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No. 17.

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

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

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J. H. SHEPARD, MANAGER.

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

CITY NEWS

Best Milliners on earth—Mason's

H. H. Lewis of the State Capitol force is taking his vacation this week.

Mr. Samuel Davis has purchased an Excel piano for his wife.

Next week is our festival week, the Senl-Om-Sed.

Mrs. Fitch is reported somewhat improved this week.

Mrs. J. H. Mixon has been quite sick the past week, but is some better at this date.

Fall Hats are ready—Mason's.

Hon. Geo. H. Woodson of Muchakineok was in the city last Tuesday on legal business.

Mr. Claude weeks is employed at D. M. Johnson & Son's Clothing Store. We wish him success.

Mrs. B. J. Holmes will leave Saturday for Kansas city to visit with Mrs. James Johnson for a fortnight.

A good program was given Thursday evening by Miss Mable Morton at the A. M. E. church, for the benefit of Mr. A. J. Vaughn.

E. M. Hendrick of Saylor has secured a clerkship in the Company's office at a good salary.

Miss Leona Holt returned home Monday from Moberly Mo., after visiting with friends there for a few days.

Mr. Anderson of Oskaloosa spent several days in our city and at Clive. Miss Eldora Thompson might tell the nature of his call.

Best Milliners on earth—Mason's.

There gathered at the home of Misses Bessie and Beulah Woodward about twenty-five young people, to enjoy themselves to their hearts content with dancing and entertaining each other socially. They departed at 11 o'clock for their respective homes reporting a good time.

We ask our readers to patronize the merchants who advertise with us. If you were not invited into a man's house you would not go, but those who advertise for you invite you to call.

Mrs. Phoebe Woodson spent the latter part of last week visiting relatives and friends at her home at Mexico, Mo.

J. H. Mixon, Jeweler, No. 312 West Third street, tunes Pianos and repairs Organs.

The members of Household of Ruth are requested to meet at their hall promptly at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, Oct. 9th.

Mrs. B. J. HOLMES, M. N. G.
Mrs. G. L. WILLIAMS, W. R.

Miss Ida Palmer, sister to Mrs. Alice Newton, also Tommy Newton, her son of Burlington is in our city visiting with Mrs. L. R. Palmer and Mrs. Newton.

The Christian Endeavor society has commenced meeting again at 6:30 p.m. at the A. M. E. church. The president Miss Annas Logan, invites all lovers of christian influence.

Mr. G. Fredrick Stanton has been quite sick this week at his home, 1208 Pleasant street. At present he is improving and expects to be out again soon.

Latest styles, lowest prices—Mason's

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Word was received from Mr. E. T. Banks that he arrived home in time to see his mother alive, but she died very soon after his arrival. More particulars next week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Richardson, our oldest citizens of Clive, have after a space of about 10 years removed back to the Capital City to live on the property he purchased on W. 31st street. He recently sold some hogs, two of which weighed above 500 pounds.

Fall Hats are ready—Mason's.

Rev. H. S. Graves' family arrived in our city this week and have located on Center street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, where they will be glad to meet their friends.

Rev. T. Reeves of Keokuk, the newly appointed Presiding Elder of the A. M. E. church, arrived in our city last Monday and will soon locate here. His family will come within a few days. We will be glad to welcome our highly esteemed and beloved Elder. His many friends bid him welcome here, and wish him a successful year as Presiding Elder.

Latest styles, lowest prices—Mason's

Mesdames Wells and Hamilton went to St. Louis Friday on the excursion and returned Monday.

Mr. Edward Morton has been confined to his home on the account of running a nail in his foot, at this writing he is able to be out.

Mrs. Wm. Buckner returned home last Sunday, after spending a few days with relatives in Moberly, Mo. She reports a pleasant visit.

FOOT BALL.

Drake vs. Grinnell at the Baseball Park, north of Auditorium, Saturday at 2 p.m. Note the time; the park will be brilliantly illuminated and a good game is assured.

Harding Ice Cream is always best and suits the people. Phones 447, 762 Ninth street.

Mr. James Brenton, County Supt., had just returned from the National Odd Fellows convention at Indianapolis. He says they passed resolutions affiliating with the colored Odd Fellows. We are glad of this.

Latest styles, lowest prices—Mason's

When in Oskaloosa, Iowa, stop at Mr. Peter Williams, No. 216 North A street, for good meals and room.

Notice is hereby given to all stockholders of the Removable Calk Horse-shoe Co., that a meeting is called in Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 10th, 1901, at 10:00 a. m., in the Odd Fellows hall, Sixth and Walnut, and all stockholders are requested to be present, or send someone to represent them.

J. H. HILL, Vice President,
1014 Center St.

DR. A. G. EDWARDS.

Physician and Surgeon.

IOWA PHONE 1061 MUTUAL PHONE 400
(Office) Miles' Drug Store

Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.
2 to 4 p. m.
7 to 9 p. m.

Over 764 West Ninth Street.

HOME VISITOR'S EXCURSION TO OHIO AND INDIANA. SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1901.

A grand opportunity to visit your old home at a very small expense. On September 17th and 24th, October 1st, and 8th, the BURLINGTON ROUTE will sell tickets to nearly 400 cities and towns in Ohio and Indiana. These tickets are sold at greatly reduced rates, and are good to return anytime within 30 days from date of sale. The route is through Peoria except on October 1st tickets will be sold via Beardstown to certain points. Full information at city ticket office 400 Locust St. F. L. Gannaway City Passenger Agent, Des Moines, Iowa.

Best Milliners on earth—Mason's.

An Emperor's Fad.

Emperor William's latest fad is that of playing the flute. He has been taking lessons on that instrument for some time now, and is jubilant over his progress.

COMING TO IOWA.

The Republican State Central Committee has received a letter from John L. Waller, offering his service for the campaign in the state this fall. Mr. Waller has just returned from Cuba, where he is engaged on government business. He is one of the most prominent men of his race in the north-west and the committee is fortunate in receiving him. He was counsellor to the Island of Madagaska during the administration of President Harrison, and it will be remembered that he had trouble with the French government, also his imprisonment during the struggle of the French to obtain possession of the island and the treatment he received while in that prison. Mr. Waller has a host of friends that would be pleased to hear him on his return to the state.

DO YOU KNOW

That honesty is the best policy.

That we need 500 new subscribers.

That the BYSTANDER can do your job work.

That the A. M. E. Church has a new preacher.

That the A. M. E. Church should have a choir.

That A. B. Cummins will be the next governor of Iowa.

That indolence and laziness are the chief obstacles to success.

That gambling and kindred evils are destroying the foundation of good society.

That the young people should realize that it is a pleasure to do something for society.

That those who will not pay their honest debts are millstones about the neck of the race.

That a good literary society in each of our churches would be a good thing for the young people.

That success and prosperity will crown the efforts of the one who will take of any honest work they may find.

Why are 99 per cent of the anarchists in this country democrats will some one tell.

It is the lower class that is against the colored man; it is also the lower class that is against this Government.

Davenport Republican says: The Negro race may have its faults, but it has never produced an anarchist.

The big Senl Om Sed midway and Horse Show will open next week. Promises to be one of the best ever given. Half-fare rates has been secured on all railroads running into the city.

The portrait of the late president McKinley will appear on the next issue of \$10.00 national bank notes to be made by the government.

When the colored men of this state learn to stand together as do other races, they can do more for the race in the way of business as well as politics, which compel all business enterprises to recognize us. Thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people.

The leading colored men of Alabama will hold a meeting in Birmingham this week to consider the new state constitution, which is ment to deprive them of their right to vote. The leaders of the race say that if the disfranchisement is sustained the colored people will migrate and settle in Porto Rica or the Philippines. And as men they demand the same treatment that is accorded to other men. That is what they will strive to find.

NEGROES AS LAND OWNERS.

Indianapolis News: The accumulation of land by the Negroes, as set out in the July bulletin of the United States department of labor, suggests an element in the Negro problem for its wise settlement. In one of the oldest slave states already 490,000 Negroes have gained possession of over 1,000,000 acres of land. Surely such a work in one generation from slavery is enough to offset many discouragements. For the most part the Negro first got land by the gift of practically useless swamp lands, chiefly in pay for services. Such land they have redeemed, and it has been the basis for larger holdings that have gone on. Throughout the country, according to these statistics, there are 1,410,769 Negro heads of families. Of these 264,298 own their homes and farms, while 1,146,481 are tenants. Advancement of this kind as well as in industrial education may be classed as among the silent forces that are working but the vexed problem, while apparently the relation of the races becomes more and more strained. For, while the black man is being steadily deprived of franchise, all the time he appears to be going forward, laying up more and more the accumulations of industry.

MUSCATINE NOTES.

Last Week.

Mrs. Fannie Grooms entertained at supper Thursday evening Rev. and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Ousley, Misses Nora Taylor and Florence White, Messrs. Henry Seay and Burton Powell.

The Dunbar society met last Friday evening and elected officers.

Mrs. M. I. Gordon left Monday for Davenport, enroute for Chicago to attend Conference.

Five young ladies have banded themselves together to give entertainments to raise a sufficient amount of money to improve the interior of the church in the spring. The young ladies are Misses Maude Ousley, Florence White, Helen Johnson, Gertrude Lee and Emma Boyd. Mrs. F. Grooms is their matron. We wish them success and hope everyone will help them all they can.

Wednesday evening last was one of justification when the members and friends of the A. M. E. church witnessed the burning of the mortgage. A splendid program was rendered, in which some of the leading white citizens of Muscatine took part. A free lunch was served, consisting of ham sandwiches, pickles and coffee and home-made taffy candy. M. S. K. Watson, the oldest member in the church, set fire to the papers, and as the flames leaped up, the applause was loud and long. It was a day that will never be forgotten. Rev. Gordon, our pastor deserves great praise for his untiring efforts in raising the amount of indebtedness.

A farewell social was given at the church Monday evening for Rev. Gordon. A pleasant time was spent by all. Dollie White won the prize for reciting the most lines of a certain poem that was given.

Rev. Gordon left for conference Tuesday morning, also Mrs. M. Bickney.

KEOKUK NOTES.

Last week.

Mrs. Sarah Holt died Thursday morning and was buried Sunday from her home on Morgan street. She leaves a husband and many friends to mourn her death.

Mr. William Clark died Thursday afternoon and was buried Saturday from the Pilgrim Rest Baptist church, of which he was a member. He leaves six children, one brother and a host of friends to miss him.

Rev. Reeves has returned from Conference, but we regret he will not be with us this year, as he has been appointed Presiding Elder.

Rev. Peterson will be pastor of the A. M. E. church in place of Rev. Reeves. Rev. Bingham of Muchakineok will preach at the Seventh Street Baptist church on Sunday. All are cordially invited to hear him.

Mrs. Alden is much better at this writing.

Miss Irene Fields of Chicago is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fisher Fields.

Miss C. Teabeau is entertaining several of her young friends at her home on Tenth street.

ALBIA NOTES.

A company of Albia young people attend a surprise party on Mr. Reese Under-

SHOWING OF PATTERN HATS

which has been made up since our Opening...

MISS. SUSIE BRADLEY,
507 Locust Street.

wood in Hilton on Friday evening.

Mr. Wm. Taylor of Hilton was in town Sunday.

A number of strangers were in Albia the past week.

A social was given at the Masonic hall Saturday evening.

Rev. E. G. Jackson will be our minister for the ensuing year.

Rev. W. A. Searay will go from here to Clinton.

Mr. Ben Grayson was an Ottumwa visitor this week.

TOPEKA (KANSAS) NOTES.

The colored populace of Capital City are progressing nicely and the "wise," making preparation for the coming winter, which is about to dawn upon us.

The concert given at the Asbury Chapel church last Friday night was a success and Rev. Clark states that a large crowd was present and enjoyed themselves.

Mr. Henry White has removed his tonorial parlor to 110 Kansas avenue, and every thing is O. K. Your patronage is solicited.

Services at the Asbury Chapel M. E. church were conducted last Sunday by Rev. Carter, principal of the Industrial school.

Mr. Geo. F. Reese of the Suwanee River Opera Co. certainly did himself justice with his rag-time song entitled: "Go Oay Back and Sit Down" or in other words "Retire to the Furthest Extremity and Lie Seated."

The junior concert given at Topeka Post Hall last evening and instructed by E. M. Buckner, was quite a success. With a smile the audience ejaculated, come again boys.

Mrs. A. Huddleson of the Veal block is quite ill at this writing.

Subscribe for the Bystander.

CLINTON ITEMS.

Conference is now over and the pastors of the several churches have taken up the new and old work of their profession for the ensuing year.

Mr. Clark of Webster Grove, Mo., is in the city, called here by the illness of her son John Young, who is at Agatha hospital. If he is able to travel he will be taken to his home next week.

Rev. P. P. Taylor has been in the city since adjournment of conference, visiting with his family before going to his new work in Minneapolis.

Rev. W. A. Searay, the new pastor of Bethel A. M. E. church, arrived last week and preached to good sized congregation last Sunday.

Clinton lodge, A. F. & A. M. gave a most enjoyable social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Henderson last Wednesday evening.

Rev. Searay left Monday for his former home in Albia, where he will arrange this week for the removal of his family to this city. They no doubt will receive a cordial welcome to this city.

Many in the city are glad of the appointment of Rev. Reeves as Presiding Elder of this district.

Grand Master Brown is expected in the city this week, the guest of the local lodge.

TUSKEGEE NOTES.

We have with us for a few days Hon. A. L. Smith, president of the Farmer's Improvement Society of Texas. Mr. Smith is here in the interest of an agricultural college, which he hopes soon to establish in Texas. He is an energetic and influential citizen of that state.

During the past summer 3821 cans of blackberries, 2706 cans of peaches, 148 cans of apples, 127 cans of okra, 348 cans of tomatoes, 130 cans of corn and 74 cans of soup beans were put up by canning division of the institution, under the supervision of our chaplain, Rev. E. J. Penney. The several fruits and vegetables will prove of great value in the boarding department during the current school year.

The school enrollment is the largest in the history of the institution. Each day brings on a larger increase. At this writing it is 775.

Sweetmeats for Wives.

At the "stag dinner" of the Fishmongers' company in London each man gets a casket of sweetmeats to carry home to his wife. And the outside caskets make neat workbaskets.

DANISH PROVERBS.

Even crumbs are bread.
Opportunity makes the thief.
Pain praise is akin to abuse.
Short flax makes long thread.
Power often goes before talent.
Death does not blow a trumpet.
Gray hairs are death's blossoms.
Praise a fair day in the evening.
Alone in counsel, alone in sorrow.
A short cut is often a wrong cut.
New comers are always welcome.
Every bird needs its own feathers.
Let every bird sing its own note.
Trust everybody, but thyself most.
We must suffer much, or die young.
Every man thinks his copper is gold.
Every wind is against a leaky ship.
Unwilling service earns no thanks.
A woman's first counsel is the best.
He that courts injury will obtain it.
He who flees proves himself guilty.
Do not wade when you see no bottom.

It is bad to lean against a falling wall.
Better the child cry than the mother sigh.
We must sow even after a bad harvest.
An ill-tempered dog has a scarred nose.
Never let fools see half finished work.
Even he gets on who is drawn by oxen.
Big words seldom go with good deeds.
It is folly to fear what one cannot avoid.

He is easy to lure who is ready to follow.
Little sorrows are loud, great ones silent.
Riches are often abused, but never refused.
Every fool thinks he is clever enough.

Under white ashes lie often glowing embers.
A thankless man never does a thankful deed.

It is the raised stick that makes the dog obey.
It is hard to pay for bread that has been eaten.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Love and philosophy are sworn enemies.
Old age commands respect—except in poultry and jokes.

Some men are in advance of their age, but women are always a few years behind it.

The failure of a bank may not upset the depositor, but he is apt to lose his balance.

You have to give some men a sound thrashing before you can command their respect.

No matter how erect a general may be he is apt to learn more or less on his staff.

The girl who used mucklage to keep her hair in curl has been much stuck-up ever since.

Perhaps some people talk to themselves because they find it impossible to interest any one else.

In order to retain her youth and popularity all a girl has to do is acquire a fortune and remain single.

The average man does just as many queer things when he isn't in love as when he is, but they are less conspicuous.

What a merry old place the earth would be if it were to lose its atmosphere. All bodies would then lose their gravity.

