

State Hospital Historical Room

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

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IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

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

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

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J. L. THOMPSON, EDITOR. J. H. SHEPARD, MANAGER.

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IOWA'S LEADING COLORED PAPER.

CITY NEWS

Mrs. M. J. Breckinridge, is still very sick at her home on W. 11th St.

The Old Settlers annual picnic will be on or about August the second.

Rev. Henry McCraven preached at the A. M. E. church last Sunday evening.

Tuesday was the hottest day this year, the thermometer registered 95 in the shade.

Miss Cora Smith, who was taken seriously ill last week is some better at this writing.

J. H. Nixon, Jeweler, No. 316 West Third street. Tunes Pianos and repairs Organs.

Mr. D. Roy, is improving slowly and his friends are hopeful of his complete recovery.

Mr. Geo. Stanton and son Frederick are enjoying the lake breeze in Chicago and Milwaukee this week.

The members of the A. M. E. church are preparing to give Bishop Grant a royal reception on the 15 and 16 of July.

Mrs. N. Canady of Coalfield, the daughter of Mrs. M. J. Breckinridge was called here last week to attend the bedside of her sick mother.

Those who taken the civil service examination for clerkship this week were the Misses Blanch H. Renix, Sarah A. Porter and Mr. Kenneth Hamilton.

Quite a number of our people went to Blockton Thursday, where they will meet an excursion from St. Joseph, Mo., and will join them in a union picnic.

Mr. Gould's class, of girls in the A. M. E. Sunday school, are preparing a program to entertain the school on the 8th of July. The aim is to increase the interest in Sunday school work.

Mrs. M. D. Lewis and her little daughter, of Dalton Mo., arrived in the city last Thursday and will spend a few weeks with her sister Mrs. J. R. Erickson, of E. 16th and Des Moines streets.

Mrs. Lena Mason the evangelist will arrive in our city tomorrow and will hold a series of meetings lasting through the month of July at the grove this side of Greenwood Park on Ingersoll Ave. car line.

We received this morning a large manuscript on "The Negro of the Nineteenth Century" which will have to go over. Our friends should send in such matter early in the week if they want it to appear in the same week's issue. First come, first served.

The partnership composed of Chas. A. Moore, C. W. Stiles, Fred W. Graham, E. B. Barnum and Chas. Snyder, and known as the National Collection Company, has been dissolved. Address all communications to C. W. Stiles, Box 275, Des Moines, Iowa.

Mrs. Wm. Coalson, who spent a fortnight so pleasantly in Chicago visiting with relatives and friends, joined her husband on his return from Philadelphia last Monday. She speaks in the highest terms of Chicago and its society.

The first social given by Anna E. Murray's Club, was well attended last Thursday evening at the residence of A. M. Rivers on W. 8th street. Mrs. Murray was created an interest in the minds of those who have heard her on

the Kinder Garden Work, and the public spirited ladies of this city have taken hold of this movement with the intention of doing something for humanity.

Colored Jeweler at 316 West Third street; will buy old gold or exchange or new.

Mrs. Louis Blagburn returned this week after an eight weeks' sojourn in Illinois. She was called to Mendota on account of the illness of her daughter's children, Mrs. Joseph Lacure, after the children had recovered she visited her other daughter, Mrs. Peter Hudlin, in Chicago.

DR. J. M. WILSON, HEALER OF ALL DISEASES. Office Hours from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. MORGAN HOUSE, DES MOINES, IOWA.

The installation of the new elected officers of North Star lodge, A. F. and A. M., occurred last Monday evening at their hall, W. 4th and Court Ave. Sts. The following are the officers: J. H. Shepard, W. M.; Chas. S. Ruff, S. W.; M. B. Jackson, J. W.; E. T. Banks, treasurer; J. L. Thompson, secretary; H. D. Woods, S. D.; W. H. Humbard, J. D.; S. H. Hooker, chaplin; J. E. Todd, S. S.; Chas. Bradford, J. S.; J. M. Ruff, Tyler.

THE CHRISTAIN ENDEAVOR'S PROGRAM.

The Christian Endeavors, are preparing to give a reception in honor of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Grant, D. D. L. D., on Monday evening July 16th at the church. The program is as follows: Prayer, Dr. F. J. Peterson; Solo, Prof. Geo. I. Holt; Welcome Address, J. L. Thompson; Duett, Mrs. J. H. Shepard and Mr. S. D. Miller; Response, Rt. Rev. Bishop Grant; Solo, Harry W. Hughes; History of the Endeavors, Miss Zella Davis. Refreshments will be served in the church parlors.

Mr. J. B. Bowles of Chicago, who has a run between here and Chicago, has just returned from an extended visit in the South. He attended the commencement of the Knoxville College in Tennessee. Mr. Bowles speaks in glowing terms of the future of the young Negro, and especially those who are getting an education and learning trades. He says "they are coming." Mr. Bowles is a young attorney, with a bright future. He is thinking of locating in some Iowa city and following his chosen profession.

R. N. Hyde and Wm. Coalson, who attended the National Convention, also spent a few days in Washington D. C., the guest of Mr. T. E. Barton and family, while in the city they were royally entertained by Mr. Barton, who showed them many of the beautiful things of that noted city. Mr. John Simms, formerly of Oskaloosa assisted in making their visit a pleasant one.

When in Muchaknock, Iowa, stop at MRS. ADDIE JOHNSON'S RESTAURANT for good meals or short orders; also Ice Cream, Prompt attention given to all orders.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas the hand of Divine Providence has removed from our midst a friend and associate, Sophia E. Bass, and the members of the Sunday School of which she was a member, are desirous of testifying their respect for her memory. Therefore be it

Resolved—That we tenderly condole with the family of our deceased friend in their hour of trial and affliction, and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eye upon the widowed and the fatherless.

Resolved—That in our natural sorrow for the loss of a faithful and beloved friend, we find consolation in the belief that it is well with her for whom we mourn.

Resolved—That while we deeply sympathize with those who were bound to our departed friend by the nearest and dearest ties, we share with them the hope of a reunion in that better world where there are no partings and bliss ineffable forbids a tear.

Resolved—That these resolutions be transmitted by the secretary to the family of the deceased, as a token of our respect and veneration for the christian character of an associate who has gone to her rest, and of the interest felt by her late Sunday School in those she loved and cherished.

Mrs. L. J. Lewis, Chairman, Mrs. H. J. Clark, A. C. Stewart and Beverly Clark.

Those who cheered Roosevelt at Santiago will vote for him in November.

Mr. Bryan will not be able to get up much friction between wheat and the silver dollar, as they are so far apart this year.

Hon. J. A. T. Hull was renominated by the republicans of the 7th Congressional District. It goes without saying, that Mr. Hull is one of the ablest members of the Lower House of Congress.

Mr. Bryan says: "It is safe to assume that the Kansas City platform will reaffirm the Chicago platform, and will contain nothing which can be construed as a surrender or modification of the platform on the old issues."

McKinley and Roosevelt are to lead the republicans to victory. The renomination of President McKinley was an endorsement of his administration, and the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt as vice president was an endorsement of his bravery on San Juan Hill, and his ability in the Governor's chair of the Empire state. It was a great convention that nominated them, and has never been equaled in the history of the party. It was a ratification, a jubilee, a love feast, a great demonstration in honor of their nominees.

Editor's Observations.

This article will perhaps be over the same territory, and about the same places, which has been published on former occasions, yet we think the reader may get some facts and become better acquainted with the real condition and progress of the race in Iowa, for we expect the present federal census, now almost concluded, will give Iowa's colored population over 15,000, and these towns that we write about contain the largest per cent of our population.

On arriving in Oskaloosa Thursday morning we (when I say we I mean myself and "wheel, The National), were greeted by the familiar face of our old friend and former correspondent, Chas. Clay, who may take up the quill again for the Bystander.

In Oskaloosa the colored population seem to be doing fairly well. Messrs. S. Mitchell and Abe. Ford are still in the express business, and are successful. They are both honest and reliable men. Mr. Henry Allen is a successful gardener, owning his own land; likewise do we find Mr. Wm. Heart owning a farm and doing well. Messrs. J. H. Jones, S. M. Crati and G. W. Black each own their own tonsorial shop and are the leading shops in the town.

We left Oskaloosa the same day for Muchaknock, where we found the people of this town all at work. It is the only town in Iowa that is entirely controlled by colored people, and it is a quiet, orderly and well governed. They have two Justices of Peace; two constables; two members of the Township board; three members of the school board; one lawyer; one drug store; two school teachers; a post master; a meat shop, one saloon; three restaurants; one ice cream parlor; one brass band of 31 pieces; one orchestra of 7 pieces; one ball team and two churches.

Friday we left for Lost Creek, but stopped a few minutes in Pe Kay there being but few colored people there, the next village was monkey nest, a camp composed wholly of white miners so we had no stop there. In Lost Creek the mine is running regularly and the colored miners are doing well. Mr. G. W. White runs a barber shop, Mr. White is an intelligent race man, who wears the blue as evidence of the four years he spent in the civil war fighting for the freedom of his race and for the Union. Mr. Fagan and Samuel Farrow are good citizens and are highly respected in the community.

We return to Muchaknock and attended the public installation of the Cedar Grove lodge No. 18 A. F. and A. M. there was an elaborate banquet in which fully one hundred persons ate of the bountiful supper.

In Colon we next landed and this quiet secluded little town is moving along nicely. Mr. Robt. Hogsett is still pitt-boss. Mr. B. F. Taylor is working in Mr. Loffand's store Messrs. W. H. Crowley, Hickman and Miner Wait are some of the substantial men of Colon.

We next visited Evans, and here we found the colored people doing well. They have recently organized a new band, with P. Johnson as leader, with 18 members. It is called The Evans Cornet Band. Mr. Barber Carter is the Federal Census Enumerator, and is meeting with good success. Rev. Bingham is the enumerator for Muchaknock, a fact we forgot to mention. Mr. Tom Cox owns the only meat shop, and Messrs W. M. Miller and M. H. Badgett has just opened a restaurant and ice cream parlor and lodging house. Mr. A. M. Burris has finished his new opera house. The colored people here are making money if they will only save it.

Midland Chautauqua.

THE COMING EVENTS

The programme in full for the coming Chautauqua has been arranged. The devotional exercises, Mothers Conference, Junior Bible Class, Home and Social Department, Physical Culture for Adults, Woman's Club, Chautauqua Literary Circle, Round Table Talks, Band Concerts and Lectures will all have their place on the programme.

Tuesday July the 10 will be the opening day. Some of the ablest men of the American rostrum have been secured. We will give the names of a few and their subjects: Dr. Vineat, "Benjamin Franklin as a Man of Letters"; Prof. Burrough, "The Variety and Unity of the Bible"; Prof. Winship, "The Boy out of School"; Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, "John Ruskin's Message to the Twentieth Century."

The musical part of the program is good. Prof. Bartlett will conduct the grand concert on music day. The Apollo Quartette and the Metropolitan Jubilee Singer will be among the main attractions. Mr. C. D. Meigs, the greatest Sunday School organizer in America, will address the Sunday School teachers and workers. There are other attractions as good as those above mentioned. The outlook at present is bright and a large attendance is expected at each session.

IOWA CITY BRIEFLETS.

Andrew Jackson Brown died at his home, 629 Iowa avenue, Wednesday morning at 11:30, and was buried Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Brown was born March 23, 1829, was married to Miss Luey Ann Winslow in 1853. Fifteen children were born to them, nine are left to mourn his loss. The wife and mother died 16 months ago. The bereaved ones have the sympathy of the community.

Messrs. Joe. Mattison and Elmer Brown came home Wednesday evening to attend the funeral of their father.

Mrs. Mary Redderick and Miss Ora Brown were called home Wednesday to be present at the funeral of their father.

Sunday was quarterly meeting. Rev. Gordon preached two eloquent sermons. The afternoon sermon was unusually eloquent and impressive. A large audience attended all day.

The Iowa City friends of Miss Susie Wilson, of Muchaknock, sends greetings and congratulations to her, upon her being elected District Superintendent of the A. M. E. Sunday School. She is the right person in the right place. The S. S. of Iowa City begs for a visit soon.

We wonder how many colored lawyers will attend the Bar Association in this city July 17 and 18.

If any one knows the whereabouts of Chas. Brown, formerly of 2004 Star Ave., Burlington, Iowa, please write to Miss Cora Brown, 629 Iowa avenue, Iowa City Iowa.

