1898. During that time, says the report, the stations have, as a rule, steadily pursued their investigation, much of which has been accomplished and the facilities for investigations have been increased. Much progress has been made in the importance and thoroughness of the original investigations pursued and the number of officers competent to undertake such investigations has been increased. On the subject of necessary features of future work it is to have practical application of the results of investigations made so that farmers can be taught to make the best use of discoveries. Aid from the states is necessary for this work. Much progress has been accomplished and all but the liberality displayed by the states as the importance of the work conducted by the stations becomes more apparent. In some instances politics have had a beneficial influence on the stations, causing unreasonable changes in the membership of the boards and the removal of efficient officers. The results of experiments in Alaska are encouraging, as several sorts of grain and garden vegetables have been successfully raised. The Hawaiian islands now present a new field for experiments, says the report, and the question of their agricultural development is an important one. An experiment station is already in existence, having been established at Honolulu in 1893 by one association of Hawaiian sugar men. HOAR ON EXPANSION. The Senator Takes Strong Ground Against the President's Policy. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Hoar gave an exhaustive speech in the senate yesterday on expansion, giving the anti-expansion side of the question. In closing his address, he said: "When you raise the flag over the Philippine islands as an emblem of dominion and acquisition, you take it down from Independence Hall. "A year ago last December the president of the United States sent a message to congress in that regard. He said: 'I speak not of forcible annexation, because that is not to be thought of, and under the code of morality that would be criminal aggression.' "President McKinley, when he spoke, not thinking even of honor or power, inspired and allying as are honor and power, placed himself and placed the American people on a stern, enduring and perpetual rock of righteousness. That forcible annexation is not to be thought of, under our code of morality; that would be criminal aggression. "What shall I say him down? Who shall haul down the code? Who shall haul down the president? "Mr. Hoar dwelt with emphasis upon the large increase in the national expenditure which the policy of expansion would entail, placing the amount at \$100,000,000 annually. He argued that the adoption of Platt's doctrine would reduce wages, increase taxation, place an armed soldier on the back of each working man, and by act of the government, every American's dignity would be dishonored, his manhood discovered. In conclusion, Hoar said: "The danger of the present policy to every European nation, every European alliance has a right to acquire dominion in this hemisphere when we acquire it in others."