Says a rural editor: "We trust our subscribers will pardon us for appearing a day late this week. Our wife borrowed our scissors to cut our son's hair."

Fall Hats are ready—Mason's.

Caleb Powers and Number "13." Powers, the Kentuckian convicted of complicity in the murder of Goebel, may be excused if he put some faith in the idea that thirteen is an unlucky number. He was nominated for office June 13, 1899; arraigned July 13, 1900, as one of thirteen conspirators named; was defended by thirteen lawyers; his sweetheart was the thirteenth witness; the evidence showed that 1,300 soldiers were ready to defend him; he gave Culton \$1,300 to pay the expenses of the mountaineers; he took \$1,300 with him when he fled; the evidence closed Aug. 13.

SKETCHES from THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S BUSY LIFE.



26th PRESIDENT of the U. S.

Theodore Roosevelt's Father.

Theodore Roosevelt is the youngest American citizen who has ever been called to the head of our nation. He was born in New York City, October 27, 1858, his father, after whom he was named, being a prominent merchant, a patriot, a philanthropist, and a moving spirit in the Civil War. The elder Theodore Roosevelt went to Washington after the first Battle of Bull Run, and warned President Lincoln that he must get rid of Simon Cameron as Secretary of War, with the result that Mr. Stanton, the "organizer of victory," took his place. When the war was fairly under way, it was Theodore Roosevelt who organized the allotment plan, which saved the families of eighty thousand soldiers of New York State more than five million dollars of their pay; and when the war was over he protected the soldiers against the sharks that lay in wait for them, and saw to it that they got employment. Through his influence the New York newsboys' lodging-house system and many other institutions of public benefit and helpful charity were established. There were four children in the Roosevelt family, of whom Theodore was the second. There were two boys and two girls. A younger brother was killed in a railroad accident, and the hopes of the father were centered on Theodore. At the age of five or six, Theodore gave little promise of maintaining the prestige of the Roosevelt family line.

The President's Early Boyhood.

He was a puny, sickly, delicate boy. Some one who knew him in those days of the Civil War described him as a "weak-eyed, pig-chested boy, who was too frail to take part in the sports of his age." When he arrived at the age of six, he was sent to the famous old McMullen School, where he remained for eight years. It was not, however, in New York that the boy Roosevelt spent with most profit the months to which he looks back with pleasure. The elder Roosevelt believed that children best thrive in the country. He selected a beautiful spot near the village of Oyster Bay, on the north shore of Long Island, and erected a country house which well deserves its title, "Tranquillity." Here it was among the hills which border the sound and the bay, that Theodore Roosevelt and his brother and sisters spent the long summer months. At fourteen Theodore was admitted to the Cutler School, a private academy in New York conducted by Arthur H. Cutler. Here he took the preparatory course for Harvard University, making rapid advancement under the careful tuition of Mr. Cutler, and graduating with honors.

Becomes an Athlete.

By careful attention and plenty of gymnastic exercise and out-of-door life his frame became more sturdy and his health vastly improved. It thus happened that when young Roosevelt entered on college life at Harvard, in 1875, he suffered little by comparison with boys of his age. While he did not stand in the front rank of athletes, he was well above the average, and had no reason to be ashamed of his physical prowess. Never for a waking moment was he idle. It was either study or exercise. In addition to his regular studies and special courses he took upon himself the editorship of the college paper, and made a success of it. He was democratic in his tastes and simple in his mode of living. Theodore Roosevelt was graduated from Harvard in 1880 with high honors. In spite of severe study, his health was but little impaired, and he at once started on a foreign journey in search of instruction, pleasure and adventure. He distinguished himself as a mountain climber, ascending the Jungfrau, the Mitterhorn and many other peaks, and was made a member of the Alpine Club of London.

Begins Study of Law.

On his return to America he studied law, and in the fall of 1881 he was elected to the State Assembly from the Twenty-first District of New York, generally known as Jacob Hess's district. By re-election he continued in the body during the session of 1882 and 1884. He introduced important reform measures, and his entire legislative career was made conspicuous by the courage and zeal with which he assailed political abuses. As chairman of the Committee on Cities he introduced the measure which took from the Board of Aldermen the power to confirm or reject the appointments of the Mayor. He was chairman of the noted legislative investigating committee which bore his name. In 1884 he went to the Bad Lands in Dakota, near the "Pretty Buttes," where he built a log-cabin, and for several years mingled the life of a ranchman with that of a literary worker. From his front door he could shoot deer, and the mountains around him were full of big game. Amid such surroundings he wrote some of his most popular books. He became a daring horseman and a rival of the cowboys in feats of skill and strength. In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was the Republican candidate for Mayor against Abram S. Hewitt, United Democracy, and Henry George, United Labor. Mr. Hewitt was elected by about twenty-two thousand plurality. In 1889 Roosevelt was appointed by President Harrison a member of the

United States Civil Service Commission.

His ability and rugged honesty in the administration of the affairs of that office greatly helped to strengthen his hold on popular regard.

Police Commissioner in New York.

Roosevelt continued in that office until May 1, 1895, when he resigned to accept the office of Police Commissioner from M. J. Strong. He found the administration of affairs in a demoralized condition, but he soon brought order out of chaos. Says James A. Riis, who is an intimate friend of President Roosevelt:

We had been trying for forty years to achieve a system of dealing decently with our homeless poor. Two score years before, the surgeons of the police department had pointed out that herding them in the cellars or over the prisons or police stations in festering heaps, and turning them out hungry at daybreak to beg their way from door to door, was indecent and inhuman. Since then grand juries, academies of medicine, committees on philanthropic citizens, had attacked the foul disgrace, but to no purpose. Pestilence ravaged the prison lodgings, but still they stayed. I know what that fight meant, for I was one of a committee that waged it year after year, and suffered defeat every time, until Theodore Roosevelt came and destroyed the nuisance in a night. I remember the caricatures of tramps shivering in the cold with which the yellow newspapers pursued him at the time, labeling him the "poor man's foe." And I remember being just a little uneasy lest they wound him, and perhaps make him think he had been hasty. But not he. It was only those who did not know him who charged him with being hasty. He thought a thing out quickly—yes, that is his way; but he thought it out, and having thought it out, suited action to his judgment. Of the consequences he didn't think at all. He made sure he was right, and then went ahead with perfect confidence that things would come out right.

His Advice to Organized Labor.

Mr. Riis says he never saw Roosevelt to better advantage than when he once confronted the labor men at their meeting-place, Clarendon Hall:

The police were all the time having trouble with strikers and their "pickets." Roosevelt saw that it was because neither he nor the labor men had taken a wrong measure of the man. They met him as a politician playing for points, and hinted at trouble unless their demands were met. Mr. Roosevelt broke them off short. "Gentlemen!" he said—with that snap of the jaws that always made people listen—"I asked to meet you, hoping that we might come to understand one another. Remember, please, before we go further, that the worst injury anyone of you can do to the cause of labor is to counsel violence. It will also be worse for himself. Understand distinctly that order will be kept. The police will keep it. Now we can proceed."

Attacked by "Yellow" Newspapers.

It was of this incident that a handle was first made by Mr. Roosevelt's enemies in and out of the police board—and he had many—to attack him: "It happened that there was a musician in the building in which the labor men met. The yellow newspapers circulated the lie that he went there on purpose to see the show, and the ridiculous story was repeated until actually the lie persuaded themselves that it was so. They would not have been able to understand the kind of man they had to do with, had they tried. Accordingly they fell into their own trap. It is a tradition of Mulberry Street that the notorious Seelye dinner raid was planned by his enemies in the department of which he was the head, in the belief that they would catch Mr. Roosevelt there. The dinners were supposed to be his 'set.'"

Some time after that, Mr. Riis was in Roosevelt's office when a police official of superior rank came in, and requested a private audience with him: They stepped aside and the policeman spoke in an undertone, urging something strongly. Mr. Roosevelt listened. Suddenly I saw him straighten up as a man recalls from something unclear, and dismisses the other with a sharp: "No, sir! I don't fight that way." The policeman went out crestfallen. Roosevelt took two or three turns about the floor, struggling evidently with strong disgust. He told

me afterward that the man had come to him with what he said was certain knowledge that his enemy could that night be found in a known evil house uptown, which it was his alleged habit to visit. His proposition was to raid it then and so "get square." To the policeman it must have seemed like throwing a good chance away. But it was not Roosevelt's way; he struck no blow below the belt. In the governor's chair afterward he gave the politicians whom he fought, and who fought him, the same terms. They tried their best to upset him, for they had nothing to expect from him. But they knew and owned that he fought fair. Their backs were secure. He never tricked them to gain an advantage. A promise given by him was always kept to the letter.

Assistant Secretary of Navy.

Early in 1897 he was called by President McKinley to give up his New York office to become Assistant-Secretary of the Navy. His energy and quick mastery of detail had much to do with the speedy equipment of the navy for its brilliant feats in the war with Spain. It was he who suggested Admiral Dewey for commander of the Asiatic station.

Dewey was sometimes spoken of in those days as if he were a kind of fashion-plate. Roosevelt, however, had faith in him, and while walking up Connecticut avenue one day said to Mr. Riis: "Dewey is all right. He has a lion heart. He is the man for the place." No one now doubts the wisdom of his selection, and naval officers agree that the remarkable skill in marksmanship displayed by the American gunners was due to his foresight. He saw the necessity of practice, and he thought it the best kind of economy to burn up ammunition in acquiring skill.

A Characteristic Story is Told Regarding Roosevelt's Insistence on Practice in the Navy.

Shortly after his appointment he asked for an appropriation of \$800,000 for ammunition, powder, and shot for the navy. The appropriation was made, and a few months later he asked for another appropriation, this time of \$500,000. When asked by the proper authorities what had become of the first appropriation, he replied: "Every cent of it was spent for powder and shot, and every bit of powder and shot had been fired." When he was asked what he was going to do with the \$500,000, he replied: "Use every ounce of that, too, within the next thirty days in target shooting."

His Cuban War Record.

Soon after the outbreak of the war, however, his patriotism and love of active life led him to leave the comparative quiet of his government office for service in the field. As a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers he recruited the First Volunteer Cavalry, popularly known as the "Rough Riders." The men were gathered largely from the cowboys of the west and southwest, but also numbered many college-bred men of the east. In the beginning he was second in command, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, Dr. Leonard Wood being colonel. But at the close of the war the latter was a brigadier-general and Roosevelt was colonel in command. Since no horses were transported to Cuba, this regiment, together with the rest of the cavalry, was obliged to serve on foot. The regiment distinguished itself in the Santiago campaign, and Colonel Roosevelt became famous for his bravery in leading the charge up San Juan Hill on July 1st. He was an efficient officer, and won the love and admiration of his men. His care for them was shown by the circulation of the famous round-robbin which he wrote protesting against keeping the army longer in Cuba.

As Governor of New York.

Upon Roosevelt's return to New York there was a popular demand for his nomination for governor. Previous to the state convention he was nominated by the Citizens' Union, but he declined, replying that he was a Republican. The Democrats tried to frustrate his nomination by attempting to prove that he had lost his legal residence in that state. That plan failed

and he was nominated in the convention by a vote of 753 to 218 for Governor Black. The campaign throughout the state was spirited. Roosevelt took the stump and delivered many speeches. His plurality was 18,079.

As the campaign of 1900 drew near, the popular demand that Roosevelt's name should be on the National Republican ticket grew too imperative to be ignored by the leaders. The honor of the nomination for Vice-President was refused time and time again by Roosevelt, who felt that he had a great duty to perform as governor of New York state.

Says Cal O'Laughlin, apropos of the Republican National Convention, which was held in Philadelphia on June 19, 20 and 21, 1900:

Nomination at Philadelphia.

On the evening of the first day of the convention, Roosevelt saw Platt. "My name must not be presented to the convention," he told him, "but he acquiesced and Roosevelt returned to his apartment to run into the arms of the Kansas delegation. "We do not request you to accept the nomination," said State Senator Burton; "we do not urge you to issue orders to you, and we expect you to obey them." Throughout the delivery of Mr. Burton's remarks, Roosevelt stood, with shoulders square and feet at right angles, his chin occasionally shooting forward, as if he were on the point of objecting to the argument that he alone could rescue "bleeding Kansas" from demagogism and populism. But he waited patiently until the address was ended, and then appealed to the Kansans to take his words at their face value, and vote for some one of the candidates. But his appeal was useless, for Senator Burton, grasping his hand, congratulated him "in advance upon his nomination and election," and the delegation enthusiastically approved the sentiment. So certain was Kansas that Roosevelt would be the choice of the convention, that it had printed a huge placard, bearing the words in large, black type:

"KANSAS DELEGATION FIRST TO DECLARE FOR GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT."

And, when the nomination was declared to have occurred, triumphantly carried it about Convention Hall.

After his nomination, Roosevelt said:

I held out as long as I could. I had to give in when I saw the popular sentiment of the convention. I believe it is my duty. Now that it is all over, I want to say that I appreciate fully the sentiment which accompanied my nomination. The unanimity and enthusiasm of the convention for my nomination never will be forgotten by me.

His Capacity for Work.

Mr. Riis says that the thing that betokens the judgment of his critics is Roosevelt's amazing capacity for work. He says:

He can weigh the pros and cons of a case and get at the meat of it in less time than it takes most of us to state the mere proposition. And he is surprisingly thorough. Nothing escapes him. His judgment comes sometimes as a shock to the mind of slower ways. He does not stop to comment on anything if a thing is right, it is to be done—and right away. It was notably so with the round-robbin in Cuba, asking the government to recall the perishing army when it had won the fight. People shook their heads, and the president of the precedent! It has been Roosevelt's business to make them most of his time. But is there anyone today who thinks he set that one wrong? Certainly no one who with me saw the army come home. It did not come a day too soon. Roosevelt is no more infallible than the rest of us. Over and over again I have seen him pause when he had decided upon his line of action, and review it to see where there was a chance for mistake. Finding none, he would issue his order with the sober comment: "There, we have done the best we could. If there is any mistake we will make it right. The fear of it shall not deter us from doing our duty. The only man who never makes a mistake is the man who never does anything."

Enforcing the Law.

Referring to Roosevelt's strict enforcement of the Sunday excise law, the San Francisco Argonaut's New York correspondent, "Flaneur," wrote under date of September 2, 1895:

The law is not a Republican law. It was passed by Tammany, as a means of blackmailing saloonkeepers who refused to yield up tribute. It is a Democratic law, as introduced at the instigation of Tammany, was passed by a Democratic legislature, and was signed by a Democratic governor, David B. Hill. Senator Hill is now trying to make political capital by abusing Roosevelt for enforcing the law, but he places himself in a very questionable position. When a man is the leader of a party in a state, when his party passes an excise law, and when he himself signs it as governor, he certainly stultifies himself when, to embarrass a political opponent, he fights against the enforcement of the very law which he himself passed. The opponents of enforcing the law are having a rather hard time. Nobody denies that the law exists; all that they say is that it is "a hardship to enforce it." But who is to decide on the relative severity or mildness of the law? Commissioner Roosevelt himself frankly says that he does not believe in such a severe Sunday law, but as it is the law, he is going to enforce it. And he is certainly doing so. There is a good deal of humor in the American people, and in this great city there are many thousands who are smiling sardonically over the plight of Tammany caused by enforcing a Tammany law. For Tammany's revenues come largely from the blackmailing of liquor saloons.

President Roosevelt has been a student of political economy since boyhood. He has been an omnivorous reader, and has pursued his studies with the same zeal and energy that have characterized all his acts in civil and military life.—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Sultan's Dishes

Abdul Hamid
Eats Gold and Silver
Plate.

It costs a good deal to feed a monarch; the cheapest of them are most expensive luxuries. The sultan of Turkey is a most costly article of bric-a-brac, especially for a bankrupt nation. The cost of the mere necessities of life for him and his household amounts to about \$7,500,000 a year. This seems an enormous grocery and butcher's bill, but it must be remembered, that, including his 300 brevet wives, the palace eunuchs, and the servants and officers of the imperial household, no less than 6,000 people are catered for daily when Abdul Hamid is "in residence" at Yildiz or Dolma Bagtche palace. Enormous quantities of bread are consumed by the sultan and his household, the palace bakeries turning out no less than 18,000 pounds daily. The bakery staff is a small army, for, besides the bakers, there are the buyers and the slaves who purchase the flour and rye and the fuel for the fires. One ton of rice is used daily in making the inevitable "pillau" or pilau without which no Turk thinks he has really made a meal. This dish consists of rice boiled with mutton, kid or fowl, and flavored with raisins, spices, butter and the cook only knows what else. Then there are consumed daily 600 pounds of sugar and a like amount of coffee, not to mention huge quantities of other groceries, fruit and vegetables. The water for the household is brought to the palace in great round casks from two streams which empty into the Bosphorus.