FRASER.

Last week's items were omitted on account of the correspondence being away from home.

The weather has been very pleasant. Our gardens are growing fine since the last shower.

ained by her sister, Mrs. Lucy Miller and daughter of Colon.

Mr. George Lewis made a flying trip to Des Moines Friday, and returned Saturday night.

Mr. John Roach left Saturday for Saylor coal mines to visit his sister-in-law and friends.

Mr. Wm. Houzz met with a sad accident last week in the mines, being jammed by the cars, which resulted in breaking his leg.

Our mines are running every day. Mr. Shaw's barn, on the east side of the river, was struck by lightning and destroyed.

CLINTON.

T. W. Stepp was an over Sunday visitor in Chicago, last week. Mrs. F. E. McNeil was confined to her room last week with an attack of pneumonia. We are pleased to know she is improving.

Your correspondent dropped into the Little Casino Restaurant, one day last week, and found the proprietor, Wm. Allen, buying himself looking after the comforts of his patrons. New paper adorned the walls, while the interior and exterior have received the attention of painters. In the toilet he has added a beautiful marble washstand. These with other improvements show to great advantage under the glare of incandescent lights which have been recently added in this popular resort.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Johnson of Blackstone, Va., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Hensietta Brown, mother of the latter. Mr. Johnson is a prosperous business man in his home town, owning several acres of rich farm land. He is also a minister of some ability.

Master Claude Damon is wrestling with the whooping cough at this writing. T. W. Stepp left Tuesday for the Tri cities down the river, where he will endeavor to introduce his work of art. He was very successful while in this city. Mrs. Stepp expects to join him soon.

We congratulate the Bystander on its Sixth Birthday, and hope its Seventh may find it still meeting with the same success which it has met with in the past.

SIoux CITY.

Mr. E. Askew was among the excursionist who went to Yankton, S. D., Sunday.

Miss M. Blair is on the sick list. Mrs. Jas. Washington stepped on a rusty nail one day last week and was unable to walk for a few days, but fortunately it did not prove to be very serious.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Norris and son, of Davenport, arrived in the city last week, and will take up their residence here. Mr. Norris expects to go into business here.

There are quite a number of strangers in the city. The Bystander would be pleased to know their names in order to write them up.

Mrs. Chas. Williams is among the sick. Young People's meeting at 3:30 next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Early and Mr. Chas. Watkins gave a very delightful party at their home last Friday evening in honor of their sister, Miss Edith Watkins, about sixty were invited and a very pleasant evening was spent with music and singing. Light refreshments were served by the hostess, after which all went home well pleased.

A few friends were invited to the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor, on last Monday evening.

Mrs. Taylor and children left for Jersey City Tuesday and the occasion was a farewell for Mrs. Taylor.

The musical concert and entertainment given at the church last Monday evening was a grand success.

The G. U. O. F., No. 4555 will give an entertainment at their hall July 5th. They have elected their delegate to meet the annual session of the District Grand Lodge which convenes in Des Moines, July 10th, 11th, and 12th. Mr. James Washington will be their delegate.

Little Lillian Eary is quite sick at this writing.

If troubled with rheumatism, give Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. It will not cost you a cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one-third the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, burns, frost-bites, quinsy, pains in the side and chest, glandular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price 25 and 50 cts. For sale by all Druggists.

VERY LOW RATES TO CHARLESTON, S. C. Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold, on account of Annual Meeting N. E. A., to be held at Charleston, July 7-13. For dates of sale, limits of tickets, etc., apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

HOTEL CLERK'S

Plan of Lodging a Scurer So as to Protect Other Guests.

Among a group of newly arrived travelers who clustered about the desk of one of the large city hotels the other evening was a big, jovial looking man with a Roman nose and a collection of double china leading down to his collar like a flight of stairs. He nodded to the head porter as he came in, and before he registered he shook hands cordially with the clerk. It was evident that he had been there before. "Well, my boy," he said, after he had inscribed and blotted his autograph, "what can you do for me tonight?" The clerk consulted the room chart. "I can give you 'steen 'eleven,'" he replied. "It's a very nice room at the end of the corridor; plenty of light and air and lots of privacy. Front! show the gentlemen to 'steen eleven!" "But hold on," protested the large man. "I don't want that room; it's too far off. Why can't you give me my very room on the third floor?" "I'm very sorry, Colonel," replied the clerk, "but that one on the corridor is the last one on the chart. Honestly, I'm lucky to have anything for you, with all this Mardi Gras rush." "Well, if it's Hobson's choice, I guess I'll have to take it," said the big guest, and moved away toward the elevator. Later on the clerk made a confession in strict confidence to a curious bystander. "Yes, I admit I have a few other rooms," he said, "but they are all in the middle of halls, and this gentleman is the champion snorer of West Virginia. Last time he was here I couldn't keep anybody on either side of him, and the result was that we had two rooms tied up from which we were deriving no revenue. We can't afford such a waste of space so near Mardi Gras, so I put him in one of our special snorer's apartments, of which we have four, all isolated at the ends of corridors. The wall spaces are filled with non-conducting packing, the transom is nailed shut, and he can snore there until the cows come home without disturbing anybody. Oh! yes, we keep a record of snorers, also of folk who talk in their sleep and holler murder in nightmares. Have to do it to protect our other patrons."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HISTORICAL PALACE FOR SALE.

Many of England's Kings and Queens Resided There.

The crown lease of Eltham court and palace, which forms one of the most interesting links with the past which have ever passed into the estate market, is advertised for sale, says the London Chronicle. Its history dates from the time of Edward the Confessor (1042-66). At that time the manor belonged to the crown. It was granted by William the Conqueror to his brother Odo, earl of Kent, but reverted to the crown. While the date of the erection of the palace is uncertain, it is known that it was a royal residence from 1270 to 1628. "John O' Eltham," Edward II., Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Mary, Elizabeth and James I., all resided at the palace. It was there, also, that Edward III. held his parliament, Richard III. entertained the captive king of France, Henry IV. was espoused to Joan of Navarre and Edward IV.'s daughter Bridget was born. After passing through other royal hands, the palace came into the possession of Sir John Shaw. It is from one of the three parks known as the middle park that the "Middle Park Plate" takes its name. The present house retains the old moat and part of the original palace is still standing.

Sir Walter Scott's Dog.

Sir Walter Scott had a bull terrier named Camp, which he taught to understand a great many words. Camp once bit a baker, who was bringing bread to the family. Sir Walter beat Camp and explained to him what a great offense he had committed, after which, to the last moments of his life, he never heard the least allusion to the incident without getting up and slinking off to the darkest corner of the room. Then, if you said: "The baker was well paid," or "The baker was not hurt at all," Camp would come out from his hiding place, caper about and bark joyfully. When he was old and unable to accompany Sir Walter when horseback riding, Camp would watch for his return, and, if the servant said that his master was coming down the hill, or through the moor, Camp was never known to mistake him, but would start off to greet his master.—Buffalo Times.

Putting on Slate Roofs.

One objection to the use of slate for roofing has been the impossibility of removing it without breaking after once it was laid. This trouble is done away with by a new idea. The opening in the slate is cut in the form of a keyhole, the larger part below. The nail is driven in and the slate is hooked on by passing the nailhead through the largest part of the opening, the slate then slides down so that the narrow portion rests on the nail. It is said to be impossible to displace the slate by any ordinary storm of wind, and the work of removal is naturally easy and without danger of breakage.

Iowa State Bystander.

BY BYSTANDER PUB. CO.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

DES MOINES, June 23, 1900.

The Union Terminal Railway Company of Sioux City, has signified its intention to incorporate with the state, costing \$2,000,000. Its incorporators are: John Cadwalder, Charles C. Harrison, Sidney L. Wright, John W. Hamer, William A. Blackford, Lawrason Riggs, Edwin S. Dixon, Adam S. Still. These are all Pennsylvania men. The company provides in its articles for power to build three lines of road, all from Sioux City, one east to the limit of Woodbury county, one westerly to the Big Sioux, and one north to the Iowa state line.

A few weeks ago there was a surplus in the state treasury of Iowa of about \$2,000,000. This has been depleted by two months of state institution warrants and other outgo not met by the income during the summer months from tax collections, and is now about \$875,000. This, it is expected, will continue to go down until September when the annual collection of taxes will mean a considerable increase.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state by the National Development company of Davenport, which represents the organized effort of that city to locate industries within its borders. It starts with a capital of \$500,000, and the organizers are the leading business and financial men of the city. They include F. P. Blair, F. A. Davis, George T. Baker, Joe R. Lane and C. A. Speik. The design of the company is to give assistance in every way possible to locating industries. Sites will be provided, buildings erected and bonuses may be raised for desirable concerns, as inducements to locate in Davenport.

The opening day of the Midland Chautauqua assembly is July 10. The Grand club and the twenty-one women's clubs of Des Moines will unite in making this the grand rallying club day of the session. The orators of the day will be Hon. Henry D. Estabrook, of Chicago, whose subject will be "Vengeance of the Flag," and Dr. S. A. Steele, the great southern orator, who will speak on "Home Life in Dixie During the War." Other leading attractions of the assembly, which last two weeks, are: Dr. N. Dwight Hillis, the eminent clergyman; Edmund Palmer, demonstrator in liquid air; J. P. Dolliver and Champ Clark, on "Imperialism"; Maud Ballington Booth, John Finerty, Rev. Anna Shaw, Robert Stuart MacArthur, Madame Cecilia Eppinghausen Bailey, prima donna soprano; Columbus Apollo Male quartette; Arion Ladies' quartette, Metropolitan Jubilee Singers and the American Vitagraph Company. The Iowa State Military Band will play at the auditorium each day during the dinner hour. For information and program address Midland Chautauqua, Des Moines.

The state board of control has made \$7,500 within a few weeks out of the advance in wheat. The board had contracted for flour on a basis of 60,000 bushels of wheat or more if wanted for state institutions, to be delivered as wanted. The prices quoted when the contracts were made several weeks ago were very low.

Iowa soldiers will return the confederate flag captured by them in 1865, from the state house in Columbia, S. C. This flag is a garrison flag and is now in the possession of the Iowa State Historical Society at Iowa City. Col. H. H. Rood, of Vinton, is a member of the trustees of this society, and is also president of the Crocker Brigade. Soldiers from this brigade captured the flag. The society has planned to turn the confederate flag over to the brigade through Colonel Rood at its meeting in Keokuk, in October. This is with the expectation that it will be returned by the brigade to the confederate veterans from whom it was captured, or to the state of South Carolina. About 1801 a confederate general came to Iowa and returned a flag that was captured from one of the Iowa regiments during the war, much to the delight of the veterans here. The return of the confederate flag will be a return compliment.

Chairman Weaver, of the republican state central committee, has assured Sidney A. Foster, J. G. Rounds and I. Friedlich, of the executive committee of the Auditorium company, that the republican convention of August 1 will come to Des Moines, as agreed. Weaver attaches one condition to his promise. He spoke for the committee, and assured the local managers that if the progress on the rebuilding of the auditorium has reached such a point by July 20, as to insure the completion by August 1, no change will be made in the convention plans. If on that date the indications are that the work cannot be finished in time, the committee will take steps to take the convention to Cedar Rapids or elsewhere. Mr. Weaver himself expressed perfect confidence in the ability of Des Moines to fulfill its part of the agreement, and said he has no doubt the convention will be held here. The executive committee has determined to work at least two shifts of men on the auditorium, with the purpose of getting it done by August 1 without fail.

Drive Japanese Out of Town.
REDDING, Cal., June 22.—Two hundred miners and smelters, employees of Keswick and vicinity, last night drove twenty-one Japanese railroad workers out of town. The Japanese were put on a train for this place, and at this point the railroad conductor put them off. The Japanese were employed to take the place of white men.

Rathbone is Out of Office.
WASHINGTON, June 27.—Postmaster General Smith has issued an order removing Estes G. Rathbone from the position of director general of the posts in Cuba. Rathbone had been suspended from the duties of the office by a previous order.

THE NEWS IN IOWA

SLAIN BY NAKED MANIAC.

James Fitzsimmons Dead, and Three Others Injured.