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. SENATE. Washington, Jan. 6.—The senate adopted a resolution calling on the president for information as to the instructions of the commission who negotiated the treaty of Paris, together with all correspondence and reports relating to their work. Caffery made an address in opposition to expansion. House bill to extend powers and duties of commission of fish and fisheries so as to include game birds and other wild birds useful to man, was passed, the senate bill protecting song birds being added as an amendment. HOUSE. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up for consideration in committee of the whole and when the appropriation for the civil service commission was reached Evans, republican, of Kentucky, moved to strike it out, the motion carrying by a vote of 67 to 61. Hepburn voted for the motion and Henderson and Doolittle against it. Swanson delivered a speech against the policy of expansion. SENATE. Washington, Jan. 7.—The first of the regular appropriation bills to be reported, the District of Columbia, was passed. It carried a trifle over \$7,000,000 and was passed practically without debate. The presentation of a memorial from a camp of Confederate veterans in opposition to the proposition of Butler to pension or confer medals on soldiers was made the text by Allen for some remarks, in the course of which he said that Mr. Butler in making his proposition and the president in suggesting that the nation care for the graves of the Confederate dead had been carried away by their enthusiasm. Mason offered the following: "Whereas, all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed; "Resolved, That the government of the United States of America will not attempt to govern the people of any other country in the world without the consent of themselves or subject them by force to our dominion against their will." House bill granting extra pay to officers and enlisted men of United States volunteers was also passed. HOUSE. The house was engaged all day in the legislation of the executive appropriation bill and completed it substantially as reported, except the items for the civil service commission. There were several side debates during the day. One of these brought out Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, a speech of an hour on current political questions. The Philippines also came in for attention on the discovery of an item of \$12,000 for naval charts of the islands. This was ruled out on order. McCleary sought to withdraw from the calendar the banking and currency bill. Without granting the request for the withdrawal of the bill, the house adjourned. SENATE. Washington, Jan. 10.—The time was taken up by two addresses on the Vost anti-expansion resolution. Hoar supported it, replying to an address of Platt, of Connecticut, after which Platt again spoke in opposition to the resolution. HOUSE. The house reversed the decision of the committee of the whole when the civil service appropriation was stricken out and passed the appropriation by a vote of 119 to 95. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was then passed. SENATE. Washington, Jan. 10.—Mason, of Illinois, occupied the attention of the senate for nearly an hour and a half with a speech in support of his resolution declaring that the United States will never attempt to govern the people of any country without their consent, and that the president's speech was one of the most notable utterances in the senate thus far this session. It was several minutes after the conclusion of the speech before the senate could proceed with its business on account of the confusion incident to the congratulations which many of Mason's colleagues hastened to extend to him. A resolution that a bill was discussed by Turley, of Tennessee, who opposed the pending measure. An agreement was reached to consider the bill on Tuesday with fifteen minutes to discuss such amendments. HOUSE. The house devoted its undivided attention again today to the bill for the codification of the criminal laws of Alaska, and when adjournment was called at ten pages of the bill had been disposed of. SENATE. Washington, Jan. 11.—Allen offered a resolution declaring that aggressive action by the army and navy of the United States against the Philippines would be an act of war unwarranted by the president and the executive of the United States, and that exclusively in congress. Laid over. Bacon offered a resolution declaring that the United States did not wage war with Spain for conquest and declaring that a stable independent government shall have been erected in the Philippines the United States will transfer to said government upon reasonable terms all rights secured under the cession of Spain. Foraker created a sensation by making a speech in opposition to Vest's anti-expansion resolution, in which he declared that the United States had no right to acquire territory by conquest and to assume the responsibilities that may accrue therefrom, but strongly asserting that the acquisition of the Philippines was an important factor. Davis gave notice he would ask the senate to take up the peace treaty tomorrow. HOUSE. The house completed and passed the bill for the codification of the criminal laws of Alaska, upon which it has been working intermittently for a week. An amendment was adopted providing for a high license system in the territory with a species of local option. SENATE. Washington, Jan. 12.—The senate passed a resolution extending thanks to Clara Barton and the officers of the Red Cross society for their beneficent work in Armenia and Cuba, passed sixteen unimportant bills, and then went into executive session to consider the peace treaty. A motion by Berry to consider the treaty in open session was debated at length without action. Senators Hale and Hoar announced themselves as determined to vote against the treaty. HOUSE. The house today passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill without amendment. During the general debate two set speeches were made against imperialism by Messrs. Carmack and Gaines of Tennessee. IN THE HEART OF AFRICA. State Troops and Natives Are at War—Many Killed. BRUSSELS, Jan. 12.—Petit Bleu announces Batelas tribesmen of Congo Free States, who defeated 200 state troops November 14, captured Kalambari November 14, killing two officers and 200 native troops, captured fourteen whites, two guns and ammunition and a quantity of baggage. In addition, five whites were killed at Kalambari, garrisoned by 800 men, who deserted. Vice Governor Wangerneck, at Stanley Falls, is raising a force to proceed against the Batelas. NEWS FROM OTTA. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—It can be stated on authority that such news as has been received from General Otis is rather reassuring than otherwise, as to the situation in the Philippines, and that he made no allusion to a hostile collision. He has been instructed to use gentleness in dealing with the insurgents, and to advise and co-operate with Admiral Dewey. There is some reason to believe that the present situation may be protracted longer than would be naturally expected, and that there will be no open hostilities immediately.