As every part of the Turkish administration is nearly as rotten as Tammany Hall (but not quite), there is little doubt that a portion of this enormous amount of food is disposed of as perquisites by the palace officials; for even 6,000 people scarcely could consume all that the sultan pays for daily in the shape of food. The sultan himself is a small eater. His breakfast consists of fruit, coffee and a roll, and at luncheon he eats pilau, fruit and some sweets. He seldom drinks spirituous liquors, but indulges in large quantities of sherbet and eats an incredible amount of ice cream. All the food for the sultan is prepared by one man alone, and is cooked in dishes of silver, and sometimes even of gold. Each dish is sealed when it leaves the kitchen, and when brought on the table the seal is broken in the sultan's presence by the chamberlain. In order to test the food for poison, the chamberlain takes a spoonful out of each dish before his imperial master touches it. The food always is served to the sultan in the same dish in which it is cooked, and the padishah eats out of the dish with his fingers, never using a plate or a knife or fork except on occasions when he has some foreigners to dinner with him. Sometimes he will use a spoon, but prefers his fingers to all extraneous aids to dining. As each course is served two slaves approach the sultan, one bearing bread and the other pancakes upon golden trays; so it takes twice as many slaves as there are courses to get the sultan through his meal. Only the sultan and the higher palace officials are allowed pancakes with their meals; the underlings have to content with bread.—New York Press.

A Man's Point of View.

"What should I say makes girls attractive?" answered a society man to whom the above query was put. "Well that is a very hard question to answer. Different men (for I take it by asking me you wish to know what makes a girl attractive to a man) like different attributes. You probably mean generally attractive—what you might call a popular girl in society. Well, I should say one of the most important traits is the power of making another feel that—for the moment at least—his personality and what he says are of paramount interest. Many young women let their eyes wander while you are talking to them, as if they were looking for other men. This is certainly not complimentary. Still, even absent-mindedness is not much worse than a too great interest of expression, which is apt to bore one. One feels any affection of interest instinctively. Interest must be genuine and spontaneous to be agreeable. A pleasing voice and sympathetic laugh are also great adjuncts. I know several girls who score a lot in that way. It is a pleasure to talk to them for no other reason. It is the general opinion that beauty attracts a man more than any other quality. This is

by no means the case; in fact, as a rule the beauties do not have half so good a time as pretty women who are less self-conscious. There are many beautiful women who completely lack charm. There is one thing about a woman's personal appearance that appeals particularly to ninety-nine men out of a hundred, and that is neatness and smartness. Women, as a rule, do not realize this. In their efforts to look pretty and have their belongings becoming they often completely overlook tidiness, and so spoil everything. A neat shining head always excites a man's admiration, while becomingness every American mother. "Each" is with him quite a secondary consideration. I have often seen my sisters look in the glass, arrange their crimps with the greatest care, and quite overlook the fact that their heads were far from looking trig and tidy—two great essentials, to my mind. As for lasting attractions! Ah, for those men look below the surface more than women suppose. A man's instinct seeks in the woman he cares for something better than himself. He may not say much about it, but he feels it all the same. These qualities I have mentioned that beauty attracts, but it needs other to attach."

This for Mothers.

On one of the trains entering New York a few weeks ago, a woman afforded her fellow passengers an unconscious, but powerful, object lesson. With the woman was a little girl about six years old. The day was warm, and through the open windows the dust drifted in a fine gray cloud. Every passenger was exceedingly uncomfortable, but each forgot his discomfort in the spectacle of that suffering child. The mother began operations by seating her little daughter beside her with a thump that made the infant's teeth rattle. Then, at intervals of one or two minutes during the weary journey she paid the child these maternal attentions: She took off her hat; she smoothed her hair; she put the hat on again; she removed the child's little jacket, and put in on again; she straightened her collar; she wiped her face with her handkerchief; she removed an imaginary cinder from her eye; she smoothed her hair again; she took off and retied the ribbon on her hair; she stood her up

and smoothed her down; she unfastened the bow at her neck and retied it. Over and over she followed this program while the awe-struck passengers looked on. The child accepted the situation with grim endurance. Evidently she had been used to it all of her short life. The world to her was a strange place where mothers exhausted their nervous energy in useless attentions to little girls. Her small face was pathetically sad and tired. When the journey's end was reached she arose wearily, was put through it all once more, and got languidly off the car. Among those who watched the scene was a prominent New York specialist in nervous diseases. He turned to the writer and summed up the entire situation in one sentence which has in it a sermon for touch," he said, grimly, "spunes that child a little nearer to the doors of the sanitarium that will some day open for her." There were other mothers on the train. Perhaps they took the lesson home.

ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP!

OCTOBER 7 TO 12. COME TO DES MOINES! ALL NEXT WEEK.

DON'T MISS IT! SENI OM SED CARNIVAL Week Beginning Oct. 7 to 12 WEEK OF FUN!

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTIONS! Thousands of Dollars have been subscribed to assemble Legions of Brightest Midway Attractions—Free Street Shows—Parades—Decorations—Illuminations—Wild West Features, including Daring Wild Life Feats by Cowboys who will Lasso Untamed Cattle taken from the Plains of Texas, while in a state of Terrified Stamped. An Entertainment which alone is worth Attendance at the Carnival.

THE MAGNIFICENT HORSE SHOW! Neither pains nor expense has been spared by the Seni-Om-Sed Committee nor by the Enthusiastic Horsemen of Des Moines and Owners of the Blue-Bloded Aristocrats of the Horse World in Metropolitan Cities to Make this Carnival a Triumphant Combination of the most Engaging, Delightful, Exciting, Thrilling and Entertaining Events that the People of Iowa have ever witnessed.

ZACK MULHALL, The Famous Cow-Boy King and Friend of President Roosevelt, with his Famous Cow Boys, Cow Boy Band, Rough Riders and Indians.

MISS LUCILE MULHALL, The Greatest Girl Rough Rider and Wild Steer Roper in the World.

HALF RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

\$100 Reward \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh of the Bladder. This is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Many a man looks insignificant when his wife is with him.
FIT'S Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 60 page booklet and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The demand for electrical ventilators in India is ahead of the supply.
Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The oyster supply for the coming season is to be large, it is said.

WISCONSIN FARM LANDS.
The best of farm lands can be obtained now in Marinette County, Wisconsin, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at a low price and on very favorable terms. Wisconsin is noted for its fine crops, excellent markets and beautiful climate. Why rent a farm when you can buy one much cheaper than you can rent and in a few years it will be your own property. For particulars address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago.

If a girl has teeth like pearl's she's never as dumb as an oyster.

ALL UP-TO-DATE HOUSEKEEPERS. Use Russ Bleaching Blue. It makes clothes clean and sweet as when new. All grocers.

Mr. Jack Frost became overheated at Joplin, Mo., the other day.

Race of the Australian-London Mail is graphically described in No. 11 New York Central's "Four Track Series." Every person interested in the growth of our commerce should read it.

Sent free on receipt of two-cent stamp by General Passenger Agent, New York Central, New York.

The United Kingdom has 850 blast furnaces; France 570.

Take Nature's remedy, Garfield Teal. Inexpensive and effective; 15 pints or 30 doses for 25c. It is composed of medicinal HERBS, not mineral poisons; it cures constipation and sick headache, kidney and liver diseases. Good for all.

Bankrupts are broken, but idiots are only cracked.

Dyspepsia, indigestion, all stomach and bowel troubles positively cured by Taber's Peppin Compound. Sample bottle sent by mail free. Write Dr. Taber, Peoria, Ill.

The lunch is free only to those who have the price of a drink.

AMERICA'S GREATEST TOUR.

New York and Return \$31.00 via Cincinnati, Richmond, Va., Old Point Comfort, New York and Buffalo. 18-hour ocean trip. For scenery, historic interest and business, the best. Address W. E. Conklyn, C. & O. Ry., 234 Clark St., Chicago.

When some people are unable to do anything they boast of it.

WISE PAINTING.
Not much wise painting done; poor paint, mostly; too cheap. Nobody wants it poor; everybody wants it cheap.

Devoe ready paint is cheap because it isn't poor; it's unlike any other; because we guarantee results instead of materials.

Wise painting is—Paint in the fall and use Devoe.

Ask your dealer; he'll get it for you. Book on painting free if you mention this paper.

\$15 A WEEK! and EXPENSES for Man With Rig

To introduce our POULTRY MIXTURE in the country; straight salary, weekly pay; term's contract. We furnish bank references of our reliability. We require no money in advance for samples. Address with stamp, FORTNA MFG. CO., Dept. P., East St. Louis, Ill.

ENORMOUS CROPS

North Dakota has just harvested a wonderful crop of wheat and flax. Reports from the various railway points along the "Soo" Line show yields of 25 to 35 bushels to the acre of wheat, and from 15 to 20 bushels of flax per acre. Flax is now bringing \$1.25 per bushel. Most of the crop was raised on newly broken land, so that the first crop pays for the farm and all the labor, and leaves a handsome profit. There is still plenty of good free government land open for entry; also good openings to go into business in the new towns along the "Soo" Line. For descriptive circulars, maps and particulars, write to D. W. Cassaday, Land Agent, "Soo" Line, Minneapolis, Minn.

MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE
OUR GUARANTEE ARE BACK OF EVERY WATERPROOF OILED SLICKER OR COAT BEARING THIS TRADE MARK TOWER'S FISH BRAND

ON SALE EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. CATALOGUE FREE. SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Chronic Bronchitis—How Baldness May Be Cured—An Insect That Kills Bugs—Its Only Mission Is to Exterminate Caterpillars—Scientific Notes.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
While an attack of acute bronchitis in adult life is usually of brief duration and of little gravity, its repeated occurrence is to be dreaded as possibly leading to the much more serious chronic form. This form occurs for the most part in persons beyond middle life.

It may supervene upon an acute attack which has been neglected, or it may come on more gradually after a succession of such attacks, each one adding a little to the bronchial irritation left behind by its predecessor, until the actual disease is fully established. Subjects of the so-called uric acid diathesis are very prone to suffer from chronic bronchitis, and so are patients with heart and kidney disease, and hard drinkers.

The two main symptoms of chronic bronchitis are cough and a more or less profuse expectoration. The expectoration varies considerably in different cases, and in the same case at different times. In some cases it is rather scanty and sticky, and the effort to expel it results in frequent and violent paroxysms of coughing, quite resembling whooping cough. In other cases the secretion in the bronchial tubes is watery and easily expelled, but is formed in such quantity that the cough is almost incessant.

Pain is seldom complained of, but shortness of breath is quite common, even at the beginning, and is constant in the later stages of the disease. At first this difficulty in breathing is noted only on exertion, but later it is habitual and becomes asthmatic in character. It is the result, usually, of dilatation of the air cells in the lungs caused by the strain of coughing.

Chronic bronchitis, like all other catarrhal affections, is much less troublesome in summer than in winter, and in those who live much in the open air than in the house-bound. From this simple observation may be drawn the lesson that the best remedy for bronchitis is pure air. This is generally conceded in the case of consumption, but the world—even the medical world—is slower to recognize that an abundance of oxygen—pure air—is equally essential to the cure of bronchitis and other chronic diseases of the organs of respiration.

The good result is due not only to the improvement in the general health, but also to the direct effect of the oxygen upon the diseased bronchial membrane. The patients should pay great attention to the care of the skin by cold or cool bathing, friction, and so forth, should dress warmly, and should change damp clothing immediately on entering the house.

TO CURE BALDNESS.

The use of gas to make the hair grow is one of the latest medical discoveries. The gas employed is oxygen. A large cap fits tightly round the head and is supplied with oxygen from a bag which is slung over the patient's shoulders. It is worn for a few hours every day, and even in cases of absolute baldness, it is said to produce a more or less luxuriant crop of hair. The discovery was made at the Oxygen hospital, London. The gas is used for the cure of quite a number of diseases. A woman was undergoing the oxygen cure for skin disease, and one of her arms had been for many days placed in a light, air-tight box filled with the gas. It was soon noticed that on the part of the arm that was unaffected by the disease the growth of hair was much stimulated, and this naturally suggested oxygen as a cure for baldness. The first experiment was made upon a woman who had completely lost her hair, and



APPARATUS FOR CURING BALDNESS.

It was found that after a few weeks' treatment there was quite a strong growth. The gas has also been found beneficial for weak eyes, and is used in a very similar manner, a hollow flexible cup being placed over the upper part of the face. This is connected by means of an india rubber tube to a small gas bag, and is worn day after day until a cure is effected.

But by far the greatest service that oxygen is to perform is in the cure of consumption. The patients inhale the gas for ten hours every day, and find almost immediate relief. The germs of the disease cannot exist in oxygen alone, though in common air

they multiply rapidly. This is, at present, the only weak point of the system, for it is found that in practice the patient loses during the night almost all the benefit that he has derived from the inhalation of oxygen during the day. But this objection is to be swept away when a new laboratory has been built where consumptives will be made to breathe the gas day and night until a cure has been effected.

IT IS A BUG ERRANT.
Nature has once more proved that she knows how to manage affairs in



THE CATERPILLAR'S ENEMY.

her numerous departments. While the suburbs are still bewailing a plague of caterpillars she has begun the work of extermination. She has sent a bug to do the work, and it is a wonderful bug indeed—a bug errant, one might say, for it has a lance and a suit of armor and just as much devotion to duty as any knight one ever read about.

This remarkable bug does not seem to have any mission upon earth except to fight caterpillars. It would rather fight than eat, and whenever it fights it eats, so that it takes an enthusiastic interest in the campaign. Its appetite would be disgraceful in a bug of less exemplary pursuits. There is a specimen in the Philadelphia North American office, says that paper, which has devoured more than ten times its weight in caterpillar in one day.

But the most remarkable thing about this ferocious insect is its method of attack. It does not use sharp claws like some beetles, nor poison, like spiders. It has a little way of its own, says the Chicago Daily News.

Fastened by a flexible joint to the lower part of the body is a lance and with this deadly weapon the bug does rapid execution. It attacks a caterpillar like a torpedo boat attacking an unprotected cruiser. It creeps on its prey quietly, then makes a sudden rush. Raising itself when near the victim, it lets the lance drop forward, then leaps upon the poor, fuzzy thing and drives the sharp point home.

There follows a violent struggle of course. The caterpillar squirms and twists and rolls itself about, but the lance holds and there is no escape.

AN ANIMAL CURIOSITY.

There are not very many transparent animals, but recent studies of two larval eels which possess this peculiarity, and which belong to the National Museum, seem to show that among the possible advantages of being transparent is economy in personal decoration. In ordinary opaque animals the color markings are symmetrical on the two sides of the body, but this is not the case with the transparent eels. Each of them, when looked at from one side, appears to have seven large black spots arranged at nearly regular intervals along the length of its body, but closer examination shows that in each case three of the spots are on the left side and four on the right, and irregularly spaced, but in such manner that, on looking through the body, all seven appear in a symmetrical row.

QUALITIES OF QUARTZ TUBES.

Experiments with transparent tubes made of vitrified quartz show that they possess many remarkable advantages over glass tubes. They can be plunged suddenly into an oxy-gas flame without injury, as their substance remains practically solid up to a temperature of 2,700 Fahrenheit. They do not break if plunged into cold water, or even into liquid air. It is believed that such tubes can be employed for thermometers intended to measure very high temperatures, tin, or some other metal, in a molten state, being substituted for the mercury of ordinary thermometers.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Electricity in Abbey.
Electric lamps are to be used in the place of gas jets in England's famous abbey. It is averred that gas has proved injurious to the great church by setting up chemical change in the limestone of which its walls, arches, vaults and carvings are composed, thus hastening the disintegration of the building.