CEDAR RAPIDS, June 26.—Charles Mefford, a maniac, at 5 o'clock a. m. killed James Fitzsimmons, fatally injured John Drake, seriously and possibly fatally injured Mrs. James Fitzsimmons and then ended his own life. Mefford was 26 years old and had been insane for a number of years. Two years ago he was in the Independence asylum for a short time, but escaped and was never returned. He was not generally considered dangerous. Saturday night about ten o'clock, while clad in nothing but a shirt, he darted out of his home, a raving maniac. He was seen two or three times between then and midnight, but the police failed to find him. Shortly before 5 o'clock Reginald Andrews, the janitor at the Old Ladies' Home, was awakened by crashing glass. The next moment Mefford stood before him, stark naked, swinging a neck yoke. He warned Andrews that his time had come and swung the neck yoke in an effort to brain him. The latter dodged and grabbed the weapon, threw Mefford on the bed and choked him until he begged for mercy. Then Andrews agreed to give him a bath, a suit of clothes and some breakfast, which apparently satisfied him. Rushing through the house, Andrews locked the twelve or fourteen old ladies in their rooms, notified the police by telephone, and then ran across the street to the home of Joseph Drake for assistance. Drake dressed, picked up a revolver, and they started out. As they did so Mefford, carrying an ax, was seen to plunge through a window in the home of James Fitzsimmons, about 150 yards away. As he entered the room Mrs. Fitzsimmons uttered a scream. Mefford swung the ax and brought it down toward her head. Her uplifted arm saved her life; the arm was broken in two places and she sustained a serious scalp wound. Mr. Fitzsimmons hurried to the aid of his wife and his skull was crushed with the ax, death resulting immediately. The maniac then rushed into the room of Miss Katie, who escaped with a few scalp wounds. Starting down stairs he was met by Drake who snapped his revolver four times at the madman, each time upon an empty shell. Mefford grabbed the revolver, ran a few blocks and killed himself with the one load the revolver contained.

CAPTAIN HEPBURN IS VERY ILL.

Iowa Congressman's Son is Down With the Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Captain C. D. Hepburn, in the volunteer signal corps, son of Representative Hepburn of Iowa, lies at the point of death at Havana, suffering from yellow fever. He was supposed to be immune and he risked his life recently to visit a sergeant who was dying of the fever, in order to find out from the stricken man what should be done about his wife and children in event of his death. He was taken sick in a day or two, but did not consider his illness dangerous, and a week ago Sunday his wife, formerly Miss Fealy, daughter of D. M. Fealy of Washington, two children, and Mrs. Hepburn's sister, Miss Fealy, left Havana for Washington.

BUSSY BUSINESS DESTROYED.

Nine Buildings and Contents Fall a Prey to the Flames.

OSKALOOSA, June 28.—Bussy, in Marion county, was visited by a serious conflagration, in which \$30,000 worth of property was destroyed. The fire started at 1:30 a. m. and burned several hours. Nine buildings and the stocks they contained were destroyed.

The methods of fighting the fire were inadequate, but the citizens worked heroically. Already the debris is being cleared away, and the store rooms will be rebuilt at once.

Speaker Henderson Renominated.

WATERLOO, June 29.—At the Third congressional district republican convention held yesterday Col. D. B. Henderson was unanimously and enthusiastically renominated as representative in the lower house of the national congress. The convention was largely attended and was in every respect a gala occasion.

Had Much Money on His Person.

CLINTON, June 28.—Pat Brogan, the Northwestern section man killed near Clinton, had \$480 in gold and twenty rare coins sewed in a belt and strapped around his body. The belt was found when his body was dressed for burial. He had been in Clinton but a short time and his home is unknown.

Killed by Lightning.

OSKALOOSA, June 28.—William and Ross Busby, aged 22 and 19 years, were killed by lightning while in a barn. The bodies were partly cremated.

Shot His Hired Man.

WATERLOO, June 28.—Geo. Besh, a farmer living near the village of Denver, and August Schmidt, his hired man, got into a quarrel, and Besh fired a shotgun, loaded with bird shot, into the face of Schmidt. The bulk of the charge entered above and around the right eye and some of the shot were imbedded so that it was dangerous to probe for them. The face presented the appearance of a piece of pounded raw beefsteak. Besh drove to Waterloo and gave himself up to the sheriff. He was afterwards released on \$3,000 bonds.

COUNTY TREASURER SHORT.

Treasurer Cherry of Johnson Said to Be Short About \$6,000.

IOWA CITY, June 26.—Treasurer Cherry of Johnson county did not make his semi-annual report to the board of supervisors at the June session for the reason that there is an apparent discrepancy between the amount that should be on hand as shown by the treasurer's books and the amount of cash on hand. It appears that there is a shortage of about \$6,000. Mr. Cherry says that the fact that there is a shortage came to him as a clap of thunder out of a clear sky, and he is unable to account for it. He has shown his willingness to be investigated, however, and has secured W. O. Waldron of Des Moines to go over the books since the beginning of his administration, nearly six years ago, and Mr. Waldron has been working steadily for the last week or more. Mr. Cherry has turned over the treasurer's office and has offered every facility within his power to Mr. Waldron, but is otherwise keeping out of the investigation. The sole object of this investigation is to find out whether there has been a mistake made in the figures or whether the shortage is real.

A BOLD HOLDUP.

Station Agent at Charles City Held Up and Robbed of \$64.

CHARLES CITY, June 29.—A bold holdup was perpetrated at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul passenger depot in this city and the night operator and agent, J. G. Kreycha, robbed of \$64.83 in cash. The robbery occurred shortly after midnight. The operator was preparing to send the money away and had it in bills and silver on the table in front of him while preparing the envelope for it when he was startled by a step behind him. He turned about only to face a revolver in the hand of a masked man, and held uncomfortably close to his head. With an oath the masked robber commanded the operator to stand to one side and throw up his hands. The request was complied with and the robber while keeping the operator covered with his gun reached out onto the table and slipped all the money into his pocket. He then backed out of the depot and disappeared in the darkness. Kreycha at once ran to the telephone and informed the central office of the crime. The alarm was spread and in a short time a crowd of citizens had gathered at the depot, but they could do nothing toward detecting the thief.

Sioux City Saloonkeepers Fined.

SIoux CITY, June 24.—The police court room of Sioux City looked much like a liquor dealers' convention when nineteen saloonkeepers were arraigned on the charge of unlawful assembly for having kept their places of business open the Sunday of the big excursion crowds. They had been arrested at the instance of the ministers of the city, and representatives of the ministers were on hand, wearing blue temperance badges. Each saloonkeeper was fined \$50, and as a result of the wholesale mulcting the city treasury will be enriched to the extent of \$950. The ministers say they have the upper hand and propose to make the saloon men observe the Sabbath. Those who refused to plead guilty will be proceeded against under the injunction statutes.

One-half is Secured.

DES MOINES, June 28.—Over one-half the right-of-way has been secured for the new Des Moines & Northern Iowa railroad, which is to be built from Des Moines northward into Minnesota, connecting with some point on the Great Northern railway. The survey has been completed from Boone to Britt, and agents of the company are following up the survey closing contracts for the right-of-way.

Death Resulted From Accident.

CEDAR RAPIDS, June 28.—The coroner's jury, after investigating the death of Express Messenger William J. Finley, returned a verdict finding that he came to his death by the accidental discharge of his revolver, while in the performance of his duties. While there were some suspicious things connected with his death, at the same time no motive could be found for suicide.

Body Cut in Two.

BELLE PLAINE, June 28.—The body of Ben Cook, a bridge carpenter, was found in the west yards of the C. & N. W. railway, cut in two in the middle and the two parts separated about fifty feet. Up to the present time there is no knowledge as to how it happened. Mr. Cook leaves a wife and children.

BREVITIES.

The Seventh district republican convention a few days ago nominated Capt. John A. T. Hull for congress, to succeed himself. This is the sixth nomination accorded Captain Hull. No other candidate's name was placed before the convention, and the nomination was unanimous on the first ballot.

Roy Petersmier, a boy living near Fonda, was accidentally killed a few days ago by falling on the tines of a pitchfork. He was playing with another child, sliding off a hay stack, against which a pitchfork was leaning, tines upward. Young Petersmier struck the fork in sliding from the stack, one tine entering the side near the lower rib and the other under the arm. The boy managed to draw out the tines and crawled off a little distance from the stack. The cries of the other child summoned the father, who arrived just in time to see his son expire.

NEWS IN GENERAL

PUSHING ON TO PEKING.

Relieving Column Has No Rest After Rescuing Seymour.

LONDON, June 26.—The casualties of the international force attacking Tien Tsin were: American killed, 3; wounded, 2; British killed, 2; wounded, 1; Germans killed, 15; wounded, 27; Russians killed, 10; wounded, 37. The gun fire of the Americans and British is described as "beautiful." After the relieving force pushed on to relieve Admiral Seymour, Chinese regulars under General Nieh, says a dispatch from Shanghai, again attacked Tien Tsin fiercely and bombarded the foreign settlement with a terrific fire.

Railway communication from Taku to Tien Tsin has been restored, and the force is advancing toward Peking. Fighting was in progress Wednesday in the vicinity of Tse Chulin. Large preparations are being made to support and reinforce the Peking relieving column. Twenty thousand troops of all arms, largely Japanese, have now been landed. The fate of the members of the legation is still a mystery. If they are alive and unharmed at Peking, the Chinese government deserves some credit, Shanghai correspondents think, for restraining the fanatical mob.

TROOPS ORDERED TO PEKING.

Gen. Adna C. Chaffee to Have Command of American Forces.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The purpose of the government to place adequate military force in China was made perfectly clear yesterday when orders were issued to Brig. Gen. Adna C. Chaffee to take command of forces in China and to proceed at once to assume his new duties. More significant, probably, than the assignment itself was the wording of the formal orders to General Chaffee, issued late in the day. Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn directing Gen. Chaffee to command troops "ordered to China," and to proceed to Peking by way of San Francisco and Taku, accompanied by his aides. It has been expected that military forces would be concentrated at Che Foo or some other convenient military base, but the direction to proceed to Peking, the capital of the Chinese empire, indicated a firm determination on the part of the government authorities to have a strong military force at the Chinese capital.

WAR'S VICTIMS NEGLECTED.

Exposures on Misanthropic in South Africa Strife.

LONDON, June 29.—The exposures regarding the hospitals in South Africa have made a great sensation in Britain. They began with three columns of restrained language in the Times from W. A. Burdett-Coutts, conservative member for parliament for Westminster. His disclosures have been widely reproduced and they are supplemented with denunciatory telegrams and interviews with survivors and army medical men. The Archbishop of Cape Town, in an address before the society of Good Hope in the Cape government house, expressed great dissatisfaction at the way in which the sick and wounded were treated. He declared that the warm clothing that was absolutely necessary was freely offered, but was rarely if ever distributed by the army doctors, that the sick slept on the bare ground, and that even in Cape Town the way in which the hospitals were mismanaged made one's blood boil.

HORRIBLE SCENES.

Awful Carriage Which Occurred in Tien Tsin.

LONDON, June 27.—A dispatch has been received at Berlin confirming Admiral Kempff's announcement of the relief of Tien Tsin on the 23d. According to the report of a Chinese refugee, who arrived at Shanghai, the conditions at Tien Tsin are horrible. Everywhere in the streets are bodies of massacred men and women of all nationalities. The Hong Kong and German banks were destroyed during the bombardment. Shanghai also reports that the American and Russian relief force was so badly ambushed that the forces were obliged to abandon several field guns and much ammunition. One hundred and eighty Russians and eleven Americans were killed and wounded. A German gunboat and a Russian torpedo boat were destroyed while patrolling the Pei Ho river, raking with machine guns the native villages on the river banks, which were filled with concealed "snipers."

Train Robber in Nebraska.

OMAHA, June 29.—A masked robber started through a Pullman car on the Burlington train after leaving York, Nebraska, soon after midnight. He got two watches and \$70, but took alarm, pulled the air-brake and left the train before completing his work.

Saxony's King Very Ill.

BERLIN, June 29.—The condition of King Albert of Saxony is very serious; his malady is, according to his physicians, cancer of the stomach.

Rundle Has Skirmish With Boers.

LONDON, June 28.—General Rundle had a sharp artillery and rifle skirmish near Senekal, Friday, with a large force of entrenched Boers. He declined to attack them. This is the only fresh fighting reported.

Big Losses at Tien Tsin.

TSING TAI, June 26.—Eight thousand allied troops have landed at Taku, including 1,200 Germans. A French officer, who has succeeded in getting through from Tien Tsin to Taku, says that the Russians alone have lost 150 killed and 300 wounded.