Pains and Aches
Of Rheumatism Make Countless Thousands Suffer.
But this disease is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which neutralizes the acid in the blood. If you have any symptoms of rheumatism take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once and do not waste time and money on unknown preparations. The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is unquestioned and its record of cures unequalled.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine for Rheumatism.
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

THE POOR CITY BOY.
Oh the city boy is bundled
In his heavy overcoat,
With his costly leather leggings,
Down the city streets he struts,
And he holds up the sidewalk
Where the ashes have been spread,
And imagines he is happy
On his bright now sled.
There's a hill that's high and sloping,
In a country far away,
Where a boy who wasn't bundled
Fit to another used to stray
With the swiftness of the lightning
Down the gleaming hill he sped,
And no ashes ever grated
'Neath his home made sled.
Oh I pity the poor city
Boy who never gets beyond
The narrow, ash-sidewalk
Of some hampered little pond,
Ah, the hill was high and sloping,
And the way was clear ahead,
Where a country boy went coasting
On a home made sled.
—Cleveland Leader.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.
In 1863, during the civil war, Wm. B. Smallridge, of Jackson county, Va., was wounded in battle, a bullet lodging in his heart. There he lay for thirty-five years, until his death, two weeks ago, when an autopsy revealed it.
It has been practically demonstrated by Dr. Wolling, of Munich, that corn, potatoes, tomatoes and other plants thrive best when planted in rows running north and south. The shadings of each other is thus reduced to a minimum.
A subterranean lake of hot water exists near Boise City, Idaho. The temperature is 170 degrees. The water has pressure enough to force it to the top floors of most of the houses, and it is to be used for heating them and for washing purposes.
The British Museum contains the complete manuscripts of Pope's translations of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey." Much of the copy is written on the backs of letters and among them are epistles from Steele, Addison, Rowe, Young and other celebrities.
A toper in Colby, Kan., was a very forgetful man. He came home sight the other night, stumbled into bed, and on the following morning he and his wife were found dead. It is believed that the room was full of gas, that the toper had turned it on and forgot to light it.
The Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, at Philadelphia, claims that it is at present sheltering the oldest woman in the world, Mrs. Mary B. McDonald, who on New Year's day celebrated her 120th birthday. In 1778 she was living on a farm near Valley Forge and several hundred of Washington's starving army were fed at the farm. Mrs. McDonald, though only a child in years, helping to prepare and serve to them whatever the house contained that was eatable.
No Friction.
"The relations between the passenger departments of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads," said D. B. Martin, manager passenger traffic of the B. and O., "are not strained nor is there a rate war in progress, as has been stated in several recent newspaper paragraphs. While, of course, we do not like the new feature introduced by the Pennsylvania railroad, considering the aggressive action of our own line and all other circumstances in connection with the passenger situation at this time, we are not in a position to find much fault."
In Watertown, Mass., is a grist mill which has been in use since 1835. It still continues to grind corn in the old-fashioned way, between the upper and nether mill-stones.
Cleanliness is next to Godliness—use Diamond "C" Soap in the laundry.
Courtship and romance are more interesting than marriage and history.

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. with the medicinal 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 grip or nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
LONDON, ENGLAND
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Keep Coughing

We know of nothing better to tear the lining of your throat and lungs. It is better than wet feet to cause bronchitis and pneumonia. Only keep it up long enough and you will succeed in reducing your weight, losing your appetite, bringing on a slow fever and making everything exactly right for the germs of consumption.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

cures coughs of every kind. An ordinary cough disappears in a single night. The racking coughs of bronchitis are soon completely mastered. And, if not too far along, the coughs of consumption are completely cured.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

It will aid the action of the Cherry Pectoral.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write to Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. We will send you a copy of our book "How to Cure Coughs" free of charge.

In the Girl's Gymnasium. Ethel—"So you gave Charlie the mits? How did you go about it?" Edith—"Why, I invited him to put on the mits with me for five minutes and gave it to him in the 'jocular' and he tumbled."

The Only Good One. "Where we old folks used to say 'honest Injun,' the modern kid says 'on the dead.'"