Microbes on Raw Vegetables.
Signor Ceserole of Padua has discovered the existence of more than fifty noxious microscopic parasites and microbes in the washings of vegetables from market gardens. Among the micro-organisms found by him was the bacillus of tetanus and another analogous to that which produces typhoid fever. He ascribes the infection largely to the contents of watering pots.

The approved cooking utensils are of aluminum. There's no danger in them.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Des Moines, Oct. 4, 1901.
The friends of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson living in Iowa and Des Moines have discovered that the movement to induce President Roosevelt to name F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas board of agriculture, for Mr. Wilson's place in the cabinet is becoming aggressive. They are not disposed to regard the movement as likely to result seriously, but think that some attention should be paid to it and steps taken to show that in the majority of the agricultural states a change is not wanted. It has developed that influential politicians of Nebraska have joined forces with those of Kansas in an effort to secure the change, and that overtures are being made to the South Dakota and Oklahoma politicians to lend their support to the movement.

The attack so far seems to consist of criticisms of some of the reports of the department and of a recent interview given out by Mr. Wilson. This interview reported him as saying that Kansas and Nebraska cannot be counted as corn producing states; that after getting out a distance from the river there is no assurance of moisture sufficient to raise a crop. Statistics have been prepared to counteract this claim and to make it appear that it shows lack of information on the part of Wilson. It has been learned that these were prepared personally by Coburn. Correspondence that has passed between the Kansas and Nebraska people and those whom they have been seeking to enlist in their cause constructs this criticism to be a criticism of the entire trans-Missouri river country and one calculated to work to its injury and prevent its development. Mr. Wilson's friends feel that this will not have much effect and that it will be quickly disposed of, but propose, if it becomes necessary, to make a showing that will corroborate the claims of the secretary or that will at least be an answer to his critics.

The supreme court has reversed the case of State vs. Thomas King, a prisoner in the Anamosa penitentiary who made his escape from the guards by secreting himself in a natural crevice in a stone quarry where he was employed. He was re-arrested and sentenced to serve a year in addition to his original imprisonment. He appealed and Judge Ladd holds that his offense was not an escape from the penitentiary and consequently King was not amenable to the statute under which he was re-arrested.

Mrs. J. W. Butler, representing the syndicate of capitalists in Cleveland, Ohio, that has been building interurban electric lines all over the mid-west states, has called upon members of the city council with a view to securing a franchise in Des Moines. She explained that right-of-way and a tax had been secured at Colfax and that most of the right-of-way had been secured from here to Newton. The line has been surveyed from Des Moines to Newton and north to Marshalltown. Mrs. Butler exhibited unmistakable credentials to show that she has authority to act and almost unlimited backing. She demonstrated that the Cleveland company means business by showing that it is rapidly constructing lines in a number of places in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and other states, and that the expense it has already gone to here would not have been incurred except with a view to carrying out the project. It is stated the line will be completed next summer.

More papers have been filed with the supreme court in the Hossack case from Warren county. The attorneys, Henderson & Berry, for Mrs. Hossack, filed a denial of the amendment to the evidence as filed by the state. This relates to the question of identity of the photographs which are with the paper as an exhibit, and also to the question of the time of the marriage of the Hossacks. To set at rest all doubts about the testimony on the marriage question, the transcript of the evidence on that point is given in full.

Bert Johnson, alias Nelson, has been indicted by the grand jury for obtaining money under false pretenses. Eight counts on that charge are included. All complainants are servant girls from whom Johnson secured from \$2 to \$10 each as first payment for sewing machines. It is said Johnson secured about \$150 in the scheme, and that he carried out like deals in Boone, Carroll and several other towns.

Yacht Race a Fiasco.

New York, Oct. 2.—Yesterday's attempt to sail the second of the present series of international yacht races for the blue ribbon of the sea proved a dismal failure. Between 25,000 and 30,000 people who crowded the pleasure fleet off Sandy Hook lightship in the hope of seeing a repetition of the thrilling sport of last Saturday, witnessed instead more of a drifting match than a race. The wind, with crews lined up on the lee rails, was not sufficient at any time to make the racing machines heel to their lines. At the end of four and a half hours, the two yachts having covered less than one-half of the prescribed course of thirty miles, and as there was no possibility of their finishing within the time limit, the regatta committee declared the race off.

In four-fifths of the hotels and restaurants of Germany the waiters receive no pay, and are expected to live on their tips.

Bad Year for British Farmers.

New York, Oct. 1.—This will rank as a bad year for the farmers throughout Great Britain, says the Tribune's London correspondent. Alike in England and in Scotland the acreage sown to wheat and barley are smaller than they were last year, and there is a decline in the number of cattle, sheep and pigs in England. Nor is the decline an unimportant one. In many respects it leaves British agriculture in a more restricted plight than for years. In Scotland the position is not so bad as in England.

A penitent burglar has just made restitution of jewels to the amount of \$5,000 which he had stolen two months ago from the jewelry house of Wm. Washburn & Co., in Anderson, Ind. They were returned through Father E. A. Murphy of St. Mary's church, Chicago. As the admission of guilt was made under the seal of confession, the clergyman, of course, did not reveal the burglar's name.

At an annual dinner of the St. Nicholas society, Ambassador Joseph H. Choate was down for the toast "The Navy," while Senator Dewey was to respond to "The Army." Dewey began by saying: "It's well to have a specialist; that's why Choate is here to speak about the navy. We met at the wharf once, and I never saw him again till we reached Liverpool. When I asked how he felt, he said he thought he would have enjoyed the trip over if he had had any ocean air. Yes, you want to hear Choate on the navy." Choate responded: "I've heard Dewey bailed as the great after-dinner speaker. If after-dinner speaking, as I have heard it described and as I believe it to be, is the art of saying nothing at all, then Dr. Dewey is the most marvelous speaker in the universe."

A FEARLESS PHYSICIAN.

Benton, Ill., Sept. 30th.—Much comment has been caused by the action of Dr. R. H. Dunaway, a physician here, who for over a year past has been recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills to those of his patients who suffered from Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or other Kidney Troubles. Dr. Dunaway also published an open letter last May stating positively that he himself had been cured of Diabetes by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and that, after he had concluded he was going to die. He is a well man today and says he feels it his duty to do as he has done and is doing because Dodd's Kidney Pills saved his life.

The secret of success is constancy to purpose.—Disraeli.

Women Rarely Fall.

To take advantage of a cheap article of household value. But wise women want to know if the low-priced article has merits. Defiance starch costs far less than any other starch and gives far better satisfaction in the laundry. Makes linen look like new. Order at your grocers. Made by Magnetic Starch Co., Omaha, Neb.

More than twelve dirigible balloons are building in or near Paris.

Sweet or fruit acids will not discolor greens dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by druggists, 10c. package.

The area under wheat in Manitoba exceeds 2,000,000 acres.

DO YOUR CLOTHES LOOK YELLOW?
If so, use Russ Bleaching Blue. It will make them white as snow. All grocers, 10c.

Germany still imports 75 per cent of her steel pens from England.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 30th.—Information has been received regarding the wonderful curative powers of the Garfield Headache Powders; people everywhere are using them and writing the manufacturers of the good results obtained.

Occasions do not make a man; they only show what there is in him.

The Real Cause of Dandruff and Baldness.
At one time dandruff was attributed to be the result of a feverish condition of the scalp, which threw off the dried cuticle in scales.

Professor Unna, Hamburg, Germany, noted authority on skin diseases, explains this theory and says that dandruff is a germ disease. This germ is really responsible for the dandruff and for so many bald heads. It can be cured if it is gone about in the right way. The right way, of course, and the only way, is to kill the germ. Newbro's Herpicide does this, and causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, just as nature intended it should.

Lots of men would rather lose a friend than a dollar.

Ask your grocer for DEFIANCE STARCH, the only 16 oz. package for 10 cents. All other 10-cent starch contains only 12 oz. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

It's easy for the hunter to bag his trousers.

Why experiment with untried remedies for pain? Use Wizard Oil at once and be happy. Your druggist has it.

It's all up with the artist who can't draw his breath.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

If some men would work more and hope less they would get along better.

DEFIANCE STARCH
Has No Equal.
When you buy starch just buy starch alone—not starch and premiums. Premiums are cheap things that may help to sell a starch but they don't make it any cheaper. "Defiance" brand of starch is the cheapest because the package is the largest sold for 10 cents—16 ounces for 10c—and it is the best starch made. If your grocer does not keep it send us his name and we will send you one trial package free.

REQUIRES NO COOKING PREPARED FOR LAUNDRY PURPOSES ONLY
16 OZ.
MANUFACTURED BY MAGNETIC STARCH MFG CO. OMAHA, NEB.

Sozodont
Good for Bad Teeth
Not Bad for Good Teeth
Sozodont 25c
Sozodont Tooth Powder 25c
Large Liquid and Powder 75c
HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY, gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAY'S TREATMENT FREE. DR. H. N. GREEN'S ROSS, Box K, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED—LIFE OF BRINKLEY with lifelike portrait. Hurst Halsey, his life-long friend. Phenomenal seller; hundreds per copy profit. Freight paid. Send ten cents for outfit. GEO. CRAM, 21 Quincy St., Chicago.

LIFE OF WM. M'KINLEY with memorial portrait. Large, fully illustrated. By nation's prominent men. Free treatment. Extra terms. Freight paid. Credit given. Big pay for quick work. Order now. PRICE, 10 cents. For postage to foreign countries, add 50 cents. Write to ZEIGLER CO., 324 Dearborn St., Chicago.

SAVE FUEL
HEAT ADDITIONAL ROOMS by attaching BURTON'S FUEL ECONOMIZER to your stove pipe. Saves one-third fuel. Price, \$1.50. Dealer will supply you, if not order direct from us.
W. J. BURTON & CO., 114 CASE STREET, DETROIT, MICH. Catalogue and Testimonials on Request.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES
IN THIS LOCALITY.
If needful of using home Treatment for the cure of Leucorrhoea (whites), Ulceration, Displacement of any other female trouble, we guarantee to save you all money. Free treatment. Extra terms. Freight paid. Highest cost for full combined treatment in worst cases is \$1.50 per month, ordinary cases 75c. Send 10 cents for catalogue. UTOVA SUPPLY OFFICE, Ella N. Van Fossen, Manager, Des Moines, Iowa.

HOWE SCALES
BEST IN THE WORLD
ALL KINDS FOR ALL PURPOSES
The only scale with ball bearings.
BORDEN & SELLECK CO., 46-52 Lake St., CHICAGO.

Music, Music, Music, Cheap!
"For Old Time's Sake," with twenty other vocal and five instrumental pieces (twenty-six in all), all by Chas. K. Harris, the great publisher of the best music. All 25 pieces for only 60 cents, by mail prepaid. The publisher's price is 50 cents for each piece. Write for our "free" catalogues of about 10,000 pieces. Address: F. P. DEAN, Sheet Music Store, St. Louis, Mo.

\$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50
UNION MADE.
For More Than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has exceeded all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. The great publisher of shoes have to give better satisfaction than other \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes because his reputation for the best \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes made since 1863. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere. W. L. Douglas sells more \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other shoe manufacturer. W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Catalogue free.

W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes are made of the same high quality material used in \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes and are just as good.
Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.
How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 25c. additional for carriage. My catalogue will tell you how to order. It will equal \$5 and \$5 catalogue made since 1863. It will tell you how to wear. Take measurements of feet as shown on model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or fancy; medium or light sole. Catalogue free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

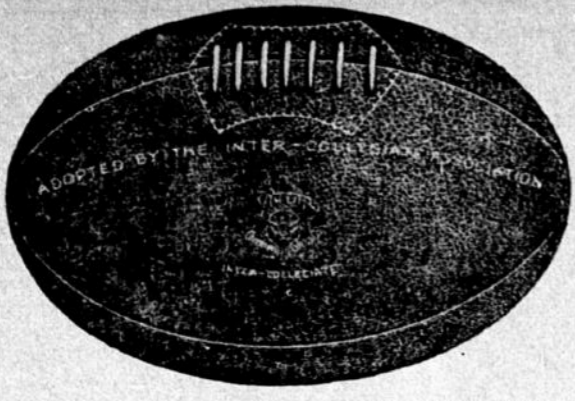
W. N. U., Des Moines, No. 40—1901.

DEFIANCE STARCH
Has No Equal.
When you buy starch just buy starch alone—not starch and premiums. Premiums are cheap things that may help to sell a starch but they don't make it any cheaper. "Defiance" brand of starch is the cheapest because the package is the largest sold for 10 cents—16 ounces for 10c—and it is the best starch made. If your grocer does not keep it send us his name and we will send you one trial package free.

REQUIRES NO COOKING PREPARED FOR LAUNDRY PURPOSES ONLY
16 OZ.
MANUFACTURED BY MAGNETIC STARCH MFG CO. OMAHA, NEB.

Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea After Thirty Years of Suffering.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured," says John S. Holloway, of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hopes of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer as I have." For sale by all Druggists.



OHIO & INDIANA HOME VISITOR'S Excursions. Via the BURLINGTON ROUTE at very low rates. Tickets on sale Sept. 17th & 24th, and Oct. 1st & 8th, or on such dates as will enable passengers to pass through the eastern gate way by evening of those dates.

The route is through Peoria, except on Oct. 1st, tickets may be sold via Beardstown to certain points. All tickets good for return of 30 days from date of sale, if deposited with destination agent within twenty-four hours after arrival. For further information, call on any C. B. & Q. agent for rates and particulars, or address, J. M. Bechtel, Div. Pass. Agt. Burlington, Iowa.

LYNCHING IS HELD ANARCHY.

Booker T. Washington Declares Nation Reaps What It Is Sowing.

Tuskegee, Ala., Sept. 25.—Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, has given out a statement in reference to the assassination of President McKinley, in which he says: "In all sincerity, I want to ask, is Czol-bas alone guilty? Has not the entire nation had a part in this greatest crime of the century? What is anarchy but a defiance of law, and has not the nation reaped what it has been sowing? According to records in the United States during the last sixteen years. There are or have been engaged in this anarchy of lynching nearly 15,000 persons.

"To check the present tendency it seems to me there are two duties that face us:—First—For all classes to unite in an earnest effort to create such a public sentiment as will make crime disappear, and especially is it useful that we see that there is no idle, dissolute, purposeless class permitted in our midst.

"Second—For all to unite in a brave effort to bring criminals to justice, and where a supposed criminal is found to see that he has a fair, patient, legal trial.

"Let us heed the words of our departed and beloved chief, as he lay upon his dying bed, referring to his murderer: 'I hope he will be treated with fairness.' "If William McKinley, as he was offering up his life in behalf of the nation, could be brave enough, thoughtful and patriotic enough to request that his assassin should be fairly and honestly tried and punished, surely we can afford to heed the lesson."

PRACTICAL ADVICE.

A stitch in time saves nine.

Never let a child sob itself to sleep.

An egg beaten up in milk is a good tick-me-up.

Sponge black silk with spirits to revive it.

Soot covered with salt is easily brushed up.

If broken wash the bruise and apply vaseline.

Apply ammonia to a bruise if the skin is unbroken.

A hot bath taken at night affords refreshing sleep.

Lemons stewed separately in dry sand keep fresh.

Dry hair turns gray sooner than moist tresses do.

If your clothes catch fire instantly roll on the floor.

Crawl out of a room where there are smoke and fire.

When you want to cut whalebone, warm it by the fire.

Sufferers from dyspepsia should not drink while eating.

Cut glass needs scrubbing with warm water and soap.

Bruised clothes kept among furs brighten moths away.

When the dirt is removed rinse it well with cold water.

The busy housewife should get an hour's sleep in the afternoon.

If possible, hold a wet towel to your face while escaping.—Boston Journal

He Collects Antique Statuary.

Stanford White is one of the largest collectors of antique statuary in America. Not only is his house in Gramercy park, New York, a veritable museum of Greek and Roman art, but the lawn is now filled to overflowing with other examples.

Odd Names in Virginia.

One county of West Virginia has among its political subdivisions the Flat Fork, the Marsh Fork, the Shady Spring, the Clear Fork and the Trap Hill districts. Another has the Pipe Stem and the Jumping Branch districts.

Queer Japanese Customs.

At the birth of a Japanese baby a tree is planted that must remain untouched until the marriage of the child. When the nuptial hour arrives the tree is cut down and the wood is transformed into furniture.

Swiss Rifle Union.