CONGER IS NEAR TIEN Tsin.

Admiral Kempff Cables As to Their Position.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following telegram has been received at the navy department:
"CHE Foo, June 27.—The Peking force and ministers reported with Peking relief expedition are entrenched eight miles from Tien Tsin. KEMPPFF."
WASHINGTON, June 28.—Nothing has been heard from Minister Conger, notwithstanding the fact that Admiral Kempff's dispatch to the navy department reported him as being within eight miles of Tien Tsin. It was hoped that in view of his presence so near the city some word would have been received from him before this time, but this may be explained by the interruption of the telegraphic communication and the delay in sending any word from Tien Tsin to Che Foo. On all sides, however, the belief is felt that the ministers are safe.

SEYMOUR IN TIGHT PLACE.

German Dispatch Says He is Surrounded and Desperately Situated.

BERLIN, June 28.—The German consulate at Che Foo confirms the contents of the message from Admiral Seymour, which reached Tien Tsin Monday, saying he was then eight miles west of that city, terribly harassed, and could only hold out another two days; had sixty-three men killed and over 200 wounded. The admiral asked for the dispatch of a relief column of 2,000 men. This column left Tien Tsin during the morning of June 25, under Russian command.

FORCES ENTER TIEN Tsin.

International Troops Enter the City, Sustaining Slight Loss.

CHE Foo, June 26.—Rear Admiral Kempff reports by a Japanese torpedo boat that the combined forces entered Tien Tsin on Saturday, June 23, sustaining small loss. They started on Sunday to relieve the force which left Tien Tsin on June 10, and which is believed to be surrounded near Peking.

According to Japanese reports, Admiral Seymour has been captured and the ministers have left Peking, guarded by Chinese soldiers. Their whereabouts is unknown.

SEVEN HURT BY EXPLOSION.

Accident in Standard Starch Factory at Kankakee, Ill.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 29.—Six girls and one man, employees of the Standard Starch Company, were injured by an explosion of starch dust in the packing room of the factory. Doors were blown from their hinges and windows wrecked. Flames appeared on three floors, but were quickly put out. The flesh on the injured employees was burned so badly that it hung in shreds, and in some cases the hair was entirely burned off.

WOOLLEY AND METCALF.

Ticket Named by National Prohibition Convention.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The prohibition national convention adjourned sine die yesterday, after having placed in nomination for president John G. Woolley of Illinois, and for vice president Henry B. Metcalf of Rhode Island. The nominations in each instance were made on first ballot. Only two candidates for the presidential nomination were balloted for—Mr. Woolley and Rev. Samuel C. Swallow of Pennsylvania—Hale Johnson withdrawing his name at the last moment and throwing his strength to Mr. Woolley. For vice president, three candidates were balloted for—H. B. Metcalf, Thomas R. Caskard of West Virginia and Rev. E. L. Eaton of Iowa—Mr. Metcalf receiving an overwhelming majority of the votes cast.

No Crime to Kill an American.

HAVANA, June 29.—A Cuban police man who recently killed an American named Welsh and against whom the evidence was apparently complete, in the opinion of army officers and others who saw the whole affair, has just been acquitted by the judges in circumstances so extraordinary that Gov. Gen. Wood will order an investigation. The Americans in Havana are very indignant over what they claim is a studied attempt to show the Cubans that it is no crime to kill an American.

Della Fox's Mind Restored.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Della Fox, who has been under treatment in the River Crest sanitarium for several weeks, left the institution at noon yesterday. The physician in charge says that her mind has been restored and that her physical health is excellent. It is said that Miss Fox will return to the stage in the fall.

Yale Wins the Varsity Race.

NEW LONDON, June 29.—Yale won the varsity race yesterday by 6 3/4 lengths. Time, 21:11. This victory makes thirteen out of the twenty-two races for Yale which have been rowed between the two big universities in the last quarter of a century.

Big Chicago Strike is Over.

CHICAGO, June 27.—At 2:15 this morning the bricklayers' union withdrew from the building trades council. It is said this marks the practical ending of the strike that has been in progress for months, tying up building operations in Chicago and keeping many thousands of men idle.

German Minister is Safe.

BERLIN, June 25.—The Chinese minister here has informed the foreign office that the German minister at Peking, Von Kettler, who was reported killed by the Boxers, is safe and well.

WAR AT TIEN Tsin.

Foreign Concessions Nearly All Burned—American Consulate Based.

CHE Foo, June 23.—It is officially reported that the bombardment at Tien Tsin, China, with large guns, continued incessantly. The foreign concessions are nearly all burned. The American consulate has been razed to the ground. The Russians are occupying the railroad station, but are hard pressed. Reinforcements are urgently needed. Casualties are heavy. The railroad open half way to Taku.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Secretary Leonard of the Methodist Foreign Missionary society has received the following cablegram:

"CHE Foo, June 23.—Tien Tsin is a scene of horror. The Chinese are killing, burning, and robbing. The three men mentioned are missionaries. Secretary Leonard informs that the remaining twenty-four missionaries in Tien Tsin, among the many women, have been murdered by the Boxers.

GERMANY EXCUSES GOVERNMENT.

Not Willing to Hold China Responsible for the Disorders.

BERLIN, June 27.—It is evident that Germany has been interchanging opinions with Russia and other powers during the last twenty-four hours, so that the foreign office has been receiving new instructions from Count von Buelow, minister of foreign affairs, who is still having hourly conferences with Emperor William at Kiel. As a result, Germany takes the position outlined by a high official of the foreign office, as follows:

"The German government does not yet see any cause to impute blame to the Chinese government and to hold the responsibility upon Peking for the participation of Chinese troops in the Boxer excesses. At least, all liable news received here thus far leaves the question of responsibility still open. This view is shared by other powers. For the same reason the question of deposing the emperor has not yet been discussed between the powers."

SEYMOUR IS RELIEVED.

Relief Column Failed to Reach Peking and is Terribly Cut Up.

CHE Foo, June 29.—Admiral Seymour's expedition has been relieved, having failed to connect with Peking. There is no news from Peking. The Russian colonel, Schelle, commanding the combined forces of 10,000 men, is supposed to be proceeding to Peking. Admiral Seymour's expedition is turning to Tien Tsin. His force is suffering greatly. It is estimated that from 40,000 to 60,000 Chinese are now before Peking. Boxers in all sections are swarming the city.

THE RELIEF ATTEMPT FAILS.

Foreign Forces Blocked by Chinese With Artillery.

LONDON, June 25.—The only dispatches from China last night are those which give further details of the pulse of Thursday's attempt to relieve Tien Tsin. According to a dispatch from Che Foo, hordes of Chinese, well posted artillery, block the way the American and Russian forces. The guns of the allies could make no impression, and it was found impossible to shift the enemy's position. Nothing could be done except to fall back, and this was accomplished in good order. It was ascertained that the foreigners in Tien Tsin were making gallant defense. The French concession buildings had been vigorously attacked by fire, and in all probability have been reduced to ashes. After the forces retired, an armored train attempted to reconnoiter, but was derailed. More troops are arriving at Taku, and another attempt at relief with a force of much greater strength was to have been made last Saturday night.

AMERICANS ARE AMBUSHED.

When Reinforced They Were Unable to Dislodge Enemy.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The war department has the following from General MacArthur:
"MANILA, June 24.—A detachment of four officers and a hundred men of the Fortieth infantry left Taga Yan on the 13th, on a reconnaissance up the Taga Yan river and were ambushed by insurgents in a strong position. Fifty men were sent to reinforce them from Taga Yan. They could not take the position and the troops withdrew to a coast post. Our casualties were seven killed, eleven wounded and one missing."

FAILED TO ENDORSE HILL.

Resolution to that Effect Withdrawn at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 28.—The democratic state convention adjourned at 6 p. m. yesterday. The delegation to the national convention was unanimously instructed to vote for W. J. Bryan for president. Charles J. Parker of Ouchita county withdrew his resolution instructing it, being claimed by many delegates that Hill is an advocate of the gold standard.

Sensational German Statement.

BERLIN, June 23.—A sensation has been caused by a declaration of Herr Metzel, a member of the reichstag and editor-in-chief of the Deutsches Tages Zeitung, the agrarian organ, who in the course of a political speech at Ebernburg said: "Our next war will be naval and against England. Of this we have been quietly assured by the government, and it was because of this assurance that the agrarians voted for the naval bill."

A single fact outweighs a thousand claims.

Jephthah's Daughter:

A Story of Patriarchal Times,

By JULIA MAGRUDER.

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CHAPTER X.—(Continued.)

The young man Adina, having the night in ceaseless vigil also, the casement of his window, before the earliest streak of dawn, his blood throbbing to the thought that he was to see once more the form whom his soul so greatly loved, speech and touch would be denied him. It had been the maiden's that she might not see him on that fateful morning, less that the sight of his unhappiness might cause her to give way. Still it was to her the house wherein he and he waited with his soul to see her make to him some parting as she passed beneath the casement of his window. The blood surging to his heart as the group of mourners roared o'er by the glory of the rising sun, and their approach to the walls of the people lined the streets on either side. His face went deadly white, and he was to clutch with both his hands at the casement of the window to keep from falling back.

Adina moved toward him, the thought that he was wont to fondle in his hair, screened from his loving eyes by the harsh draperies from which the sun fell, as the morning breezes ruffled about her. He was screened in view behind a curtain, but the shadow rushed upon him, that if she looked and looked, for even one instant, he would throw the curtain back and look at her, that she might see the mighty love-light in his face, the compassion wherewith he pined her. Strong man as he was it was a bitter thing to bear that she should stand by, in bodily safety, and see

but Namarah looked not up, and as she passed beneath his window, her head was bent forward, and she walked calmly and as if in total unconsciousness of the dying heart that beat near her. It seemed to him to be a cruel thing, untender and unthoughtful, and Adina rent his clothes, and fled away from the window with cries of anguish that made one of the wallings of the people in the street. It almost seemed to him as if he were nothing to her—as if she loved him not, and thought more of him and of his love and of the room, with the long hair of an angry beast, and ever and anon sobbed, that brought with it soothing tears, shook mightily the young breast. All the day he lay alone, in the anguish of his heart, fearing to go even into the street, knowing that his presence would be no comfort while that his absence so mastered him; but when evening came he crept from the house, unseen of any, and went silently to the garden of Jephthah's house, that he might once more be in the place that had seen him so happy in the presence of his soul's love. Still and deserted was the garden, and the wan moon looked down to-night with the same cold face that she had turned upon the far different scene of last night. Adina wandered here and there among the trees, but ever he came back to the dear spot where lately he had stood with Namarah in his arms. The brook still babbled on, and the cooing of the doves came ever to his ears, as if to remind him that all was the same as before, save that Namarah was gone.

CHAPTER XI.

Resting his two arms against the trunk of a great tree, he laid his face upon them, shutting out the beautiful garden-scene, in which the maiden was not, and there he rested long in exceeding bitterness of spirit. Suddenly there was a sound of wings, and again the bird which he could recognize by its broken and injured plumage flew down, and hovering above him a moment, as if in doubt, came and nestled on his shoulder.

Adina took it softly in his hands, and turned his sad eyes silently toward the house where he lived alone. Even yet he had not the courage to go to Jephthah, but put it off until the morning. As he walked along, ever smoothing the bird's feathers with caressing touches, he suddenly became aware of something smooth and hard fastened beneath its wing. Instantly the thought occurred to him that it might be a message from Namarah; but how, indeed, could it be so? Breathless with eagerness, he reached his chamber, and there found lights.

Carefully shutting himself in, and even drawing the curtains of the windows close, he severed the cord that held in place the little folded note, and opening the sheet, read:

"Adina, My Beloved: I can give thee no greeting as I pass thy window, but shall even then have close to my breast the dove which is to bear this my last message to thee. The message is but this, that thou hast heard so often: I love thee, and I charge thee, by that love, give not thyself to heavy grief, but ever take courage and have hope. If thou lovest me, I would have thee bear up with patience under the heavy burden and to comfort my father Jephthah. Pray ever for deliv-

erance for us both. Sorrow not, beloved, seeing that I ever love thee, both in this life and that which is to come. Thine, NAMARAH."

And underneath she had written the word "Mizpeh."