History. Teacher of the future—"Who can tell me who was Hobson?" One of the countless generation as yet unborn—"Hobson, he was the hero of the merry smack."

Dangerous. Grimes—See how Bigbugstruts. I'd eat him to trim him down. Strahane—"That would only be putting him in fighting trim."

The New Alarm Clock. Askins—"What kind of alarm clock have you?" Cynic—"My wife's elbow."

WILL SOLVE THE PROBLEM. It is Absolute. Pure. Try It. It Speaks For Itself. Your Grocer Keeps It.

VETERANS. If you made a home steady entry prior to June 22, 1874, for less than 150 acres, you are entitled to an additional entry, which is assignable and worth something. Widows and minor orphans of deceased soldiers have same rights. Write to J. H. Collins, Helena, Montana.

PROSPERITY NEW DISCOVERY. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' trial free. Dr. H. H. Martell, Chicago, Ill.

ONE GOOD DEALER WANTED. In every town where not represented.

NOXALL PURE MIXED PAINTS. Finest and most durable. Colors always uniform and guaranteed.

RELIEF FOR WOMEN. DR. MARTEL'S FRENCH FEMALE PILLS. Particulars and testimonials in plain English. Send for FREE TRIAL.

Shell Wilden. A ROMANCE

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.) "You don't seem altogether happy in here," a cheery voice calls out at this moment, as Shell's somewhat mocking face appears at the open window.

"Happy?" cries Ruby derisively. "Would you feel happy caged up with a couple of young bears? The children have been behaving shamefully."

"Have they?" returns Shell in a tone which denotes doubt, as she steps in over the low window ledge, and gently begins to stroke Meg's hair, which has become disheveled through her various emotions.

The child nestles up against her side, clasping her skirts firmly, as if for protection, while Bob indulges in a vigorous welcoming nod, for he knows he is not allowed to speak.

"Yes, they have given me quite a headache," pursues Ruby, pressing her hand to her brow. "I shall be fit for nothing the rest of the day if I can't get rid of it. I wish you would hear the children read for me."

"Why should I?" answers Shell bluntly. "As you know, I disapprove of their coming here; and I told you from the first to expect no help from me!"

Shell speaks in French, that the children may not understand; but Meg guesses with the quick instinct of childhood that she is refusing to take charge of them.

"You hear me read, Sell?" she laments with a look of almost piteous entreaty on her baby face. "Me will be good." Shell looks down for a moment with unrelenting eyes—then she catches Meg up in her strong young arms, gives her a resounding kiss, and turning to Ruby, says—

"All right—if you are tired I don't mind looking after them till they are fetched—only I don't profess to be a good hand at teaching."

"I wish you wouldn't be so rough with them," says Ruby, rising from her chair with a sigh of intense relief. "Now us is happy!" cries Bob, sliding down from his chair and stretching his small arms with delight as Ruby disappears.

"But us must go on with our lessons," says Shell gravely. "All right," acquiesces Bob, as he begins to hunt for their reading book. "You sit down in the big chair and have Meg on your lap, like you did last time; and I can stand beside you."

"My dear children, isn't it rather hot for that kind of arrangement?" expostulates Shell, as Meg springs into her arms, whilst Bob installs himself with his arm around her neck.

But the children only know that they love her, and want to be as near her as possible; any such minor consideration as the state of the thermometer is a matter of supreme indifference to their inexperienced and consequently selfish little minds.

That evening, as luck will have it, when the children come in to dessert, their father begins to question them as to their conduct.

"I hope you were both very good children this morning?" he says, helping each to a plentiful supply of strawberries.

"No, pa—us wasn't berry good," falters Meg, with downcast eyes and burning cheeks.

"Dear me—that is very sad, Meg!" says Robert Champey, with a laughing glance across the table at Ted. "How did you misbehave yourselves?"

fortunate enough to meet with the children here. Good morning." "Good morning," answers Shell stiffly, and quite ignoring the two little faces that are turned up to her for a good-bye kiss.

"Papa, is us naughty?" asks Meg as she trots over to the trap beside her father.