The Swiss Rifle Union has no less than 4,000 sections spread all over the country, with a total of 124,000 members, says a Lucerne correspondent. Every fourth year this union organizes a grand rifle meeting, at which prizes are given.

A Curious Deed.

A curious deed is on file in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, according to the Sunbury Republican. It bears date of October 9, 1793. In a series of whereas it traces the ownership of the land conveyed from the Creator of the earth, who "by parole and liverey of seizin did enfeof the parents of mankind, to-wit, Adam and Eve, of all that certain tract of land called and known in the planetary system as the earth," down through the ages to the maker of the deed.

Great Britain's Population.

Great Britain and Ireland, according to the compiled census returns, has a population of about 42,000,000. The exact figures are: England, 30,805,466; Wales, 1,720,609; Scotland, 4,471,957; Ireland, 4,456,546; the Isle of Man, 54,753; and the Channel Islands, 95,841, making a total of 41,605,177. To this is added an estimate of 400,000 for the men in the army, navy and merchant service abroad and for the troops serving in South Africa.

Old Style Comes Back.

Glazed chintz in exact reproduction of the patterns in use forty years ago is again coming into favor for wall and furniture covering and is exceedingly quaint and cool looking with trails of old-fashioned flowers on a chalk white background. This material is exceedingly durable and after a couple of years' service for furniture covering, it may be reglazed and is as good as new.

Ornamental Designing.

The trades in which the ornamental designer is chiefly employed are the various branches of the textile industry, as the manufacture of cotton prints, carpets, curtain materials, dress goods, etc., and also wall paper and oil-cloth. The salary of a designer of course varies according to his capabilities, but one with artistic taste and originality is always well paid.

Chair of Historical Research.

The Italian government has created at the Royal University in Rome a chair for the advancement of historical research in connection with medieval and modern art. The new chair was created through the efforts of Prof. Venturi, who for the last eleven years has been in charge of the medieval and modern art classes at the university.

Two Calamitous Fires.

The two most calamitous fires ever known anywhere in the world occurred in the United States within thirteen months of each other. In the first of these, in Chicago, on October 3-9, 1871, the property loss was \$200,000,000, and in the second, in Boston, November 9, 1872, \$80,000,000 of property was consumed.

United States Cities.

The census taken on June 1, 1900, gives the population of the ten largest cities in the United States as follows: New York, 3,437,202; Chicago, 1,698,575; Philadelphia, 1,293,697; St. Louis, 575,238; Boston, 560,892; Baltimore, 508,957; Cleveland, 381,768; Buffalo, 352,387; San Francisco, 342,732; Cincinnati, 325,902.

An Invisible Ink.

Among the Romans an invisible ink was made with the milky juices of certain plants. Its manufacture was a state secret, death being denounced to any who should disclose it, and all important dispatches from the capital to the provinces, or vice versa, were written in this ink.

Date of Shakespeare's Birth.

Considerable uncertainty prevails regarding the date of Shakespeare's birth. Tradition points to April 23, old style, corresponding to our May 5th, as the date. This is in accord with the statement made by the late Sir Walter Besant in his magazine article.

A Big Rose Tree.

There is a rose tree with a trunk two feet and nine inches in circumference, in a Ventura garden, in California. It is a Lamarque, has been growing a quarter of a century, and yielded over 21,000 blooms in 1895.

Planting Rubber Trees.

The rubber trees to be introduced into India by the British government. The Mexican rubber tree has been selected as the best, and a large shipment of seeds has just been made to Madras.

Quakers in Cuba.

One of the curiosities of Cuba is a Quaker meeting-house which has been erected at Gibara, near Santiago. The congregation of Friends is said to number over two hundred.

FOOT BALL.

Get your Suits, Shoes, Headgears and "Get in the Game." WE MAKE SPECIAL PRICES TO TEAMS. A few Bicycles to close out at cost. Come Early.... Bargains on Guns, Revolvers, Etc. Playing Cards, Games, Etc.

HOPKINS-SEARS CO., SEVENTH and LOCUST.

COLD INDEED.

Some of the Odd Tricks of Liquid Air. Liquid air is, perhaps, the coldest thing in the world. It is so cold that a cake of ice is like a fierce fire as compared with it, for a kettle of liquid air placed on a cake of ice will boil just as water boils over a hot fire. It freezes mercury so hard that one can drive nails in it. The story is told that Mr. Charles E. Tripler, the experimenter in liquid air, recently took a quart can of the remarkable substance with him on a visit to a friend. On the way he stopped in a restaurant to eat a beefsteak. The waiter brought in a hot broiled steak and placed it in front of Mr. Tripler. As soon as the waiter's back was turned Mr. Tripler hastily opened the can and exposed the meat to the liquid air. Instantly the steak was frozen hard as a rock. When the waiter came back his customer complained that the steak was frozen. So the waiter called the head waiter and the head waiter blamed it all on the cook and the cook was at a loss to explain, and the result was that the frozen steak was taken back into the kitchen as a mysterious curiosity. A new steak was broiled for Mr. Tripler, and this one he ate with much relief.

Heated return of the earth with a cold.

Heated return of the earth with a cold. The earth is now in a most peculiar condition. It is so cold that a cake of ice is like a fierce fire as compared with it, for a kettle of liquid air placed on a cake of ice will boil just as water boils over a hot fire. It freezes mercury so hard that one can drive nails in it. The story is told that Mr. Charles E. Tripler, the experimenter in liquid air, recently took a quart can of the remarkable substance with him on a visit to a friend. On the way he stopped in a restaurant to eat a beefsteak. The waiter brought in a hot broiled steak and placed it in front of Mr. Tripler. As soon as the waiter's back was turned Mr. Tripler hastily opened the can and exposed the meat to the liquid air. Instantly the steak was frozen hard as a rock. When the waiter came back his customer complained that the steak was frozen. So the waiter called the head waiter and the head waiter blamed it all on the cook and the cook was at a loss to explain, and the result was that the frozen steak was taken back into the kitchen as a mysterious curiosity. A new steak was broiled for Mr. Tripler, and this one he ate with much relief.

An Old Lady's Mistake.

Cardinal Gibbons was formerly a frequent visitor to Cape May and usually took long walks morning and afternoon by the seashore. He always wore his cardinal's skull cap of scarlet silk, of which an inch or so showed below the rim of his silk hat. One afternoon while he was on the board walk an old lady stopped him and said: "Excuse me, sir, but the lining of your hat has slipped down in the back." The cardinal thanked her gravely, but as soon as she left laughed heartily at her mistake.

Proposed Highway for Bicycles.

A perfect highway from New York to San Francisco, in as near a straight line as it is possible to make it, with a width of 120 feet, for the use of automobiles and bicycles, as well as for the use of the farmer, is a thing that the Automobile club of America will try to bring about. The subject was seriously discussed at a banquet, in honor of members of the National Highway Commission, at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, when plans were made and the route announced. Besides a direct path from New York to San Francisco, passing through Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Ogden, the club wants a highway along each coast. Congress will be asked to appropriate one-third of the expense, and the states, counties, townships and cities en route will be asked to pay the rest; the owners of property benefited to donate the right-of-way. The club and highway commission have on their list of membership the names of some of the foremost men of America.

Counting Years in Japan.

Mr. E. Mayehatake, a young Japanese who has been studying in Chicago, gives an explanation of the method by which time is reckoned in the chrysanthemum land. The Japanese year begins on our January 1, but instead of counting from the birth of Christ a reckoning is made from the reign of Japan's first emperor, Zimu. Our 1901 is the year 2561 in Japan. When a new ruler mounts the throne a distinctive name is given to his reign and a sort of petty calendar is kept of the years of his government, just as we keep track of the age of our republic, writing in legal documents: "Year of our Lord 1901, and of the independence of the United States the 125th." The name for the present mikado's rule, which began thirty-three years ago, is Meiji. This word is pronounced Maysee, and means "peaceful government." Therefore, the current year in Japan is Meiji 34 as well as Zimu 2561.

HOME VISITOR'S EXCURSION TO OHIO AND INDIANA.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1901.

A grand opportunity to visit your old home at a very small expense. On September 17th and 24th, October 1st and 8th, the BURLINGTON ROUTE will sell tickets to nearly 400 cities and towns in Ohio and Indiana. These tickets are sold at greatly reduced rates, and are good to return anytime within 30 days from date of sale. The route is through Peoria except on October 1st, tickets will be sold via Beardstown to certain points. Full information at city ticket office 400 Locust St. F. L. Gannaway City Passenger Agent, Des Moines, Iowa.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Corinthian Baptist Church—situated on 11th St., between Crocker and School Streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday School at 3 o'clock; Epworth League at 7 p. m.; preaching at 8 p. m. L. J. Phillips, pastor.

St. Paul A. M. E.—Corner of Second and Center Streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday School at 3 o'clock; Epworth League at 7 p. m.; preaching at 8 p. m. L. J. Phillips, pastor.

First African Baptist Church—Corner School and Fourth streets. Rev. F. Lomack pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school 3:30 p. m.; Mr. M. E. Houston, Superintendent; Young People's meeting 7 p. m., preaching 8:00 p. m.

Burns' M. E.—East Second and Des Moines street.—Sunday services, preaching at 11:30 a. m. and 4 p. m.; Sunday School at 12:30 p. m.; Prayer and Class meeting, Wednesday 8 p. m. All are welcome. Rev. G. W. Holmes, pastor, 220 Des Moines street.

Mount Nebo Baptist Church—E. Second street, between Locust and Grand avenue—Sunday service, preaching at 11 a. m.; Sunday School 12:30 p. m.; Superintendent, Row Johnson. Preaching at 8 p. m. Rev. J. H. Bell, pastor.

Tabernacle Baptist Church, Mission—Situated over 605 East Locust street. Preaching 11 a. m.; Sunday School 9:00 a. m.; preaching at 8 p. m. Rev. J. R. Winbush, pastor.

SECRET ORDERS.

North Star Lodge, No. 2, A. F. A. M.—Meets First Thursday in each month at Masonic Hall, Fourth and Court avenue. J. H. Shepard, W. M.; J. L. Thompson, secretary.

King Solomon Commandery, No. 6.—Meets Second and Fourth Thursday in each month at Masonic hall. Fred Jackson, M. C.; G. H. Clegg, Rec.

Naomi Court, No. 3.—Meets Second Monday in each month at Masonic hall. Mrs. H. H. Shepard, matron; Mrs. Fred Jackson, secretary.

Mt. Olive Court, No. 4.—Meets First Thursday of each month at Masonic hall. Mrs. Susan White, matron; Mrs. Flora Major, secretary.

Clarity Lodge, No. 2192, G. U. O. of O. F.—Meets First, Second and Third Tuesday each month at Odd Fellows hall on West Sixth and Walnut streets. D. Burns, N. G.; F. Brown, P. S.

H. H. of R., No. 339 of G. U. O. of O. F.—Convenes the first and third Thursday in each month, promptly at 8 o'clock. Mrs. B. J. Holmes, M. N. G.; Mrs. G. L. Williams, W. R. Knights and Ladies of Honor of the World No. 173 Victoria Lodge—meets every Monday evening at Webster's Hall, corner of Tenth Center streets. Mrs. E. A. Wood, Proctor. Mrs. Rose Johnson, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.

Broad Vestibuled First-Class Sleepers DAILY—Between Chicago and San Francisco WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.



Leave Chicago on Big 5 at 10:00 p. m. All the best scenery of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada by daylight in both directions. These cars are carried on the limited trains of the Great Rock Island Route, Denver and Rio Grande (Scenic Route), Rio Grande Western and Southern Pacific. Dining Car Service Through Buffet Library Cars. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

THE GILBERT Chop -- House

BY EXPERIENCE COOKS... Short Orders and Meals.

Nice Furnished Rooms By Day or Week.... 221 S. Market St. Ottumwa, Ia.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and address self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 355 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.



I. M. Jones Restaurant AND ICE CREAM PARLOR. FRUITS CIGARS TOBACCO 318 W. THIRD ST

CAPT. GEORGE BEALL, Chief of Capitol Police, Des Moines, Iowa.

\$5 Per Month to-day he weighs 100 pounds, a living monument of what Dr. McLean is doing. This is what Captain Beall says to-day: DR. C. M. McLEAN is doing. In 1884 Capt. Beall's days seemed to be numbered. His friends had given him up to die, and the man who carried a Captain's stripes during the war, and who later became a Chief of Police was rapidly passing to the "great beyond." But Capt. Beall did not die; he was cured by Dr. McLean's New Treatment. The family doctors and his friends were amazed. Seven years have passed and he has a pain or ache or a sign of catarrh for seven years, and I want the world to know it."

Very respectfully yours, GEORGE BEALL.

We refer the afflicted to people we have cured, among them: H. C. Harris, of Harris, Emery, Dry Goods Co.; Rev. Dr. Wirt, Pastor St. John's Lutheran Church, Des Moines, Iowa. The treatment at \$5.00 per month includes all medicines for the cure of Catarrh, Deafness, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all affections of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs; also Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidney, and Bladder troubles. Consultation free by mail or at office. Consultation Blank and Symptom Sheets with Dr. McLean's Monograph on Deafness and Catarrh Sent FREE to any Address, and is of Great Value to the Afflicted. The book also contains hundreds of testimonial letters from cured patients.

THE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE. Dr. C. M. McLean, Chief Consulting Physician, 606 Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa.

GOOD LITERATURE

The Northern Pacific is noted among railways for its advertising matter. Its pamphlets, folders, booklets, etc., are tastefully gotten up and are available for what they contain. Here is a partial list of what NOTHING MR. CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., will send out, carefully mailed, upon receipt of prices given. Any combination can be made, and money or express orders, silver or stamps will be accepted.

This is a fine opportunity to obtain good descriptive reading matter for little or nothing. **WONDERLAND 1901**—An annual publication, beautifully illustrated in color and half-tone. This number treats particularly of the history of the Northern Pacific's Trademark, the Custer Battlefield in Montana, and the Yellowstone Park. **MINIATURE WONDERLAND**—A neat and dainty publication containing a complete history of the Northern Pacific Trademark. The artist-ticcovers of the wonderland 1901 are used in miniature. **WILD FLOWERS FROM YELLOWSTONE**—A book of pressed wild flowers from Yellowstone Park showing the real flowers in their natural colors. A Send dainty and beautiful souvenir—ten specimens of flowers Fifty Cents and six full page illustrations of Park scenery.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK—A new 112-page book in strong flexible covers, good Send paper, plain type, illustrated, pocket size, a compend- Twenty-five Cents ium and descriptive of the World's Wonderland.

CLIMBING MOUNT RAINIER—An illustrated pocket-size book, 72 pages, in strong Send flexible covers, printed on heavy paper, descriptive of Twenty-five Cents an ascent of the highest peak in the United States— outside of Alaska—of a glacial nature.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE Iowa State Bystander

THE OLDEST COLORED JOURNAL IN IOWA and the leading paper in the North-west. It Goes Into 76 Counties in Iowa 29 States in the Union 2 Foreign Countries. Agents in 24 towns in Iowa and correspondence from many different states.

Fastest on Home Stretch.

A statistician has discovered that the average business walk in New York is a mile in twenty minutes, and the church-going walk is a mile in twenty-five minutes. The fastest walk is that of the homeward-bound Brooklynites, a mile in eighteen minutes.

Sullivan's Instruments Sold Well. Sixteen of the violins and violoncellos owned by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan were recently sold for \$1,800. The greatest prize realized for any one of the instruments was \$350, which was paid for a violoncello by Joseph Guarnerius.

OHIO & INDIANA HOME VISITOR'S Excursions. Via the BURLINGTON ROUTE, at very low rates. Tickets on sale Sept. 17th & 24th, and Oct. 1st & 3th, or on such dates as will enable passengers to pass through the eastern gate way by evening of those dates. The route is through Peoria, except on Oct. 1st, tickets may be sold via Beardstown to certain points. All tickets good for return 30 days from date of sale, if deposited with destination agent within twenty-four hours after arrival. For further information, call on any C. B. & Q. agent for rate and particulars, or address, J. M. Bechtel, Div. Pass. Agt. Burlington, Iowa.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a Great Favorite.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists.

The World's Wonder

Indian Pile Cure!