In reading these lines, the soul of Adina was greatly comforted, so that he felt a new courage come to him, and ever thereafter, until the two months were come to an end, he bore himself patiently and submissively and murmured no more. Each day that dawned saw him beside the old man Jephthah, sustaining, comforting and cherishing him, though, mayhap, his own heart was even at that same time sunk down with weariness.

And after he had brought the white dove home that night, it ever came to him afterward of its own accord, flying at sunset into his window and perching there, if he was absent, until he returned, and often he would take it in his hands and talk to it, such words as his frozen heart refused to utter unto human ears, and ever it seemed to give him greater comfort than any human friend.

As the two months of absence of the maiden Namarah began to draw to a close, the soul of Adina grew each hour more exceedingly sorrowful, and Jephthah also went heavily from morn till evening and took no comfort save in the presence and companionship of Adina, who was become to him even as his own son.

And when the eve of the return of Namarah and her maidens was come, all the people of Mizpeh were aware of it, but so great was their sorrow for the maiden, that they feared to look upon her face, and as at set of sun the children playing in the streets brought news that the maidens were returning, behold, the people gat them to their houses, they and their children, that none might look upon Namarah in her misery and her affliction.

And as Namarah and her maidens made their way along the streets of Mizpeh, behold, they made a picture sad to see, for their garments of sackcloth were torn and stained with their sojourn in the wilderness of the mountains, and their feet were sore and weary, and as Namarah walked first among them, her companions uttered a low wailing of distress. But the maiden herself was silent and made no sound, either with her voice or with the worn-out sandals of her feet, but ever moved noiselessly as a shadow, with bent head and hands clasped wearily.

No human creature did they see. The streets of Mizpeh were as uninhabited as were the mountain forests they had left, and a vast and solemn silence, more awful in this place of many habitations than in the open country, brooded over everything.

As they moved along in slow procession, suddenly above their heads there was the sound of wings, and a flock of snow-white doves came downward from high in the air, and flying low, preceded them with slow and steady motions all up the empty streets. And as men or women here or there watched furtively from behind the drawn curtains of their windows, this most strange sight—the maidens in their mourning garments preceded by the flock of white doves—struck awe into their hearts. And added to the sight there was a strange and awful sound, for even as the maidens crooned their low, sad wails, the doves from their flight in the air joined to the sound their plaintive cooing and complaining.

To the other maidens it seemed as but an accident that the birds should meet and join themselves to the procession; but Namarah believed it not. Her heart told her that her tenderly loved birds had recognized her, and before she reached the door of her father's house one of them had even separated from its companions, and circling a moment, as if in doubt, above her head, presently flew downward and alighted on her shoulder. Then did Namarah unclasp her hands and take it under her cloak and press it against the warmth of her heart; and although the feathers of its wings had grown out again, and it was even smooth and shapely and snow-white as the rest, she knew it to be the messenger between Adina and herself. Howbeit, she knew not that it had earned a stronger claim to her affection yet, in that it had been the chief companion and comfort of her lover during the long days and nights of her absence.

(To be continued.)

A New Artificial Paving Stone

A new artificial paving stone is made in Germany. It is composed of coal tar, sulphur and chlorate of lime. The tar is mixed with the sulphur and warmed thoroughly, and the lime is added to the semi-liquid mass. After cooling, this product is broken fine and is mixed with ground glass or blast-furnace slag. The blocks are then subjected to a pressure of 3,000 pounds to the square inch.

Christianity teaches a state of ultimate happiness with God.—Rev. J. H. W. Blake.

The Convention's Nominees.

Biographical Notes About McKinley and Roosevelt.



William McKinley.

Theodore Roosevelt.

The Republican national convention of 1900 was the shortest on record, when hours of time that it was in session are taken into consideration. It was called to order at 12:31 Tuesday, and at 2:30 p. m. took a recess to Wednesday at noon. At 3 p. m. Wednesday a recess was taken to 10:30 Thursday. At 2:30 on Thursday its work was done and the convention was

adjourned sine die. No national convention ever consumed less time in hours.

Of course the work of the convention "laid before it" so to put it. There was not the slightest doubt on any point except the vice presidency, and as soon as the delegates began to arrive that doubt was dispelled. Roosevelt was the choice of nearly every delegation for second place.

McKinley's Biography.

James McKinley, the president's ancestor, landed in this country about 1743, and settled later in Chancetown Township, York county, Pa., where David McKinley, great-grandfather of the president, was born in May, 1755. The records of the Pension Bureau show that David McKinley was a soldier in the revolution and participated in the capture of Paulus Hook and the engagements of Amboy and Chester Hill. He died in 1840, in Ohio, at the age of eighty-five. A son, James McKinley, moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1809. At that time William, his son, born in Pine Township, Mercer county, Pa., was two years old. James McKinley was an iron manufacturer or furnace man, and his son William followed the same vocation. When William was twenty-two years old he married Nancy Allison of Canton, O., the couple having nine children, of whom William Jr., the president, was the seventh. William McKinley, Sr., died in November, 1892, having lived to witness the rise of his son from a school teacher through posts of national prominence to be governor of Ohio.

The president was born at Niles, Trumbull county, O., on January 29, 1843. He attended the public schools in that town until he was nine years old, at which time his father moved to Poland, Mahoning county, O., where the future president entered Union Seminary, pursuing his studies in that institution until he was seventeen years old. He is said to have excelled in mathematics and languages, and to have bested all his fellow-students in debating the public questions of the day.

In 1860 he was sent to Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., but gave up his course after a few months on account of poor health. After a period of rest he became a teacher in the public schools of the Kerr district, near Poland, having joined the Methodist Episcopal church in Poland. In the spring of 1861 he was a clerk in the postoffice at Poland, which position he gave up to enlist at Columbus, on June 11 of that year, in Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Gov. Roosevelt's Career.

Gov. Roosevelt was born in New York city, Oct. 27, 1858, of Dutch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father was Theodore Roosevelt, after whom the governor was named, and his mother, whose given name was Martha, was the daughter of James and Martha Bulloch of Georgia. Young Roosevelt was primarily educated at home under private teachers, after which he entered Harvard, graduating in 1880. Those qualities of aggressiveness which have marked his more recent years of public life were present with him in college and he was a conspicuous figure among his fellows.

It was an interesting period in the history of the party and the nation, and young Roosevelt entered upon the political field with eagerness and en-

ergy. The purification of political and official life had been for some time an ideal with him, and with this came the belief in the efficacy of the application of civil service rules to executive conduct. In 1882 he was nominated for the State Assembly and was elected. He served for three years. In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was nominated as an independent candidate for mayor of New York, but, although endorsed by the Republicans, was defeated.

In 1884 he was chairman of the New York delegation to the national Republican convention. He had been among those who did not regard Mr. Blaine as the most available candidate of the party, but after the latter's nomination Mr. Roosevelt gave him his hearty support, and in the face of

THE ROOSEVELT CHILDREN.



Theodore. Ethel. Kermit. Alice. Archibald. Quentin.

the remarkable defection in New York at that time. In May, 1889, President Harrison appointed him civil service commissioner, and he served as president of the board until May, 1896.

As president of the civil service commission Roosevelt resigned in May, 1895, to become president of the New York board of police commissioners.

On May 6, 1898, Roosevelt resigned his place in the cabinet, assistant secretary of the navy, to muster in a cavalry regiment for the Spanish war. Life in the west had made this a fitting ambition. As a hunter of big game, used to the saddle and the camp, and an unerring shot with rifle and revolver, the country recognized in him the making of a dashing cavalry leader. He had experienced military duty in the New York National Guard in the '80s. Col. Wood was put in command of the Rough Riders; Roosevelt was lieutenant colonel. On June 15 the regiment sailed to join General Shafter in Cuba.

From the time of landing until the fall of Santiago the Rough Riders were giant figures in the campaign. Their work reached a climax on July 1, when Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt led the regiment in the desperate charge up San Juan hill. He had shared all the hardships of his men, and when he broke the red tape of discipline to complain of General Shafter's camp and its dangers from disease the army was with him and the war department listened to his judgment. On July 11 he was commissioned colonel of volunteers.

Scarcely two months later the new military hero was nominated for governor of New York. In the convention he received 753 votes, against the 218 cast for Governor Frank S. Black.

As a writer of outing papers his varied experiences on the trail have served him well. In biography, his life of Thomas H. Benton and of Governor Morris have been praised. Essays and papers dealing with political



LAFE YOUNG. Nominated Roosevelt.

life have added to his reputation. Of his latest work, "The Rough Riders" has been pointed to as "one of the most thrilling pieces of military history produced in recent years."

Governor Roosevelt has been twice married. His first wife was Alice Lee of Boston, who left a daughter. In 1886 he married Miss Edith Carow of New York. There are six children, two of whom are sons. His domestic life is ideal. Whether ensconced in winter quarters at Albany or New York, or at the famous Roosevelt summer home at Oyster Bay on Long Island, the leader of the Rough Riders is an indulgent father and romps with his children with as much zest as the youngest of them. The youngsters are known as the Roosevelt half dozen, and all reflect in some manner the paternal characteristics. The oldest girl is Alice, tall, dark and serious looking. She rides her father's Cuban campaign horse with fearlessness and grace. The next olive branch is Theodore, Jr., or "Young Teddy," the idol of his father's heart and a genuine chip of the old block. Young "Teddy" owns a trusty shotgun and dreams of some day shooting bigger game than his father ever saw. He also rides a pony of his own. Alice, the oldest girl, is nearly 16. She is the only child of the first Mrs. Roosevelt. "Young Teddy," the present Mrs. Roosevelt's old-

erly, the present Mrs. Roosevelt's old-



ROOSEVELT COTTAGE.

Oyster Bay. His oldest child, is 13. Then there are Kermit, 11; Ethel, 9; Archibald, 6, and Quentin, of the tender age of 3.

Tramped Over Canal Routes.

There is probably no one member of the house who enjoys the distinction of having tramped on foot over both the Panama and the Nicaragua canal routes. That gentleman is Representative Romeo Hoyt Freer of West Virginia. Not many years ago Judge Freer was American consul to Nicaragua and during his term of office he familiarized himself with the proposed canal routes. Once he traversed the distance between the two oceans with a surveying party, of which Commander Lull of the navy was at the head, and again he went over the route with only one companion, a New York newspaper man.—Washington Post.

RELIEF FORCE NOW AT BAY.

Kempff Reports Seymour Has Succeeded Peking.

ALLIES NUMBER ABOUT 20,000

And Will Be 60,000 in a Month.—The Peking Force Is Said to Be Entrenched Eight Miles from Peking—Natives Shout, "Kill the Foreign Devils!"

Washington, June 29.—The following cablegram was received at the navy department:

"Che-Foo, June 28.—Secretary Navy, Washington: Peking force and ministers reported with Peking relief expedition entrenched eight miles from Tien-Tsin. KEMPF."

London, June 29.—The composite brigade of 2,300 men who raised the investment of Tien-Tsin is thought to be pushing on to help Admiral Seymour, but no news of his success has reached Che-Foo, the nearest wire point. The last steamer arriving at Che-Foo from Taku brought this message, dated Tien-Tsin, Monday, June 25:

"The Russian general in command of the relief force has decided, in view of Saturday's heavy fighting and marching, that one day's rest for the troops was essential and that the advance should not be resumed until today.

"Meanwhile came Admiral Seymour's heliograph that his position was desperate and that he could hold out only two days. The relief started down today (Monday)."

Report Seymour Has Failed.

A special from Shanghai, dated Tuesday evening, says that communication with Admiral Seymour was opened by the Tien-Tsin relief force Sunday. Admiral Seymour was at that time said to be ten miles from Tien-Tsin. Three hundred of the members of his party reported sick and wounded, but only a few had been killed. They were short of provisions and were returning without having rescued the legations.

Admiral Seymour, it is asserted, succeeded in getting a message into Tien-Tsin Monday according to which he was then eight miles westward, terribly harassed, could only hold out another two days and has sixty-three killed and more than 200 wounded. He did not mention the ministers or others from Peking.

The German consul at Che-Foo in a cable to Berlin confirms the contents of this message and adds that the admiral asked for the dispatch of a relief column of 2,000 men. A German paper at Shanghai also has an uncredited statement to the effect that Admiral Seymour is eight miles from Tien-Tsin, with sixty-two killed and 200 wounded.

Chinese Pick New Capital.

The latest Shanghai report says Prince Tuan (the head of the Chinese foreign office and father of the heir apparent) has sent the legations to Sian-Fu under escort, and adds that Sian-Fu will be the new capital in the event of Peking being occupied by the international forces.