"I hope not. Why?" he demands absently. "Cause Shell didn't kiss us," answers Meg in a wondering tone.

"Kiss you!" repeats her father, laughing. "She looked far more likely to bite."

But, all the same, as he makes the assertion a memory of Shell as he first came to her, with sparkling eyes and smiling lips, and the two children kneeling beside her, rises before his mental vision.

"Well, how you got rid of those little tortments?" asks Ruby languidly, looking up from her book as Shell enters the room.

"Their father has just come for them," answers Shell shortly. "Their father—oh, where is he?" cries Ruby, starting from her chair.

"I want to consult him about Bob's writing; and I must speak about the nurse;—I am afraid she is not very careful;—Meg's hands were quite dirty this morning. Where is he—where did you leave him?"

"He is down by the sea; I didn't leave him—he left me," answers Shell drily.

"Why did no one tell me he was here?" asks Ruby angrily. "He didn't come to the house; I was in the drive with the children, and he picked them up there."

"How very strange! But it is all your fault, taking them out the foolish way you do. I suppose you were romping like a tom-boy when he came."

"I was telling them stories." "I was telling you were a ridiculous object," says Ruby, with such an obviously scornful sneer that Shell involuntarily glances across the room at her reflection in the mirror, then for the first time becoming aware of her profuse decorations. With a sudden access of wrath she tears the daisies from her hair, whilst tears of mortification rise to her eyes.

"I wouldn't have had him see me so for a hundred pounds," she says angrily. "What nonsense! I don't suppose that he even noticed them," observes Ruby with cutting scorn.

"Ah, perhaps not!" murmurs Shell with a sigh of relief; and yet, thinking it over, she remembers clearly that twice or three times during their short interview she noticed an amused smile flicker over his face.

(To be Continued.)

CAREER OF JEAN RICHEPIN. He is the Hero of a Number of Strange Escapes.

M. Jean Richepin, the author, is probably the hero of a greater number of strange escapes than any of his French contemporaries of equal eminence. Innumerable stories are told of his early vagaries. For a breach of the regulations he was "sent down" from his Lycee. He remained, however, in the neighborhood of the college, and, strolling idly about the streets next day, his eye lit upon a peripatetic vender of fried potatoes, and in a moment of inspiration he purchased the whole of the stock and paraphernalia of the merchant.

He then took up a post just outside the Lycee gates, affixed to his movable apparatus a notice of huge dimensions describing his academic and other qualifications, and shouted to all his high collegiate friends to patronize their old pupil and fellow-student. "Two sous a packet, gentlemen; buy, buy!" To say that the authorities were scandalized is to put it very mildly, indeed. The story of how he came to adopt a literary career is sufficiently picturesque. For some time he had picked up a precarious livelihood by doing "odd jobs," including such prosaic occupations as that of bootblack and casual porter on Quai Marseilles.

One day he was engaged by a gentleman to carry to the railway station a heavy trunk. Arrived at the station there was an instant mutual recognition. They were old college chums. "What are you doing here?" asked his friend. "Carrying your trunk, I believe," said Jean. "Why do you do this?" "Because I must." "Where do you live?" "Come and see," replied Richepin. The future dramatist took his friend to his dwelling, a miserable room in an attic in the poorest quarter of the town. Upon the table lay scattered heaps of manuscripts—Jean's excursions into the realms of poetry when the more prosaic duties of the day were over. Looking through them, his friend was astonished at their quality. "Why do you carry trunks and blacken boots when you can do work like this?" he asked. Richepin had never given the matter a thought; he had never dreamed these products of idle hours worthy of publication. Published they were, however, in a very few weeks, and created an immense sensation. From that moment Jean Richepin has never looked back.—Westminster Gazette.

THEY WANT TO TELL. These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. LIZZIE BEVERLY, 238 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes: "It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was a cancer of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers, but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women."

Mrs. AMOS TROMBLEY, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes: "I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was all so troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and advised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect health."