Sure cure for piles. Others have been cured, why not you? I have had remarkable success in effecting pile cures. I guarantee from 1 to 3 boxes to cure any case of piles. Read the following testimonial:

I have had piles for fifteen years. I have used all kinds of salves and had two surgical operations performed without any permanent relief. I have been entirely cured by using Burnett's Pile Salve. L. R. GENVA, Meat Merchant, Oskaloosa, Iowa, April 8, 1896

Only 50 cents a box, or upon receipt of 50 cents I will forward a box to any part of the United States. For further information see me.

PROF. T. L. BURNETT,
402 South Jackson Street,
Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN AND women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary, \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 385 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

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KNOWS THAT MUNGER'S LAUNDRY is the best in the city. Try them and be decided.

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CHEAP ROUND TRIP HOMESEEKERS' RATES—VIA NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month, up to and including September, the Northern Pacific Railway Co. will sell, to points on its line west of Little Falls, Minn. round trip tickets at the rate of one fare plus \$2.00. For full particulars, address G. D. Rogers, D. P. A. N. P. R., 503 Locust St. Des Moines, Ia. Chas. S. Fee, G. P. & T. A. St. Paul, Minn. 8-15.

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Funeral Directors

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DES MOINES, IOWA.

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A Harmless Powder.
Oatmeal mixed with water makes a most soothing face wash, as well as softening and whitening the skin. It should, however, be sparingly used by those with large pores, which it is apt to clog. Fine oatmeal, or oatmeal flour, forms a very good face powder, and is, of course, absolutely free from the harmful ingredients of many expensive powders.

Make "Iowa's Greatest Store" Your Headquarters Semi-Week Oct. 7-12

"Quality Tells--
Prices Sells"
"Meet Me on
the Balcony."

THE GREATER
HARRIS-EMERY CO.

Being a Consolidation of Frankel's & Harris-Emery Co.

The Best Equipped Mail Order Bureau in the Middle West is located on the 5th floor. Write for samples of Dress Fabrics and descriptions and prices on ready-to-wear garments—furnished free to anyone for the asking. In ordering samples be as explicit as possible about prices, colors or materials.

Richest Dress Goods Under Price.

Mark this Store's Attitude in Dress Fabrics

Two things have led Des Moines ladies to depend upon this store for Dress Fabrics. FIRST—the certainty of finding the desired cloths in the proper shades. SECOND—the certainty that prices are the lowest anywhere. These facts are so assured here as to be called generally a policy of the store. This season we are prepared to announce another forward step—the finest and most desired Dress Fabrics for less than the materials have ever cost.

You must see them to appreciate their value—you will recognize their worth at once by their superior finish, luster and richness. This store has made another forward stride in bringing to Des Moines ladies the best the world affords at prices that speak for themselves.

50-in Cheviots	75
50-in Covert	
48-in Granite	
46-in Beige	
50-in Serge	
50-in Tailor Check	
46-in Vigareaux	Cts.
	YARD

52-in Venetian	93
52-in Melton	
32-in Cheviot	
50-in Whipcord	
50-in Covert	
50-in Granite	
50-in Vigareaux	
46-in Prunella	
44-in Soliel	
52-in Broadcloth	
	Cts.
	YARD

50-in Zibeline	1.19
50-in Cheviot	
52-in Venetian	
54-in Chalkline	
52-in Broadcloth	
48-in Melrose	
46-in Prunella	
46-in Soliel	
50-in Vigareaux	
	YARD

THE BLACK DRESS GOODS.

251 pieces Black Goods—all this season's importation—comprising some very popular weaves for Separate Skirts or Tailor-Made Suits.

54-inch Pebble Cheviot
54-inch Plain Cheviot
54-inch Worsteds
54-inch Venetians
50-inch Canvas
50-inch Golfings
54-inch Nun's Serge

Worth Up to \$1.75 a Yard.

MONDAY

\$1.00 A YARD!

54-inch Storm Serge
50-inch Shark-Skin
50-inch Granite
50-inch Etamine
50-inch Broadcloth
45-inch French Poplin
40-inch Whipcord

HOME VISITOR'S EXCURSION TO OHIO AND INDIANA.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1901. A grand opportunity to visit your old home at a very small expense. On September 17th and 24th, October 1st, and 8th, the BURLINGTON ROUTE will sell tickets to nearly 400 cities and towns in Ohio and Indiana. These tickets are sold at greatly reduced rates, and are good to return anytime within 30 days from date of sale. The route is through Peoria except on October 1st, tickets will be sold via Beardstown to certain points. Full information at city ticket office 400 Locust St. F. L. Gannaway City Passenger Agent, Des Moines, Iowa.

LITERARY NOTES.

E. Nesbit's new story, which will be published in the autumn, will have the queer title, "The Wouldbegoods."

S. R. Crockett's new book, "Love Idylls," will be published soon. It will be uniform in size with "An Englishwoman's Love Letters."

Maurice Thompson's "Alice of Old Vincennes" is to be published in Great Britain, as is also "The Story of Eva," the Chicago novel by Will Payne.

Few persons are aware, even in England, that a privately printed collection of unpublished writings from the pen of Robert Louis Stevenson is about to be issued.

In Dr. Minot J. Savage's new book, "The Passing and the Permanent in Religion," the author tries to make clear the great positive elements of religion which cannot pass away.

Henry James was recently told that Sarah Grand, the novelist, says she was 14 years old before she ever learned to read or write. "She hasn't learned to write even yet," he remarked.

Edmund Gosse is about to become a publisher. His first venture will be a collection of the poems of his friend Austin Dobson which have been written since July, 1899, when the last edition of his collected poems was published. The new book will contain about thirty pieces, among them being poems on the war and on the late queen. Mr. Gosse intends to charge \$3.20 for each copy.

A new book on "Modern Strategy," which is said to be a work of importance, will be published soon. It is the work of Capt. Walter H. James of the British army. It is a treatise on the strategy of today and deals with the effect which railroads and telegraphs and the increase of newspapers have had on war. The campaigns chosen to illustrate it are chiefly taken from the Napoleonic wars and those of recent times. At the end of the book a chapter has been added on the effect of modern weapons upon tactics.

IN A NUTSHELL.

In size, not counting colonies, the European powers stand in this order: Russia, Austria, Germany, France, United Kingdom, Italy.

SIoux CITY ITEMS.

Rev. W. H. Speese who has been appointed to take charge of the A. M. E. church arrived in the city Saturday to take up his work. He preached to large congregations both morning and evening. Mr. C. F. Williams has opened up a rug factory. We wish him great success. Mrs. West Carum has been quite ill, but is improving nicely.

There will be a literary society organized at the A. M. E. church Thursday evening for the benefit of the young people of the city.

Mrs. Hattie Boyd, wife of Robert Boyd died at the St. Joseph hospital Wednesday and was buried Thursday. She leaves a husband and brother to mourn her death.

Mrs. Mary Lewis of Norfolk, Nebr has come to our city to reside and is cooking at the Oxford hotel.

Rev. E. D. Wilson, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist church, came home Saturday from Council Bluffs. He was accompanied by his wife. He preached Sunday and left Monday night for Chicago on special business.

There will be a measuring social at the A. M. E. church Tuesday evening Oct. 8, for the benefit of the trustees. The admission will be according to height, you will pay one cent a foot and one and one-half cent for every inch over.

CEDAR RAPIDS.

(Special to the BYSTANDER.)

BOWLIN-JOYCE.

One of the prettiest weddings of the season was that of Miss Mary Bowlin of this city and Mr. John Andrew Joyce of Minneapolis, Minn. Promptly at 8 o'clock the bridal party entered the front parlor to the strains of the wedding march played by Mrs. Flora Bouey-Roberts. They were supported by Miss Myrtle Cooper and Mr. James Moeley, and Master Harry Lovell carrying the wedding ring on a silver tray. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Bass. The bride wore white silk and carried brides roses. The brides-maid wore white organdie over pink silk and carried pink and white carnations. After congratulations a bounteous wedding supper was served. Many useful and beautiful presents were received. The happy couple left Monday night amid showers of rice and old shoes for their home in Minneapolis.

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TRICK OF VOICE.

How One Lawyer Keeps the Judge from sleeping.

There is said to be a lawyer in Philadelphia who possesses a trick of the voice to which a certain measure of his success in United States Supreme court practice is due. The trick consists in waking a judge. Whether it is a common practice for the high dignitaries of the federal supreme bench to indulge in a nap in the course of a long and tedious argument, such happenings are not unknown, and it is well for an able logician of the bar to be prepared for it. The trick of waking a sleepy judge would seem to be something in the nature of slamming a law book under his nose or connecting his personality with the current of an electric battery. But the trick is explained as purely a matter of sound involved in the skillful control of the voice. It is said that a barrister practiced in the art and rhetoric of addressing the bench can gather all the waves of sound from his throat into a focus and deposit it in the orifice of the judge's ear with the general effect of a bomb. The trick, however it is accomplished, is said to have been worked repeatedly with success on the late Judge McKennan, whose habit of going to sleep on the bench was once a notorious subject of comment in the litigation over the Berliner telephone patents. This queer trick of the voice, while it is said to be the peculiar property of one celebrated lawyer, is probably attempted often with varying success by others.—Philadelphia Record.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman is to write the life of D. L. Moody.

Bishop Edsall has just completed a highly successful mission at Jamestown, N. D.

Tomkins Avenue Congregational church of Brooklyn raised over \$27,000 for missions during the year. The death roll in the Congregational ministry in Great Britain was unusually heavy during the year 1899.

A congress of the history of religions will be held at Paris, France during the first part of September next year.

The receipts of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, for the year make a total of \$38,000, of which \$17,000 is from pew rents.

The annual council of the South African churches was held at Graaf Reinet, and owing to the preoccupations of the war, only thirty-eight delegates attended.

Since his resignation from the Church of the Pilgrims relief from care has conduced to a marked improvement in the health of the venerable Dr. R. S. Storrs.

Orange Free State Flag.

The Orange Free State flag is a simple rectangle of vivid orange. An orange tree in full fruit is the most distinctive feature of the arms of the Orange Free State. Beneath the tree are on one side a lion and on the other a number of oxen. An ox-wagon similar to that on the Transvaal arms and three suspended horns complete the whole. "Spes Bona"—good hope—is written underneath the arms of Cape Colony, the chief feature of which is a lion rampant. A figure of Hope surmounts the shield, the "supporters of which are a couple of native animals."

Bird Fans in Vogue.

The newest and prettiest fan is quite small and composed of feathers from the breast of a pleasant or the peacock. At the same time the tiny fan of lace or painted gauze, or sparsely spangled, holds its own in the fashioner's favor. As a matter of fact, by good fans never look old-fashioned. One wonders why a girl will sum to expend upon her wardrobe not invest in a beautiful line antique, if possible; and modern work of art.

Trees on the Webster Farm.

The trees now growing on the farm (near Franklin, N. H.) where Daniel Webster was born are to be cut up into friction matches, a manufacturing company having paid \$2,800 for the standing timber upon it. The legislature of New Hampshire refused at its late session to pay \$3,000 for the entire farm, though many patriotic citizens of the state petitioned to have it preserved as a perpetual memorial of New Hampshire's greatest son.

Birds Which Rise Early.

The greenfinch is the earliest riser among the bird family. It begins to pipe about 1 o'clock in the morning. The blackcap begins at 2:30. It is nearly 4 o'clock before the blackbird appears. It is heard half an hour before the thrush, and the chirp of the robin begins about the same length of time before that of the wren. The house sparrow and the tomtit take the last stage of the list.

Commands Polar Expedition.

Emperor William appointed Professor Erich Dyrhalski to command the German south polar expedition. The objective point of the expedition is Kerguelen and thence southward. In case the south polar land is discovered a scientific station is to be erected and maintained for at least one year. The expedition must return in the spring of 1904 at the latest.

Binding an Agreement in China.

When you engage a servant or make a bargain in China, it is not considered binding until "the fastening penny" has been paid. Although his bad faith is notorious in some matters, yet, to do him justice, when once this coin has been paid by you the Chinaman, coolie or shopman will generally stick to his bargain, even if the result to him be loss.

Wives of Henry VIII.

Three of the six wives of Henry VIII of England bore the name of Catharine, viz.: Catharine of Aragon, his first wife; Catharine Howard, his fifth, and Catharine Parr, his sixth and last, who survived him several years. The others were Ann Boleyn, his second; Jane Seymour, the third; and Ann of Cleves, the fourth.

Serving Fruit Raw.

Three points must be observed in serving the raw fruit; first, it must be ripe; second, free from any indications of decay or fermentation, and last, but not least, to enhance the enjoyment of this delightful gift of nature it must be served ice cold. A suggestion of green adds greatly to the enjoyment of the fruit.

An Enormous Diamond.

The largest cut diamond belongs to the Rajah of Mattan (Borneo), its weight being 376 carats and its value about \$25,000,000. The second largest cut diamond is the Star of the South, found by a poor negro in Brazil. It weighs 254 carats and was once known as the Dudley diamond.

A Burning Coal Mine.

The "burning mountain" of Montet, in Aveyron, France, which is often mistaken for an active volcano, because a pillar of cloud rises from it by day and a pillar of fire by night, is in reality a coal mine which has been burning for several years.

Test for Diamonds.

For diamonds a good test is that of hardness. A genuine diamond cannot be sacrificed by a file or by quartz, and a ruby should stand a similar test; but emerald is not much harder than quartz and cracks easily.

Do Not Gratify Weakness.

If thou wouldst conquer thy weakness, thou must never gratify it. No man is compelled to evil; his consent only makes it his. It is no sin to be tempted, but to be overcome.—William Penn.

Placer Miner Is a Girl.

In the Mojave desert mining camp of Burstwon, Cal., Miss Short, 16 years old, has located one of the best claims. She works all the dirt with a dry washer and is said to average \$6 a day.

Feman Nature Exemplified.

An Atholton father who has a lazy worthless son sent him adrift on Saturday at noon, saying he never wanted to see him again. The young man's mother carried on in a pitiful way, but the father was inexorable, the young man must get out and shift for himself. The young man went away saying he would return a rich man some day and make his father ashamed of himself. His mother said he was a noble boy, and swooned. That night at 6 o'clock the kitchen door opened softly, and the young man came in, carrying a small armful of wood. When supper was ready he took his usual place at the table, and ate with his accustomed appetite. The father said nothing, but the mother waited on her son with unusual care, as though he had returned with the fortune he had talked about at noon.—Atholton Globe.

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FURNITURE OR STOVES
Go to a
RELIABLE HOUSE
Where you get
Honest Goods & Lowest Prices
FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES.
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712-714 WALNUT STREET.
THE Best Stoves--Least Fuel.

Iowa State Bystander.

BY THE PUBLISHER P. C. O.

W. C. MOY (1883) and IOWA.

I was so full of the hotels and rest of the diarrhoea, and are expected to live of labor, Germany the waiters re-accident.

of the railroads of Holland are so care- and Dia managed that the accidental scene on them average only one a year for the entire country.

The Russian commonwealth of social- ists at Waycross, Ga., has failed, ac- cording to a dispatch to the New York Sun. Only three families remain, the others having departed for the North and West. Their printing outfit is ad- vertised for sale and the land will go the same way. This will wipe out the last vestige of the colony, which went from Tennessee two years ago.

The compliments of the Companion to fifteen millions of boys and girls who again take their seats in the schoolrooms and pick up their books! A most respectful bow to the four hun- dred thousand teachers whose summer vacation should send them back to their sacred task with freshened energy and joyous enthusiasm! And three times three for the public schools of America!

A lively scrap between a clergyman and a layman was witnessed at a baptizing ceremony in Stanchfield Lake, Minn. George Tomlinson had agreed to be baptized there by the Rev. Mr. Orrock, but his nerve deserted him at the last moment. The clergyman at- tempted to use force, and there was a struggle, the convert angrily resisting. After a prolonged contest, the minister succeeded in ducking the unwilling convert in three feet of muddy water.

The death is announced at Genoa, at the age of 98, of Pierre Maurier, a Frenchman, who lived on the Island of Elba when Napoleon took up his com- pulsory residence there in April, 1814. Pierre remembered hearing the news towards the end of February, 1815, that the Emperor, with over 1,000 followers, had sailed away in feluccas bound for Provence. The lad used to carry eggs and fruit to the kitchen of the Em- peror and one day that famous potentate caught him stoning a dog and sharply reproved him. Maurier was presented to Victor Emmanuel in 1863 and the King was much interested when he heard from Pierre's own lips his memories of the great Napoleon.