A dispatch from Paris says: "The French consul general at Shanghai telegraphing announces that the allied troops have entered Tien-Tsin. He states also that the foreign ministers have departed from Peking for the north, accompanied by a Chinese escort. It is supposed that they are headed for Shanghai-Kouan, following the course of the great wall."

All the students at the foreign hospitals in Canton are leaving. Women missionaries are returning from the West river ports. There was a slight disturbance at Wo-Chou Tuesday while the women were embarking. The crowd shouted "Kill the foreign devils."

Protestant Mission Burned.

A dispatch from Tsin-Tan, dated Tuesday, says that the Protestant mission at Weihien was burned down by rebels Monday night.

A dispatch from Paris says: "The French minister of marine, M. De Lanessau, has received a cablegram from Capt. Dorjere, director of the French arsenal at Foo-Chow, saying that he has sent to Hong-Kong all the women and children connected with the French mission at the arsenal."

"The viceroy of Nankin and the viceroy of Tchong-Gtchetong have requested the French consul at Shanghai to announce to the French government that they are protecting the interests of some of the missionaries and some of the foreign merchants in that region. A Yangtse telegram of the same date states that the French consul at Che-Foo confirms the news of the deliverance from Tien-Tsin and the fact that the foreign ministers left Peking under an escort."

Levee Gates Blown Up.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 29.—Two thousand acres of grain along the Wash river were swamped by the breaking of the gates in the levee six miles north of Clinton, Ind., and the community is startled by the report that the sluice was dynamited. Corn and wheat were covered with a flood twenty feet deep.

Alleged Murderer Is Shot.

Stevens Point, Wis., June 29.—Gabriel Green, who shot and killed Louis Wiesner last January, was shot dead here by an unknown assassin. Leo Wiesner, a brother of Green's victim, and Frank Gliszinski, Wiesner's employe, were arrested and charged with the shooting. Green was out on bail.

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OTTUMWA NEWS.

The Symphony Club had its usual fortnight entertainment and dance last Thursday evening. The attendance was quite large, and every one enjoyed himself.

Invitations are out announcing a grand entertainment and ball, July 4th.

Miss Alexander from Red Oak is visiting in the city.

Mrs. L. P. Parry made a visit to Ottumwa last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Priestly are in the city, enroute to Chicago from Okaloosa where they were attending the funeral of their son, Thomas, who was taken to Okaloosa for interment.

Mr. and Mrs. Greaver were in Okaloosa yesterday, attending their son-in-law's funeral, Thomas Priestly.

J. L. Thompson was in our city yesterday on his annual collection trip.

Miss Etas Grier and Rev. Jones have returned from Des Moines, where they were delegates to the Baptist Sunday School Association.

Miss Ella Calvert is in the city enroute to Indianapolis, Indiana. While in the city she is the guest of Messrs. W. Davis and A. M. Massey.

Miss Calvert is a very accomplished young lady from Atlanta, Georgia. She has been visiting friends in Muscatine and having secured a position in Indianapolis, she will depart to the place of her employment tonight over the Rock Island.

CEDAR RAPIDS BUDGETARIAN.

The weather has changed considerably since our last writing, and now it is so warm to be comfortable. We are never satisfied though.

Miss Emma Oliphant is in Boone. Messdames W. H. Lovell and Charles Seary have joined the list of the numerous Bystander. Subscribers, who will be next?

The retail butchers and grocers of the "Rapids" will give a barbecue at the Athletic park, July 4th. We were under the impression that only Afro-Americans participated in such affairs, but we are mistaken.

We learn that the Republican State convention will meet here Aug. 1, since the burning of the Des Moines auditorium. If so our little city will boom for a few days.

The Ladies Industrial Circle meets this week with Mrs. S. V. Holley.

Children's day was observed at the A. M. E. S. S. last Sunday, it being necessary to postpone it until that date.

The Industrial Circle entertained at a farewell reception at the residence of Mrs. Lowry, last week in honor of their president, Mrs. M. A. Pierce, who is about to leave our city permanently.

Light refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by Messdames Perwana and Raspberry. A delightful time was had.

The S. S. board will meet Thursday night of this week, at the church.

Mr. Downey of Ottumwa is in our city on business. He is thinking of locating here providing he can find suitable employment.

Mrs. Louisa Perkins and children spent last Sunday among friends in the country.

Miss Ella Martin anticipates a visit to Minneapolis in the near future, while there she will visit Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, formerly of this city.

We envy our sister Des Moines in one respect and that is, that she is to be honored with having as her guest Bishop Grant. We wonder if we can't have him come to the "Rapids."

June has almost expired and we haven't heard one wedding bell ring for our people here. Girls, what is the matter? We know this is not leap year. But we certainly did expect to have one bride this month.

Sunday July 1 is quarterly meeting day at the A. M. E. church. Every member should be present. P. E. Bundy will be here Friday and remain until Monday.

DAVENPORT REPORT.

Mrs. E. J. Sanders, Miss Ella Baker and Mr. Wm. Baker returned from Des Moines, June 20, where they had been attending the Iowa Baptist S. S. Convention. Rev. M. J. Burton came home Friday, June 23rd.

J. T. Mabry returned home Saturday morning from the Baptist S. S. Convention at Des Moines. While there he was the guest of Attorney and Mrs. Roub. He speaks very highly of them as well as of Des Moines. He reports a very pleasant time. On his return home, he spent three days in Ottumwa the guest of Rev. J. B. Jones, the Baptist minister there.

Rev. and Mrs. Burton has again taken up housekeeping at 542 Farnum Street.

Hiram Lodge of the Masonic Order will have their annual sermon preached at Bethel Church, Sunday July 1st, by Rev. Thomas, pastor of the A. M. E. Church of Rock Island.

Several of our leading citizens are preparing to go to the Grand Session of the Odd Fellows Lodge which convenes in Des Moines, July 4th.

The Bystander is situated where no one should be ashamed to call while in Des Moines.

VERY LOW RATES TO CINCINNATI OHIO. Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold July 10 to 12, inclusive, final return limit August 10, on account of Annual Meeting E. Y. P. U. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Explosives Confined and Unconfined. There is a widespread misapprehension in regard to the devastating effect of high explosives. When unconfined the effect even of large charges of them upon structures is comparatively slight.

At the naval ordnance proving ground, so long ago as 1834, repeated charges of dynamite, varying from five pounds to 160 pounds in weight, were detonated on the face of a vertical target consisting of eleven one-inch wrought-iron plates bolted to a twenty-inch oak backing, until 440 pounds of dynamite had been so detonated in contact with it, and yet the target remained practically uninjured, while at Braamfontein the accidental explosion of fifty-five tons of blasting gelatin, which was stored in railway vans, excavated but 20,000 tons of soft earth.

Thus at Fort Lee, on the Hudson, but two tons of dynamite placed in a chamber in the rock and tamped brought down 100,000 tons of the rock; at Lamberia, Wales, two tons and a half of gelatin dynamite, similarly placed, threw out 180,000 tons of rock, and at the Talcon Mawr, in Wales, seven tons of gunpowder placed in two chambers in the rock dislodged from 125,000 to 200,000 tons of rock.

The Ages of Men. A great man does not always attain a ripe old age; in fact, hardly half of the greatest men of modern and ancient times have reached the limit of age set by the Bible.

Among statesmen: Mirabeau was 42; Pitt, 47; Caesar, 55; Richelieu, 57; Cromwell, 59; Frederick the Great, 74; Disraeli, 75; Bismarck, 83; Talleyrand, 84. Of great conquerors: Alexander the Great died at 32; Napoleon at 51; Hannibal at 53; Mariborough at 73; Blucher at 76; Wellington at 83; Xenophon at 85; Moltke at 91.

The age of the deities of philosophers was: Spinoza, 44; Descartes, 53; Aristotle, 62; Socrates, 68; Linnaeus, 70; Copernicus, 70; Galileo, 78; Kant, 79; Plato, 82; Newton, 84; Humboldt, 85. The longevity of great writers, poets, varies from Byron, 26, to Sophocles, 90. To painters death came at ages varying from Raphael at 27, to Titian at 90.

ACUTE SENSES OF THE SAVAGE. Scientific View of Their Alleged Superiority to Civilized Men.

In his last lecture on the "Senses of Primitive Man" W. H. R. Rivers discussed the acuteness of hearing in savages. In this respect none of the Torres Straits natives were superior to one of the Europeans composing the expedition, while the majority were inferior.

No great weight, however, could be attached to the observations, because all the people were divers—an occupation that certainly damaged the ears to some extent. To investigate their range of hearing a Galton's whistle was used, and it was shown that they could hear very high notes. Their sense of smell was tested by means of a series of tubes containing solutions, of varying strength, of odorous substances like valerian and camphor, and the results, while not altogether satisfactory, tended to show they had no marked superiority in this respect over the members of the expedition.

With regard to taste it was very difficult to get information, as the natives, naturally enough, did not like strange objects being put into their mouths. One fact, however, was noticed, which was interesting when it was remembered that sweet and bitter were probably our most definite sensations and that was the complete absence of any word for bitter.

For the sense of temperature the data were very scanty, but it was found that the natives had points on their skin specially sensitive to cold exactly as was the case with Europeans. As to touch, when tested to see how close the points of a pair of compasses must be put on the skin before they ceased to be felt as two, their sensitiveness was in general better than Europeans, but there was always the doubt whether they were really able to bear pain with more fortitude.

However, the conclusion that the Murray Islanders were distinctly less sensitive than the Europeans in the expedition was supported not only by their subjective statements, but also by object tests depending on the conditions of the blood pressure.

In the discrimination of weight it was curious that these natives, who had no abstract idea of weight and no word to express it, and who, moreover, could have had no practices, were more accurate than a practiced European. Finally Dr. Rivers, while commenting on the defective knowledge of some of the senses he had treated and on the absence of comparative data, concluded that in general the sense organs of the savage were not markedly superior to those of the normal of average European, and that the recorded instances of apparent extraordinary acuteness were to be explained by his habits of observation and specialized knowledge.

YOUNG AND OLD



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VARIICOCELE Is an enlargement of the veins of the scrotum, it is very painful and if permitted to enlarge, will gradually grow worse, and finally rob a man of his power.

IMPOTENCY This condition which renders a man useless, as his power is now gone, may be removed by so strengthening the entire sexual organ as to fully restore the desired vigor.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION. Philadelphia, Pa. Tickets on sale June 14, 15 and 16.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL CONVENTION. Chicago, Ill. Tickets on sale June 25, 26 and 27.

ANNUAL MEETING, NATIONAL Education association, Charleston, S. C.

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION. Baptist Young People's Union of America, Cincinnati, Ohio. Tickets on sale July 10, 11, 12 and 13.

BIENNIAL CONCLAVE KNIGHTS of Pythias, Detroit, Mich. Tickets on sale August 25, 26, 27 and 28.

ANNUAL CONVENTION, YOUNG People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian church of North America, Denver, Colo. Tickets on sale July 23 and 24.

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12:40 a. m. Night Express	12:45 a. m.
12:40 p. m. Day Express	12:45 p. m.
12:40 p. m. Hawkeye Limited	12:45 p. m.

C. R. I. & P. GOING WEST.	
ARRIVE	DEPART.
9:30 a. m. Denver Limited	9:35 a. m.
9:30 a. m. Night Limited	9:35 a. m.
12:40 p. m. Day Express	12:45 p. m.
12:40 p. m. Rocky Mountain Limited	12:45 p. m.
12:40 p. m. Fast Mail	12:45 p. m.

C. R. I. & P. TO KEOKUK.	
ARRIVE	DEPART.
11:30 a. m. Eldon	11:35 a. m.
11:30 p. m. Keokuk	11:35 p. m.

DES MOINES & FORT DODGE.	
ARRIVE	DEPART.
6:30 p. m. Rusher Mail & Express	6:35 p. m.
6:30 p. m. Tara and Fort Dodge	6:35 p. m.
6:30 p. m. Missa Express and St. Paul Ex.	6:35 p. m.
6:40 a. m. St. Paul and Missa Flyer	6:45 a. m.