Don't think the world will ask where you got the money to pay your way. There is economy in using Diamond "C" Soap in the laundry in preference to other kinds.

As a matter of course the spread-eagle speakers are all in favor of annexation. A person named Lang, who for over 20 years was a fearless member of the fire department at Troyes, France, was discovered after death to be a woman.

The oldest letter in the world is in the British Museum. Although written over thirty centuries ago, the characters are still legible. Its author was Panbasa, a learned Egyptian, and it gives an interesting picture of life in Egypt during the reign of Rameses II.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O! Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. At the price of coffee. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Wanted—Cases of bad health that E.P.A.S. will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 100 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

The average backyard by any other name would not inspire a landscape painter. A catalogue of 300 prizes suitable to every taste and condition mailed on inquiry. Prizes given for saving Diamond "C" Soap wrappers. Address Dushay Soap Works, South Omaha, Nebraska.

General Wheeler ascribes his hardihood to regular hours. He goes to bed every night at 10 and rises at 7:30 in the morning. An delighted with DR. SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH CURE, which cures all coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, etc. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

Probably the worst mistake a man can make is to correct the mistakes of his friends. Distance is often responsible for lasting friendships.

Good Lands in Minnesota. The best farm lands to be found in the state are along the line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Purchase a ticket to Madison or Dawson in Lac Qui Parle Co., Minn., and convince yourself that less than 30 bushels of wheat per acre is a small crop. Other cereals, including corn, in proportion. Crop failures unknown.

A Japanese bride gives her wedding presents to her parents as some slight recompense for their trouble in rearing her. Save the wrappers around Diamond "C" Soap. They are worth money.

Don't expect too much of the man who is wearing his first home-made shirt. An ex-lord mayor of London has been convicted of boodling. The Anglo-American alliance feeling has growing bonds of sympathy.

They tell a story in Lisbon, Me. of a man who in his prosperity built him a 125-foot hen house, and, when adversity overtook him, hid himself thither with his wife, and, after making some alterations, lived there modestly but in comfort.

A Japanese named Takuma has been turning the skill in imitation, with which his countrymen are gifted, to nefarious ends. He has been convicted at Sydney of forging seven copies of a rare early New South Wales stamp, rated at \$400. The imitation was so perfect that the stamps were purchased by dealers and sent to London, where they passed the scrutiny of several experts.

New Ambassador to Russia. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The president has nominated Charles Maguire, of Pennsylvania, now minister to Austria, to be ambassador to Russia, and Addison C. Harris, of Indiana, to be minister to Austria.

Choate Named for Ambassador. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The president has nominated Joseph H. Choate, of New York, to be ambassador to Great Britain.

The big boiler being tested at Nevitt's ship yards at Barking, Eng., burst recently. The whole works were wrecked. The superintending engineer and eight men were killed and forty injured, some fatally. A lady was found dead 300 yards from the scene. A number of men and boys are missing. The terrific force of the explosion may be judged from the fact that one of the huge plates of the boiler plunged through a building a quarter of a mile distant and that debris was hurled hundreds of yards in all directions. The factory itself, which covered several acres, was practically razed and all the dwellings and shops in its immediate vicinity were to all intents and purposes wrecked.

Two Old Crutches will often tell a tale of long suffering from LUMBAGO, and how they were thrown away by use of St. Jacobs Oil. It says, "GET OUT!" and the pain goes!

"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE." BUY SAPOLIO 'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.

WE MAKE 27 STYLES OF Sewing Machines—\$1.25 to \$25. Catalogue with Testimonials FREE.

The VICTOR LEADS THEM ALL in Sewing Machines. Buy this 5 Drawer, Regular \$45.00 Sewing Machine. Drop-In-Desk Cabinet Sewing Machine. In your order at once. The Victor Sewing Machine is only made in one place, and it is only made in one place, and it is only made in one place.

High Grade, High Art, Light Running, Sewing Machines. Write for Catalogue and Testimonials FREE.

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