Figures may not lie, but they are often disappointing. Census figures, especially, are apt to fall below what is expected of them. The recent cen- sus of Canada shows a population of 5,338,533, which is an increase of 505,594 over the total of 1891. The gain of about ten per cent in ten years seems to many Canadians a meager result of a decade of prosperity, and of energetic efforts to promote immigration. But it is the rule nowadays that city popu- lations grow faster than rural, and Canada has few cities. Only eighteen places in the Dominion have more than ten thousand inhabitants. But there remains the consolation that not all the elements of national greatness are measured by a count of heads.

Several articles of jewelry embedded in the flesh were discovered in the making of an autopsy on the body of Paul Shirvell, a Russian, who was killed in a mine in Pennsylvania. In the leg was a miniature dumbbell, about the size of a cuff button. In each instance the jewelry had been fastened in the man's flesh, which had grown over the article, completely hid- ing it from view. On the body of Frank Lorenz, who committed suicide at White Haven recently, was found similar ornaments embedded in the flesh. It is believed Lorenz and Shir- vell were political exiles from Siberia, and that the fastening of jewelry in their bodies was a part of the punish- ment inflicted by prison authorities.

Commodore Perry is a name high in honor in the United States navy, hav- ing been the title of two famous broth- ers—Oliver Hazard and Matthew Cal- braith Perry. On September 10th, eighty-eight years ago, the elder brother, a young lieutenant who had never seen a naval fight, fought that fierce Battle of Lake Erie, which saved the Northwest to the United States and gave the world the dispatch: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Forty-eight years ago last July the younger brother landed in Japan with a message from the president which practically opened that country to the world. The Matthew Perry monument recently unveiled at Kuribama, Japan, is a shaft thirty-three feet high made of a rare native stone and bearing an inscription in gold written by Marquis Ito. A dense crowd of natives wit- nessed the ceremonies, both Japanese and American battleships fired salutes from the harbor, and one of the speak- ers was Rear Admiral Beardslee, who, as a midshipman under Perry, was present at the original entry.

Henry J. Furber, Jr., professor of political economy at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of his interest in the educational affairs of France. About five years ago Prof. Furber sug- gested to the French Minister of Public Instruction certain changes in the rules governing foreign students at- tending the French universities. The suggestions were adopted, and the change was followed by a marked in- crease in the number of American students in French colleges.

THE NEWS IN IOWA

TRANSPORTING OF PUPILS.

System is Growing in Favor in Many Parts of the State.—Seventy-five pages of the forthcoming report of Superintendent R. C. Barrett of the department of public instruction will be given over to the consideration of questions of consolidation of rural independent districts and the transportation of pupils. Superintendent Barrett intends to make the treatise on these subjects in his report a valuable one that will be replete with information on these important questions of school policy. He will present letters from county superintendents in many parts of the state and from teachers and others interested in educational matters in Iowa, showing their views on con- solidation and transportation. He be- lieves the testimony an opinions of these persons will be of much more value and interest than a discussion of these matters by himself only would be.

The report will make an interesting showing as to the growth of and movement for consolidation and transportation in Iowa. Two years ago pupils were being transported in twenty-five counties of the state and to forty-eight schools. Since that time the plan has been tried in a number of additional counties and districts. It is not yet ascertained just what the increase is, but Mr. Barrett says it will be considerable. One of the most interesting phases of the extension of the system of transportation of pupils is that of its being taken up in some of the city districts. Mr. Barrett has a letter from Supt. Clifford of the Council Bluffs city schools, in which the latter tells how transportation was successfully utilized there. Lying at the outskirts of the independent district of Council Bluffs was the Wood- bury school. The attendance was not large and the progress of the pupils was not satisfactory, inas- much as the teacher had the time to her classes. The cost of the school to the district was \$80 per month. It was decided to abandon the Wood- bury school and transport the pupils to the most convenient ward schools. The district has been able to do this satisfactorily at a cost of \$30 per month, thus effecting a saving of \$50 per month by the change and giving the pupils much better educational advantages.

NATION'S GRAIN DEALERS.

The Convention at Des Moines Was a Very Profitable One.—Des Moines, Oct. 4.—The sixth annual convention of the National Grain Dealers' association came to an end yesterday. The convention was the best in the history of the organization. Members of the Cere- al club, upon whom devolved the care of the visiting delegates, were re- peatedly congratulating by the visit- ors, who expressed themselves as agreeably surprised at the manner in which the convention had been entertained.

The convention did much for Des Moines and Iowa. B. A. Lockwood, a Des Moines man, was re-elected president in recognition of his ser- vices in behalf of the organization. The state has been benefited, in that all of the southern delegates were here for the purpose of perfecting ar- rangements with Iowa grain men for the shipment of oats and hay to the south, which produced little hay or corn this year. It is expected that these two commodities will reach a high price because of the great de- mand for them in the south. Iowa is also honored in the selection of G. A. Stebbins of Red Oak as secre- tary of the association. C. S. Clark of Chicago was re-elected to the sec- retaryship, but declined, owing to private interests.

The convention has resulted in a better understanding as to the grad- ing of grain and has shown Iowa grain men how their samples compare with the best from other sections of the country. Another outcome was the organization of a national asso- ciation of grain inspectors. Memphis won the convention of 1902 mainly on the proposition that hundreds of grain men from the south would become affiliated with the association if they could be in- duced to attend one of the conven- tions. Officers were elected as fol- lows: President, B. A. Lockwood; first vice president, T. P. Baxter; sec- ond vice president, H. S. Grimes; sec- retary, G. A. Stebbins.

Waterloo Damage Suit.

Waterloo, Oct. 4.—The Rapid Trans- it company has been notified of a suit for \$10,000 damages instituted by the heirs of John Durfee. Mr. Durfee met his death in a runaway several months ago. He was not killed at the time, but received in- juries from which he died. He was a layman and his team became fright- ened, it is claimed, at the ear and from the constant ringing of the gong.

Collision at Marshalltown.

Marshalltown, Oct. 4.—A North- western passenger train and an Iowa Central freight train collided at the Third street crossing in this city. One engine was demolished and half a dozen cars completely wrecked. The coaches of the passenger train were badly damaged. No one was seriously hurt. The property loss is heavy.

The Progeny of a Pair of Rats.

The progeny of a pair of rats, un- der favorable conditions, will in three years number about one thousand.

Potatoes Pay for Land.

Traer, Sept. 30.—There have been many instances up west where farm- ers marketed enough wheat or flax from \$15 to \$30 land in one year to pay for the land, but a North Tama farmer raised enough potatoes to pry for the land at the present high prices of this vicinity. Arthur Wood of Buckingham had eighteen acres of potatoes this year. Although the crop here is very light, he gets 800 bushels to the eighteen acre field. The price here at present is \$1.25 per acre, which gives Mr. Wood a return of \$1,200 this year, or \$66.66 per acre.

GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

Miss Elsa Price Meets Horrible Death at Mitchellville.—Des Moines, Oct. 3.—Miss Elsa Price, a paroled inmate of the girls' reformatory institution at Mitchellville, and a present employe of that institution was burned to death in a horrible manner. The shocking ac- cident in which Miss Price lost her life occurred at 10 o'clock p. m. She had just returned from a walk down town with one of the other institu- tion employes and had retired to her room, which was situated in a re- mote part of the building. A few moments later a piercing scream was heard, and the woman on watch in the corridors ran to Miss Price's room to find her standing in her nightclothes in the middle of the room, enveloped in flames. She was so overcome by the fumes she had inhaled that she could give no account of the accident, and although every- thing was done to save her life, Miss Price expired at 4 o'clock a. m. in a terrible agony. Superintendent Fitz- gerald at once notified the board of control and the girls' parents, who live at Corydon.

The supposition is that the girl had undressed for bed without lighting the lamp, as it was moonlight, and that before retiring she struck a match for some purpose and ignited her clothes by accident.

RENEW THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Charles City Electric Railway Project Revived and Work Will Soon Begin.—Charles City, Oct. 4.—The Charles City electric railway project is hav- ing the usual experience of delay in getting started. Ninety thousand dollars was subscribed in stock, \$30,000 of it on condition that \$100,000 be taken, but through various causes the remaining \$10,000 has not been secured. The survey profile has been completed and the right of way be- tween Charles City and Powersville practically secured. The franchise expired under the first ordinance, and was renewed by the city council August 6, extending the time to July, 1902, but with the proviso that work be commenced within ninety days. A few nights ago the stock subscrib- ers met and voted to renew their sub- scriptions unconditionally, and raised the amount of money needed to com- mence the work before the ninety day limit had expired, and save the franchise. The work will begin be- fore October 12, and in the early part of 1902 will be completed to Powersville, and thence to some point on the Shell Rock, probably Clarksville.

REMARKABLE OPERATION.

Removal of a Tumor Weighing Eighty- six Pounds from a Woman.—Sioux City, Oct. 1.—In an operation at Samaritan hospital on eighty-six pound tumor was removed from a woman, who when relieved of the great ovarian cyst weighed but little more than it did. It was the largest tumor ever removed in an operation in Sioux City. The surgeons stated it is not unusual for tumors to reach this size, but it is very rare, as invari- ably they are removed before they become so dangerously large. In this case, however, the tumor was allowed to grow because the woman was a believer in Christian science and she insisted that the demonst- rations of healers and her faith would remove it. Five or six years ago its presence first became known, but she insisted that there was no tumor and in spite of the arguments of her hus- band and the pleas of her friends she refused to permit an operation. She is on a fair way to recovery.

TRAGEDY IN HARDIN.

James Lane Shoots His Son-in-Law, Then Kills His Wife.—Alden, Oct. 2.—A family quarrel of long standing culminated at the homes of the parties, a few miles south of this place, when James James Lane fired a load of buckshot into the body of John Barhite, his son-in-law, through the window of Barhite's house. He then went to the home of another son-in-law, where his wife was stopping, and shot and killed her. He then re- turned to his own home, barred all doors and windows and refused to surrender when the officers arrived and threatened to fire the building. Later he gave himself up.

Fatal Hunting Accident.

Eldora, Oct. 3.—Chas. Fannon, about 19 years of age, living in this city, met an almost instant death here. He and another young man were going for a hunt and were wait- ing for a team by the roadside. Young Fannon accidentally turned the bar- rel of the gun toward himself, and it instantly went off, the shot taking effect in the head. He was a barber by trade.

Woman Shot By Boys.

Tama, Oct. 3.—Two boys of Mrs. Wm. Chappel were trying to extract the loads from an old 22-caliber revolver, when it was accidentally dis- charged, the ball striking Mrs. Chap- pel in the abdomen and inflicting perhaps a fatal wound. Mrs. Chappel is the wife of Mr. Wm. Chappel, ex- press messenger between Tama and Sioux City.

Both Legs Cut Off.

Lamoni, Oct. 3.—A serious accident happened to Willie Mayhew at Wood- burn. The day before he and a few boys went there to work on the railroad and while in the discharge of his duties he fell under the wheels of a moving train and lost the lower part of both legs, one just below the knee and the other just above the ankle. The boy is 17 years old.

Arrest: Burglary Suspects.

Charles City, Oct. 1.—Three men, Frank Riley, Carl Van Gordon and Thos. Williams, charged with com- plicity in the Powersville burglary, were arrested near Cartersville, west of Atherton, and on trial before Justice Merriam in this city each was held to the grand jury in \$500 bail. Two others of the gang were arrested at Mason City and will be brought here for trial.

A small prayer book was found in the stomach of an ostrich lately dis- sected in London.

NEWS IN GENERAL

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY

Washington, Sept. 29.—In the Schley court of inquiry yesterday Captain McCalla, of the Marblehead, concluded his testimony which was begun yesterday, and the court heard the testimony of Lieut. Commander W. H. H. Sutherland, who commanded the Eagle during the Spanish war, and also that of Lieut. Cassus B. Barnes.

The latter is a cipher expert in the navy department, and his evi- dence was devoted to showing that the dispatch from Commodore Schley to the navy department of May 28, 1898, saying that he could not, much to his regret, obey the orders of the department, as printed in the official reports, was a correct translation of the message as forwarded from the Harvard at Kingston.

Commander Sutherland explained the condition of the Eagle during the campaign and told of the part that vessel played. He said the slow progress made in the cruise to San- tiago was due to the fact that the vessel was one-third full of water. He also told of signalling the "Scorpion" to inform Commander Schley that the Spanish squadron was not in the harbor at Cienfuegos.

Captain McCalla said that he had suggested to Schley after the bat- tle of Santiago that there was glory enough in the victory for all.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Rear Admiral Evans, who as captain, commanded the battleship Iowa during the San- tiago campaign, was a witness be- fore the Schley naval court of inquiry yesterday. His testimony covered the entire period from the time the Iowa left the port of Key West on the 20th of May, 1898, until the 5th of July, when Admiral Evans testified he had a conversation with Admiral Schley concerning the battle of the 3d. He described in detail the prin- cipal battle of Santiago, and also gave particulars concerning the bomb- ardment of the Colon on the 31st of May.

Other witnesses of the day were Capt. Theodore F. Jewell, who was commander of the cruiser Minneap- olis during the Spanish war, and Com- mander James M. Miller, who was in command of the collier Merrimac, until that vessel was turned over to Lieutenant Hobson to be sunk in the mouth of the harbor at Santiago. Admiral Evans had not concluded his testimony when the court adjourned for the day.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Schley court of inquiry made good headway again yesterday, concluding with Ad- miral Evans and hearing three new witnesses, although the testimony of one of them was not concluded when the court adjourned for the day. Admiral Evans' testimony was along the same general lines as was his statement of Monday, but some points were presented in greater detail in response to questions by Mr. Rayner. The new witnesses were Captain Sigbee, who commanded the scout St. Paul during the Santiago campaign, Mr. Thomas M. Denaide, a newspaper correspondent who was on the Texas during the battle of July 3, and Chief Yeoman Gustave E. Becker, who was a clerk to Admiral Sampson during the war.

Captain Sigbee's testimony covered his communications to Commodore Schley upon the latter's arrival off Santiago, May 26, 1898, and at subse- quent dates, and dealt with the state of the weather at that period. He was asked a great number of ques- tions by the court.

Mr. Denaide described the loop of the Brooklyn, as seen from the Texas. Mr. Becker testified as to dis- patches sent by Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley.

Washington, Oct. 3.—An interesting turn was given in the Schley court of inquiry yesterday by the introduc- tion of the first witness in Admiral Schley's behalf. This was Lieut. James J. Boyle, who was a watch officer on board the flagship Brook- lyn during the war with Spain. The fact that Lieutenant Doyle was put on the stand does not mean that the navy department has concluded the presentation of its side of the case. Mr. Doyle was called by the depart- ment, but as it also has been the pur- pose of Admiral Schley to summon him, advantage was taken of his pres- ence on the stand to question him as an original witness for "the applic- ant." He was under examination by Mr. Rayner in the interest of the admiralty when the court adjourned for the day.

Before undergoing examination at Mr. Rayner's hands, Lieutenant Doyle at Captain Lemly's request explained his part in the battle of July 3 and his original entry in the ship's log concerning the famous loop and his alteration of that entry because he subsequently discovered that his first entry had been erroneous.

Lieutenant Commander Sharp, who commanded the Vixen during the Spanish war, also gave his testimony during the day, giving especial at- tention to notes of the battle of July 3, made by Lieutenant Marlow of his ship. Admiral Evans, Captain Sigbee and Correspondent Denaide were all recalled for the purpose of correct- ing their testimony as given the day before and all made additional state- ments. Just before the adjournment its decisions not to allow any questions concerning the blockade of Santiago after July 1, when Commander-in- Chief Admiral Sampson arrived there.

The smallest bird is the humming- bird of Brazil. It is a little larger than the common honey bee, and weighs about five grains.

"It's no use," signed the Pork Packer's fair daughter, "trying to go in society when pa insists on calling a golf club a shabby stick."

From the date of the creation to that of the flood, the Hebrew version calculates 1,656 years, the Septuagint 2,262, the difference being 606 years.

Ex-President Kruger, of the Trans- vaal, has been in Europe a year with- out having met personally any of the reigning sovereigns, Queen Wilhel- mine alone excepted.