INDIANOLA & WINTERSET BRANCH.	
ARRIVE	DEPART.
11:30 a. m. Mail	11:35 a. m.
6:40 p. m. Winterset Accommodation	6:45 p. m.
7:30 p. m. Indianola Express	7:35 p. m.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN-NORTH	
ARRIVE	DEPART.
8:35 p. m. Chicago and St. Paul Lim.	8:40 p. m.
9:25 a. m. Chicago and St. Paul Ex.	9:30 a. m.
9:25 a. m. Twin Cities Special	9:30 a. m.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN-SOUTH	
ARRIVE	DEPART.
6:30 a. m. Kansas City Limited	6:35 a. m.
11:30 a. m. Day Express	11:35 a. m.
7:30 p. m. Night Express	7:35 p. m.

CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY	
ARRIVE	DEPART.
9:15 p. m. Albia and Burlington Pass.	9:20 p. m.
9:55 p. m. Chicago and Peoria Express	10:00 p. m.
7:30 p. m. Albia Accommodation	7:35 p. m.

KEOKUK & WESTERN	
ARRIVE	DEPART.
9:30 a. m. Mail and Express	9:35 a. m.
9:45 p. m. Mail and Express	9:50 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN	
ARRIVE	DEPART.
6:15 p. m. Sioux City, N. & W.	6:20 p. m.
1:30 p. m. Colorado Special	1:35 p. m.
11:30 a. m. Chicago Limited	11:35 a. m.
1:00 a. m. Dakota Limited	1:05 a. m.
7:30 p. m. Chicago Express	7:35 p. m.

CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS	
ARRIVE	DEPART.
9:00 p. m. Chicago Night Express	9:05 p. m.
7:50 p. m. Chicago Special	7:55 p. m.
11:30 a. m. "Fast Mail"	11:35 a. m.

C. M. & ST. P.—ONDA LINE	
ARRIVE	DEPART.
11:35 a. m. Fooda Express	11:40 a. m.
1:40 p. m. Fooda & Sioux City Lim.	1:45 p. m.

C. M. & ST. P.—BOONE LINE	
ARRIVE	DEPART.
11:30 a. m. Boone Mail and Express	11:35 a. m.
7:30 p. m. Mail and Express	7:35 p. m.
4:30 a. m. Chicago Limited	4:35 a. m.

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A preparation prepared solely and distinctly to improve the condition of the hair of the negro race. Not a worthless, offensive, obnoxious, greasy mass of injurious nostrums, but a delicately perfumed unguent, beautiful to look upon; made to adorn the lady, polish the gentleman, benefit youth, and gladden old age. OZONO straightens knotty, nappy, kinky, refractory hair. OZONO does this alone. No hot irons are necessary; no plastering down with grease. OZONO individually straightens, without any outside assistance. It will cause the hair to come back on bald spots. It will restore gray hair to its natural color. It will induce the hair to grow long and straight, soft and fine, and beautiful as an April morn. It will cure all itching, burning, running, humiliating Scalp Diseases, Dandruff, Tetter, Scurf, and Eczema. Itch cannot live after OZONO has been applied. It is as pure as the dew-drop, beautiful as the morn, and harmless as the rippling water in the babbling brook. Cleanliness is next to Godliness; filth is a crime. If your hair is short and harsh and kinky; if your scalp is covered with scurf and dandruff, or itch, or eczema, it is doubtless your fault alone. If your little ones' heads are a mass of crusty, scaly, flaky scurf, teeming with germs and microbes, that are invisible to the naked eye, but which are sapping the life from the hair and destroying it forever, and you allow this state to go on, it is a crime. It is your place to stop this—a duty you owe to yourself, to your child, to your Maker. OZONO is your remedy. OZONO will positively and permanently remove all the diseases, and straighten and beautify the hair, making it silky and glossy and black as the raven's wing. OZONO, as compared with other hair remedies, stands as high as the mountain peak, fair as the lily, and glorious as the sun. OZONO is King. The price is 50¢ a box. It requires about four boxes to complete the treatment.

OUR GRAND OFFER.

Write to us at once, enclosing the small sum of ONE DOLLAR, and we will immediately forward to you four large boxes of OZONO. We will also send you one large bottle of ELECTRIC SKIN REFINER, which makes rough skin soft and brightens the blackest skin, making it several shades lighter. Now, there is much fraud practiced with face bleaches. Understand, we do not advertise this bleach to make one white. God alone can accomplish this, and it would be miraculous. Unpin your faith from frauds. We assert that our Refiner will soften rough skin and brighten black skin, but it can do no more. Take our advice; don't fool with any bleach that is advertised to make you white; it is more apt to poison you. We will also include one fancy jar of ELECTRICAL SKIN FOOD, which is a sure remedy for all Skin Eruptions, Pimples, Black Heads, Liver Spots, and all Skin Diseases. It will remove Wrinkles, Scars, Facial Blemishes, and will positively take out Small-Pox Pits. This is saying a great deal, but it is true. It makes the old look young and the young look younger. And lastly, to prove our liberality, we will add a one-pint package of ANTI-ODOR. This remedy removes all smells and odors arising from the human body. Its uses are too numerous to mention. Full directions go with all goods. This grand aggregation is worth \$35.00. Send \$1.00, mention the name of this paper, and you will get the goods at once. We ship all orders same day goods are received.

We wish to state that we are a thoroughly reliable firm, having many thousand dollars in our business. We refer to the editor of this paper, or to any business house in Richmond. Our remedies and our business is founded on the altar of truth. Write your name and address plainly.

BOSTON CHEMICAL CO.,
411 N. Twenty-Third Street, RICHMOND, VA.

OZONO IS GUARANTEED.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

IN THE WAR FOR OUR INDEPENDENCE.

How the American Farmers Drove the British Back to Charlestown—The Latter Were Permitted to Fire the Opening Guns.

It is the night of April 18, 1775, in the little village of Concord, some eighteen miles northwest of Boston. The gray-haired sires have gathered their little flocks about them, read a chapter from the Good Book and prayed for King George and the Colony of Massachusetts. The fires have been raked up in the open hearths, the candles have been extinguished and the good people of the little village have retired for their rest.

Suddenly the clatter of a horse's hoofs are heard, echoing along the road, leading from Lexington and young Dr. Prescott, who has spent the evening in that village, gallops into the town and sends up the cry: "The red-coats are coming! Awake! Awake!"

The news which Dr. Prescott brings is dire news indeed. One Paul Revere and a man named Dawes have galloped from Boston to Lexington with the information that the British regulars to the number of 800 under Col. Francis Smith and Maj. Pitcairn are on the march toward Lexington and Concord. Their purpose is the capture of Samuel Adams and John Hancock, two colonial leaders whose activity and fearlessness have made them especially obnoxious to Gen. Gage and the destruction of military stores which Gage has learned are hidden in Concord. The doctor reports that he was present when Adams and Hancock were aroused from their beds at the Hancock-Clark house and induced to flee; that he and Revere and Dawes then started for Concord; that the two Boston messengers were surrounded and captured, but that he leaped his horse over a stone wall and managed to escape by riding hard across the fields.

The people are thoroughly aroused by his story and messengers are sent out afoot and on horse to alarm the people of other villages, while the local minute-men gather and parade in the darkness of the Common. As daylight comes, Col. James Barrett, commander of the militia, hurries hither and thither directing the work of removing the military stores to new hiding places, the farmers gladly tendering their huge wagons and ox teams to the service. Even the women carry away ammunition and hide it in their feather beds. While Col. Barrett is thus engaged, Maj. Buttrick leads the minute-men, to the number of fifty or more, to the top of the Old Hill burying ground, directly overlooking the Common and the road from Lexington. There are some fiery spirits among them, but the majority are sober-minded men—men who do not want war, who are still loyal subjects of his dull-brained majesty, King George, but who would die rather than yield one jot or tittle of what they believe to be their just rights. Moving among them with prayers and words of encouragement is their beloved minister, Rev. William Emerson, whose grandson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, is to become famous the world over, a century later.

The devoted little band on the hill await they know not what. Perhaps the red coats will turn back when they see the colonists are disposed to oppose them in their work of destroying the military stores. They did so at Salem and other places.

It is about 7 o'clock when the scouts whom Maj. Buttrick has sent out on the Lexington road hurry back and report that the regulars are almost on them and that they are in great force. There are 600 light infantrymen and 200 grenadiers. Maj. Buttrick's little company of minute-men has by this time been swelled to perhaps 150, for the alarm has been widely spread and minute-men are constantly arriving in twos, in dozens and in scores. Shall they retreat and take up a new position? There is a difference of opinion among them. Rev. William Emerson, grand old preacher-patriot that he is, argues against a retreat.

"Let us stand our ground," he says; "if we die, let us die here!" How like is this to the command which Parker had given his minute-men on Lexington Common only a few hours previously: "Stand your ground! Don't fire unless fired on! But if they mean to have a war let it begin here!"

As the minute-men march away to the north the British troops enter the village. Col. Smith immediately details a number of men to search for and destroy military stores in the center of the village. To prevent the possible arrival of companies of minute-men from other towns he sends a company to guard the South bridge, and orders Capt. Lawrence to take six companies and proceed to the North bridge, to which he learns the local minute-men have already retired. Arriving at the North bridge and seeing the minute-men grouped across the river, on the hill to the right, Capt. Lawrence leaves three companies under Capt. Laurie to guard the bridge while he sends the other three companies, under Capt. Parsons, across the bridge, not to attack the minute-men but to proceed along the road to the left and search the house of Col. James Barrett for munitions of war which are said to be stored there.

While Col. Smith is thus engaged in sending out his men, Maj. Pitcairn, who seems to be somewhat of a swashbuckler, enters Wright's tavern for refreshments. As he stirs his hot toddy with his finger he turns to a

group of fellow officers and boastfully says:

"Thus will I stir the Yankee blood before night!" Little does he realize how true a prediction he is making. Little dreams he of how the Yankee blood is to be stirred by that day's events—stirred until it refuses to quiet before the misused colonies have united and by means of a long and bloody war have won their place as a free and powerful nation.

The minute-men on the hill at the northern extremity of the village see the smoke arising from the fires kindled in the center of the village and Capt. Joseph Hosmer turns indignantly to Col. Barrett and demands:

"Will you let them burn the town?" Col. Barrett now calls the other militia officers about him and they con-



PAUL REVERE.

(From a painting made in 1804, 29 years after his famous ride.)

sult over the situation. Finally they resolve to "march into the middle of the town and protect their homes or die in the attempt." But it is understood that they are not to fire upon the British regulars unless they are fired on first. The march is immediately begun with the minute-men from the neighboring town of Acton in the lead, under command of Capt. Isaac Davis. As the minute-men approach the west end of the North bridge the British soldiers draw up at the other end and some of them begin tearing up the planks from the bridge. Maj. Buttrick calls out to the British in remonstrance and orders his men to advance at double-quick. They are within a few rods of the bridge when a shot rings out and Luther Blanchard, of Acton, and Jonas Brown, of Concord, are wounded by the same bullet.

Almost instantly this single shot is followed by a volley from the British. Capt. Isaac Davis and Abner Hosmer, both of Acton, fall dead and several others of the patriots drop their muskets and clutch at wounds from which the blood is gushing. The war has begun.

Maj. Buttrick, now as hot for the fight as he was earnest for delay, springs to one side, fires his musket at the British and shouts out his order: "Fire, fellow soldiers! For God's sake, fire!"

A volley crashes out and the first British soldiers to die in the face of the colonists drop to the ground. Three of them fall dead and a half a dozen are wounded, among the latter being three minor officers.

The British immediately retreat toward the center of the town, and the Americans follow them a little way and then turn off and draw up on the hillside. The regulars carry one of their dead with them, but two are left lying on the bloody ground.

scene of conflict. His progress is not interfered with, and the minute men on the hill watch him as he joins his defeated comrades.

During all this time reinforcements have constantly been adding to the number of minute-men, and they are growing more and more confident. Moreover, Col. Smith sees that the people are desperately in earnest. He gathers his men together, marches, halts, countermarches, hesitates and finally, fearing that in further conflict his command may be utterly worsted, he gives the order to return and his soldiers turn their faces toward Boston. They have no premonition of the very hell of shot which shall accompany them until they sink exhausted and decimated under the protection of the warships at Charlestown. Truly, Maj. Pitcairn has stirred the Yankee blood. The Lexington road through Concord curves in almost a semicircle and while the regulars are wearily marching southward over the route by which they so bravely came in the early morning, the minute-men swarm through the fields behind the wooded hill which skirts the road, thus getting by a shorter route in advance of the regulars.

At Meriam's corner the minute-men secrete themselves behind rocks, trees and stone fences, and as the British come along the road the muskets of the colonists cough out leaden death from front and side and rear. Pitcairn's horse is wounded and throws him. The swashbuckler receives a bullet in the arm; and, binding up his wound, trudges wearily on with his men. Pitcairn has learned something since he shouted "Disperse, ye rebels, disperse!" and fired his pistol in the faces of the rustics on Lexington Common. He has stirred the Yankee blood until his own is dripping through his coat sleeve. A musket ball enters Col. Smith's leg. Men drop dead and wounded from one end of the line to the other.

At last the British reach Lexington, pass the Common, scene of the bloody tragedy of but a few hours before, and see down the road but a little ways what must have brought relief to their harrowed spirits—Lord Percy and a thousand troops sent out from Boston as reinforcements.

Like hunted deer close pursued by



HISTORIC STONE.

(This historic old bowlder lies on the northeast corner of the Lexington Common and marks the position of the American minutemen when fired on by the British, April 19, 1775. On it is chiseled the command of Capt. Parker to his men.)

hounds the panting British rush forward and fall exhausted within the lines made safe by Percy's cannon and musketrymen. Drink and food are furnished for as many as possible from the Monroe tavern, which Percy has made his headquarters, and the wounds of such injured as have been able to keep up with the weary march are hurriedly dressed.

The day is now well spent and Percy fears the consequences of re-

with the disaster they have inflicted? Not so. Scarcely has the march been resumed until they are on the flanks of the retreating British again. And thus it is until Charlestown itself is reached and the red-coats, worn, dispirited, decimated, fling themselves under the protection of the guns on board the ships of war in the river.

The first day of the American revolution is passed. Forty-nine colonists have been killed and thirty-six wounded. But the British loss has been far heavier—seventy-three killed, 172 wounded, and twenty-six missing.

THE BELL OF LIBERTY.

BY J. T. HEADLEY.

The representatives of the people assembled in solemn convocation, and long and anxiously surveyed the perilous ground on which they were treading. To recede was now impossible; to go on seemed fraught with terrible consequences. The result of the long and fearful conflict that must follow was more than doubtful. For twenty days Congress was tossed on a sea of perplexity. At length Richard Henry Lee, shaking off the fetters that galled his noble spirit, arose on the 7th of June, and in a clear, deliberate tone, every accent of which rang to the farthest extremity of the silent hall, proposed the following resolution: "Resolved, that these United Colonies are, and ought to be, free and independent states, and all political connection between us and the states of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

John Adams, in whose soul glowed the burning future, seconded the resolution in a speech so full of impassioned fervor, thrilling eloquence, and prophetic power, that Congress was carried away before it, as by a resistless wave. The die was cast, and every man was now compelled to meet the issue. The resolution was finally deferred till the 1st of July, to allow a committee, appointed for that purpose, to draft a Declaration of Independence.

When the day arrived the Declaration was taken up and debated article by article. The discussion continued for three days, and was characterized by great excitement. At length, the various sections having been gone through with, the next day, July 4th, was appointed for action. It was soon known throughout the city; and in the morning, before Congress assembled, the streets were filled with excited men, some gathered in groups, engaged in eager discussion, and others moving towards the state house. All business was forgotten in the momentous crisis which the country had now reached. No sooner had the members taken their seats than the multitude gathered in a dense mass around the entrance. The bellman mounted to the belfry, to be ready to proclaim the joyful tidings of freedom as soon as the final vote was passed. A bright-eyed boy was stationed below to give the signal. Around the bell, brought from England, had been cast, more than twenty years before, the prophetic motto:

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF."

Although its loud clang had often sounded over the city, the proclamation engraved on its iron lip had never been spoken aloud.

It was expected that the final vote would be taken without delay; but hour after hour wore on, and no report came from the mysterious hall where the fate of a continent was in suspense. The multitude grew impatient; the old man leaned over the railing, straining his eye downward, till his heart misgave him and hope yielded to fear. But at length, about 2 o'clock, the door of the hall opened, and a voice exclaimed, "It has passed."

The word leaped like lightning from lip to lip, followed by huzzas that shook the building. The boy sentinel turned to the belfry, clapping his hands, and shouted, "Ring, ring!" The desponding bellman, electrified into life by the joyful news, seized the iron tongue, and hurled it backward and forward with a clang that startled every heart in Philadelphia like a bugle blast. "Clang! clang!" the bell of Liberty resounded on higher and clearer and more joyous, blending in its deep and thrilling vibrations, and proclaiming in loud and long accents over all the land the motto that encircled it.

Glad messengers caught the tidings as they floated out on the air, and sped off in every direction to bear them onward. When they reached New York the bells rang out the glorious news, and the excited multitude, surging hither and thither, at length gathered around the Bowling Green, and seizing the leaden statue of George III., which stood there, tore it in fragments. These were afterwards run into bullets and hurled against his majesty's troops. When the Declaration arrived in Boston, the people gathered to old Faneuil Hall to hear it read; and as the last sentence fell from the lips of the reader, a loud shout went up, and soon from every fortified height and every battery the thunder of cannon re-echoed the joy.

Wales as a Jockey.

The Prince of Wales once rode and won a horse-race. This event took place in Ireland, nearly forty years ago. The horse's name was Rupee, and the distance run a mile and a half. To the spectators the jockey was known as "Capt. Melville." His colors on this occasion were all white. Rupee was the prince's own horse. He determined to ride him himself, and, if possible, to win. This he did, though there were several experienced jockeys riding against him.

NATIONAL PROHIBITIONISTS.

In the Midst of Convention Work at Chicago.

SINGLE PLATFORM IS ADOPTED

It Declares for Prohibition, Together with a Resolution Favoring Suffrage and Indorsing the Young Men's Prohibition League—Presidential Aspirants

Chicago, June 29.—Mrs. Francis E. Beauchamp of Kentucky started a revolt in the national prohibition convention which defeated her purpose to have a suffrage plank included in the platform. In a speech advocating a suffrage clause she charged that a picture of Frances E. Willard had been purposely removed from the hall by the enemies of woman's rights. This charge was met by hisses from all sides and brought a dozen delegates to their feet protesting against the insinuation. When quiet was restored the chairman explained that the picture in question had not been removed, but had fallen down, and asked Mrs. Beauchamp to take back her statement.

After considerable discussion the single platform of prohibition was adopted, together with a resolution favoring suffrage and indorsing the Young Men's Prohibition league.

Army Canteen Denounced.

The platform is a lengthy document and arraigns both the democratic and republican parties. Both are accused of being insincere on the trust question and of advocating methods in favor of the liquor traffic. The clause in reference to the army canteen reads as follows:

"We charge upon President McKinley, who was elected to his high office by appeals to Christian sentiment and patriotism almost unprecedented and by a combination of moral influences never before seen in this country, that, by his conspicuous example as a wine drinker at public banquets and as a wine-serving host in the White House, he has done more to encourage the liquor business, to demoralize the temperance habits of young men, and to bring Christian practices and requirements into disrepute, than any other president this republic has had. We further charge upon President McKinley responsibility for the army canteen, with all its dire brood of disease, immorality, sin and death, in this country, in Cuba, in Porto Rico and the Philippines; and we insist that by his attitude concerning the canteen, and his apparent contempt for the vast number of petitions protesting against it, he has outraged and insulted the moral sentiment of this country in such a manner and to such a degree as calls for its righteous uprising and an indignant and effective rebuke.

"We challenge the denial of the fact that our executive as commander in chief of the military forces of the United States, at any time prior to or since March 2, 1899, could have closed every army saloon, called a canteen, by executive order, as President Hayes did before him, and should have closed them for the same reasons which actuated President Hayes; we assert that the act of congress, passed March 2, 1899, forbidding the sale of liquors in any post, exchange or canteen by any officer or private soldier, or by any other person, on any premises used for military purposes by the United States, was and is as explicit an act of prohibition as the English language can frame. We declare our solemn belief that the attorney general of the United States in his interpretation of that law, and the secretary of war in his acceptance of that interpretation and his refusal to enforce the law, were and are guilty of treasonable nullification thereof, and that President McKinley, through his assent to and indorsement of such interpretation and refusal on the part of the officials appointed by and responsible to him, shares responsibility in the guilt."

Convention Officers Elected.

The committee on permanent organization reported the following officers, who were elected:

Chairman—Samuel J. Dickey, Michigan.

Secretary—Colonel R. S. Chever, Tennessee.

Assistant secretaries—L. W. Elliott, California; Alonzo E. Wilson, Illinois; Mrs. Francis Beauchamp, Kentucky; Herbert E. Griffith, Massachusetts; and J. A. Hartman, New York.

A new national committee was also elected.

Opening Session.

Chicago, June 27.—When the national convention of the Prohibition party was called to order at 10:30 this morning the First Regiment army presented a scene of brilliant color. More than a quarter of the national delegates were women, the color of their gowns on the convention floor, coupled with the hundreds of flags carried by the delegates and which were kept in almost continual motion, blending with the elaborate decorations of the hall to furnish a gay picture.

Samuel J. Dickey of Michigan, one of the distinguished leaders of prohibition for many years, was named by National Chairman Stewart as temporary chairman. Mr. Stewart said in his opening address:

"It affords me great pleasure, in calling this convention to order, to congratulate you on this great gathering. The Prohibition party is not dead. It is not asleep. It is wide awake and full of life. Slowly but surely has the realization come to us all that this year affords the greatest opportunity in the history of the party. I have said often that if we had the spirit of 1838 or 1892, along with the opportunity 1900 brings to us, we could poll a million votes. I have said that in the past, doubting whether or not we could succeed in raising the party to the zeal

and enthusiasm of those years. This convention proves beyond doubt that the task is not an impossible one."

A demonstration in favor of Rev. S. C. Swallow, presidential candidate, oc-



JOHN G. WOOLLEY.

curring as the prohibition parade entered the convention hall. One division was led by the Pennsylvania delegation. Nine lithographs of Swallow were carried slowly down the aisle, and delegates rose in almost every delegation and cheered. There was no tumult when Hale Johnson came in. The opening of the convention found John G. Woolley's managers more confident than ever: "I think he will be nominated on the first ballot," said Chairman Stewart of the national committee.

It was an enthusiastic convention from the start. Everybody that had no flag had a fan. Both were waved with



REV. S. C. SWALLOW.

little provocation. Chairman Stewart woke up the fan-wielders when in his first sentence to the convention he said: "The Prohibition party is not dead."

Here most of the flags and fans went up. "It is not even sleeping," Stewart, and the rest followed.

At noon the convention adjourned until the committee on credentials reported. No contests were expected before the committee went into session. Tomorrow evening a grand mass meeting will be held by the convention delegates, when the nominees for national offices will be given a grand send-off.

STORYETTES.

As a man entered the picture gallery the attendant tapped him on the shoulder and, pointing to a small cur that followed him, said: "Dogs are not admitted." "That's not my dog," replied the visitor. "But he follows you." "So do you!" replied the old gentleman, sharply.

"Twenty-five dollars for that hat, Maria? That's a frightful price for such a little thing. It's nearly all profit." "The milliner I bought it from may have made a little something on it, but I took up the time of three other milliners for half a day while I was looking around town for it. There's some satisfaction in that."—Chicago Tribune.

During a recent visit to Chicago Dr. Robert Collyer told how his mother had heard him preach for the first time in her life at Leeds thirty-five years ago, and walked proudly away from the church on his arm. Looking fondly up at him, she said: "I'm not sure, lad, that I understood thy sermon this morning, and I'm not sure I would have believed it if I had, but make sure, lad, I believe in thee."

"In the meantime another patient had died in the barricaded home of the healer." The law thought it was time to interfere, and sent a policeman. The healer sought to temporize. "You are attacking my faith," he protested, thrusting his head out of an upper window. "I know nothing about your faith," replied the policeman, "but I am going to capture your works." And the peeler presently pinched the healer.—Chicago Tribune.

An autograph hunter, who was very anxious to obtain the signature of the poet Campbell, adopted the familiar stratagem. Having come across a line in one of his poems, the meaning of which appeared to be obscure, he wrote a short note to the author, asking him to interpret the words in question. He received the following laconic reply: "Sir: In return to your note, I send you my autograph.—Thomas Campbell."

So many of the new novels have an immoral tendency that people are gossiping about them instead of their neighbors.

A girl is behaving above reproach if the neighbors have never said that some one ought to "speak" to her mother about her.