A pot which cannot boil over has been invented by a Berlin machinist. It has a perforated rim, and the over- flowing liquid returns to the utensil.

DISSATISFACTION IN ENGLAND.

Repeated Prophecies Have Been Found False.—London, Oct. 3.—"For months past we have been told," says the Daily Graphic this morning, "that if the Boers would only abandon their elu- sive tactics and come to close quarters, we should see what we should see. The Boers have taken us at our word, and the results are not encouraging."

The chorus of dissatisfaction with the inertia of the government is daily gathering force. Winston Churchill, M. P., speaking last night at Oldham, described the situation in South Africa as "serious and disquieting." He said the war could not be ended by proclamation of threats, but only by vigorous military operations.

The Daily Mail and the Daily Chron- icle comment upon the fact that the huge British army is seemingly only able to remain on the defensive.

The Standard says: "The Boers are fighting with a deter- mination and a contempt for their own lives as were seldom shown in the early periods of the war. Their plan is to keep Lord Kitchener's army busy in the north and to give the roving commandoes in Cape Colony an opportunity to raise the Cape Dutch against Great Britain."

CUP WILL REMAIN HERE

Columbia's Second Victory Assures Her Supremacy.—New York, Oct. 4.—In a glorious whole sail breeze, which heeled the big cup contestants down until their lee rails were awash in the foaming sea, Herreshoff's white wonder, the Columbia, yesterday beat Watson's British creation over a triangular course of thirty miles by two min- utes and 52 seconds, actual time. With the 43 seconds which the Irish sloop must allow the American boat on account of the larger sail plan the Columbia won the second race of the series by 3 minutes and 35 sec- onds. The fastest race ever sailed in a cup contest, it was not only a royal struggle from a spectacular point of view, but it was absolutely decisive as to the merits of the two racing machines. There is not a yachting sharp who witnessed the race yester- day who is not firmly convinced that the defender is the abler boat, blow high or blow low, beating, reaching or running, and that Sir Thomas Lipton and his merry Brit- ishers are doomed to return home empty handed.

Again the ancient piece of silver- ware brought across the western ocean fifty years ago is safe. Again American supremacy in marine ar- chitecture has been vindicated. Sir Thomas has been wishing for a breeze that would bury the Sham- rock's lee rail, and yesterday he had it, just as he had a similar breeze in the concluding race two years ago, when the Columbia, in a driv- ing finish, beat the Shamrock over six minutes.

SCALEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Washington, Oct. 4.—After Lieuten- ant Doyle, formerly of Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, had completed his testimony before the Schley court of inquiry yesterday, Capt. Wm. C. Dawson of the marine corps was called, and was followed by Lieut. Chas. W. Dryson of the bu- reau of steam engineering of the navy department.

Capt. Dawson was signal officer on board the battleship Indiana during the naval engagement off Santiago, and he gave an account from recol- lection of the behavior of the vari- ous ships of the American fleet dur- ing that battle. He said that the Brooklyn had gone about 2,000 yards to the southward before joining the pursuit of Corvera's ships.

Lieut. Dryson was introduced to testify concerning the coal supply of the flying squadron, but the court adjourned the day before he could be heard to any extent.

CHINESE UPRISING IS CONFIRMED.

Rebels Were Badly Punished After They Had Burned a German Mission.—Washington, Oct. 3.—The state de- partment received a cablegram from United States Consul McWade at Can- ton, China, confirming the reported uprising in the Singing district. The dispatch follows:

"Canton, Oct. 2.—Secretary of State, Washington: General Wu, with 1,500 soldiers, routed Triad rebels in Sing- ing district, Swatow, killing 200 and capturing and decapitating many prisoners. German mission burned. German missionaries fled to Hong Kong.

(Signed) "McWade." This dispatch, taken in connection with previous advices the department has had from Minister Conger leads to the belief that the Boxers have had nothing to do with the present outbreak, but that it is a local dis- turbance growing out of the famine conditions, which the Chinese govern- ment can suppress.

Sampson Retires.—Washington, Oct. 3.—Admiral Samp- son has surrendered command of the Boston navy yard. His successor, Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, who is on his way north from Port Royal to take command, called upon Secretary Long to pay his respects.

Alarming Rumor Revived.

Copenhagen, Oct. 4.—The newspa- pers here today revive the rumors that King Edward is in a serious condition from cancer of the tongue, without adducing any evidence to that effect.

The will of the late Herman O. Ar- mour, disposed, in bequests to his family and relatives, of \$2,250,000 of real and personal property.

BAD FIRE AT BRADYVILLE.

North Half of the Business Section of the Town is Destroyed.—Clarinda, Oct. 2.—The north half of the business portion of Bradyville was destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire started in Fine & Maxwell's hardware store. Lightning is supposed to have been the origin. Worley's restaurant, White's dry goods store, the postoffice, Fine & Maxwell's hardware and implement store and Hol- ton & Gray's hardware and imple- ment store were destroyed. Several other buildings were damaged. The loss is estimated at \$60,000; insur- ance, \$25,000.

AMERICANS ARE TRAPPED

Forty-eight Members of the Ninth Infantry Are Slain.—Manila, Oct. 1.—A disastrous fight between American troops and insur- gents occurred on the island of Sa- mar, near Balangina. A large body of insurgents attacked Company C, Ninth infantry, only twenty-two members of the company escaped. The company had seventy-two mem- bers. All the others are reported to have been killed. The company was made a determined resistance, but the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents compelled them to retreat. Of the survivors who have arrived at Bassey, eleven are wounded.

Manila, Sept. 30.—Gen. Hughes from the island of Samar, reported the arrival of Sergeant Markley and one private at Tannan (who reports the fight at Balangina) where over forty men of Company C, Ninth in- fantry, were killed by insurgents who attacked the troops while at breakfast Saturday last. The men who have reached Tannan say that the officers of the company, who were at first reported to have been captured, were killed with the major- ity of the company. The troops were attacked, while unprepared, by a bolomen, of whom the Americans killed about 140. Many of the soldiers were killed in their quarters before they had time to grasp their rifles.

Gen. Hughes is going to the scene of the disaster and will personally command the troops.

CAUGHT IN A DEATH TRAP.

Seventeen Men Perish in a Burning Mine in British Columbia.—Victoria, B. C., Oct. 2.—Seventeen men are dead as a result of a fire and explosion in Extension mine No. 2, belonging to the Wellington Col- liery company. The flames started from a curtain which caught fire from a miner's lamp.

The fire broke out at the bottom of level No. 3 and was communicated across the slope by one of the con- tains. In half an hour the whole slope was on fire. Rescuers flooded to the mine and reached the place where the miners had been at work, but the men had gone, running with the fresh outbreak, thus resulting in death half way. While the rescuers were at work several explosions oc- curred. When it was realized that the men could not be saved, a strong force started to choke the mine, but their work was undone by a terri- ble explosion which blew down the barricade. A little later the fan house was burned.

James Thomas, a rope rider, had a thrilling escape. He was riding down the slope, and, seeing the fire coming jumped off and ran. George Son- com and Eugene Griffith, timber men, called to him to follow the lead but he ran on up the slope for 15 feet to his mouth, and barely escaped with his life. The other men were overtaken by the flames and perished.

BRITONS TO PROTEST.

Noted Men to Insist Upon a Change of Policy in South Africa.—London, Oct. 3.—Five hundred pub- lic meetings arranged by the exten- sive of the opposition to protest against the government's South Af- rican policy will take place through- out Great Britain during the month of October and November.

Among the speakers engaged to preach the doctrine of concilia- tion are Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Dr. R. Speer, Watson, Harold Spencer, Rudolph Lehman, Dr. John Clifford and the following members of parliamen- tary Sir John Brunner, David Lloyd, J. Burns, J. Bryn Roberts and Her- bert Gladstone.

The specific purpose of the move- ment is to fight against the govern- ment's proposition to subject the Transvaal and Orange River colonies to the crown colony system. The promoters of the agitation say that as long as Downing street insists on this part of its program the Boers will remain in the field and the taxpayers of Great Britain will be compelled to bear an ever-increas- ing burden of taxation.

275 DYING DAILY FROM PLAGUE

Astounding Loss of Life Recorded in Eastern Part of India.—Washington, Oct. 3.—Reports to a marine hospital service from all parts of the world show a continued spread of the plague in most sections. British East India during the week ended August 22nd, last, there were 2,622 new plague cases, and 1,162 deaths recorded in the Bombay pres- idency, an increase of more than 50 per cent over the previous week. There were 136 plague deaths in the city of Bombay that week and many other suspected. In Egypt the total num- ber of bubonic plague cases from April 7th to September 2nd, was 5,176 with sixty deaths. In Queensland destruction of rats continues but official report shows thirty-four plague cases, including ten deaths from February 28th to July 6th. China, at the port and town of Swatow and neighboring districts, the plague is steadily decreasing.

New Comptroller Begins.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Mr. Wm. Ridgely of Illinois, who was ap- pointed recently as comptroller of the currency to succeed Chas. Dawes, resigned, took the prescribed oath yesterday, and entered upon the duties of his office. Mr. Dawes resigned to enter the campaign for Illinois for United States senator, and will leave for that state tomorrow.

When the sky is blue nobody should be.

South Russian Bank Failures.

London, Oct. 1.—The Odessa corre- spondent of the Times says that re- cent bank failures in South Russia were caused by the general feeling of insecurity among commercial circles in the south. The collapse of the Kharkoff Land bank, with liab- ilities of 7,000,000 roubles (\$3,570,000) and almost no assets had a special injurious effect. Kharkoff business concerns have lost their reputa- tion to such an extent that Odessa traders have told them openly that if they want goods they must pay cash down.

Iowa State Bystander.

BY THE BYSTANDER PUBL. CO.
IOWA.
I had given
I was so full of the hotels and rest
of the diarrhoea, and are expected to live
of labor, of Germany the waiters re-
accident of the
of the railroads of Holland are so care-
and dia managed that the accidental
accuses on them average only one a
year for the entire country.

The Russian commonwealth of social-
ists at Waycross, Ga., has failed, ac-
cording to a dispatch to the New York
Sun. Only three families remain, the
others having departed for the North
and West. Their printing outfit is ad-
vertised for sale and the land will go
the same way. This will wipe out the
last vestige of the colony, which went
from Tennessee two years ago.

The compliments of the Companion
to fifteen millions of boys and girls
who again take their seats in the
schoolrooms and pick up their books!
A most respectful bow to the four hun-
dred thousand teachers whose summer
vacation should send them back to
their sacred task with freshened energy
and joyous enthusiasm! And three
times three for the public schools of
America!

A lively scrap between a clergyman
and a layman was witnessed at a bap-
tizing ceremony in Stanchfield Lake,
Minn. George Tomlinson had agreed
to be baptized there by the Rev. Mr.
Orrock, but his nerve deserted him at
the last moment. The clergyman at-
tempted to use force, and there was a
struggle, the convert angrily resisting.
After a prolonged contest, the minister
succeeded in ducking the unwilling
convert in three feet of muddy water.

The death is announced at Genoa, at
the age of 93, of Pierre Maurier, a
Frenchman, who lived on the Island of
Elba when Napoleon took up his com-
pulsory residence there in April, 1814.
Pierre remembered hearing the news
towards the end of February, 1815, that
the Emperor, with over 1,000 followers,
had sailed away in feluccas bound for
Provence. The lad used to carry eggs
and fruit to the kitchen of the Em-
peror and one day that famous potentate
caught him stoning a dog and sharply
reproved him. Maurier was presented
to Victor Emmanuel in 1863 and the
King was much interested when he
heard from Pierre's own lips his
memories of the great Napoleon.

Figures may not lie, but they are
often disappointing. Census figures,
especially, are apt to fall below what
is expected of them. The recent cen-
sus of Canada shows a population of
5,338,633, which is an increase of 505,-
594 over the total of 1891. The gain of
about ten per cent in ten years seems
to many Canadians a meager result of
a decade of prosperity, and of energetic
efforts to promote immigration. But it
is the rule nowadays that city popu-
lations grow faster than rural, and
Canada has few cities. Only eighteen
places in the Dominion have more
than ten thousand inhabitants. But
there remains the consolation that not
all the elements of national greatness
are measured by a count of heads.

Several articles of jewelry embedded
in the flesh were discovered in the
making of an autopsy on the body of
Paul Shirvell, a Russian, who was
killed in a mine in Pennsylvania. In
the leg was a miniature dumbbell,
about the size of a cuff button. In
each instance the jewelry had been
fastened in the man's flesh, which had
grown over the article, completely hid-
ing it from view. On the body of
Frank Lorenz, who committed suicide
at White Haven recently, was found
similar ornaments embedded in the
flesh. It is believed Lorenz and Shir-
vell were political exiles from Siberia,
and that the fastening of jewelry in
their bodies was a part of the punish-
ment inflicted by prison authorities.

Commodore Perry is a name high in
honor in the United States navy, hav-
ing been the title of two famous broth-
ers—Oliver Hazard and Matthew Cal-
braith Perry. On September 10th,
eighty-eight years ago, the elder broth-
er, a young lieutenant who had never
seen a naval fight, fought that fierce
Battle of Lake Erie, which saved the
Northwest to the United States and
gave the world the dispatch: "We have
met the enemy and they are ours."
Forty-eight years ago last July the
younger brother landed in Japan with
a message from the president which
practically opened that country to the
world. The Matthew Perry monument
recently unveiled at Kurihama, Japan,
is a shaft thirty-three feet high made
of a rare native stone and bearing an
inscription in gold written by Marquis
Ito. A dense crowd of natives wit-
nessed the ceremonies, both Japanese
and American battleships fired salutes
from the harbor, and one of the speak-
ers was Rear Admiral Beardslee, who,
as a midshipman under Perry, was
present at the original entry.

Henry J. Furber, Jr., professor of
political economy at the Northwestern
University, Evanston, Ill., has been
decorated with the Cross of the Legion
of Honor, in recognition of his interest
in the educational affairs of France.
About five years ago Prof. Furber sug-
gested to the French Minister of Public
Instruction certain changes in the
rules governing foreign students at-
tending the French universities. The
suggestions were adopted, and the
change was followed by a marked in-
crease in the number of American
students in French colleges.

THE NEWS IN IOWA

TRANSPORTING OF PUPILS.
System is Growing in Favor in Many Parts of the State.
Des Moines, Sept. 30.—Seventy-five pages of the forthcoming report of Superintendent R. C. Barrett of the department of public instruction will be given over to the consideration of questions of consolidation of rural independent districts and the transportation of pupils.

Superintendent Barrett intends to make the treatise on these subjects in his report a valuable one that will be replete with information on these important questions of school policy. He will present letters from county superintendents in many parts of the state and from teachers and others interested in educational matters in Iowa, showing their views on consolidation and transportation. He believes the testimony an opinion of these persons will be of much more value and interest than a discussion of these matters by himself only would be.

The report will make an interesting showing as to the growth of the movement for consolidation and transportation in Iowa. Two years ago pupils were being transported in twenty-five counties of the state and to forty-eight schools. Since that time the plan has been tried in a number of additional counties and districts. It is not yet ascertained just what the increase is, but Mr. Barrett says it is considerable.

One of the most interesting phases of the extension of the system of transportation of pupils is that of its being taken up in some of the city districts. Mr. Barrett has a letter from Supt. Clifford of the Council Bluffs city schools, in which the latter tells how transportation was successfully utilized there. Lying at the outskirts of the independent district of Council Bluffs was the Woodbury school. The attendance was not large and the progress of the pupils was not satisfactory, inasmuch as the teacher had the time to give but a few minutes to each of her classes. The cost of the school for the district was \$80 per month. It was decided to abandon the Woodbury school and transport the pupils to the most convenient ward schools. The district has been able to do this satisfactorily at a cost of \$30 per month, thus effecting a saving of \$50 per month by the change and giving the pupils much better educational advantages.

NATION'S GRAIN DEALERS.

The Convention at Des Moines Was a Very Profitable One.
Des Moines, Oct. 4.—The sixth annual convention of the National Grain Dealers' association came to an end yesterday. The convention was the best in the history of the organization. Members of the Cereal club, upon whom devolved the care of the visiting delegates, were repeatedly congratulated by the visitors, who expressed themselves as agreeably surprised at the manner in which the convention had been entertained.

The convention did much for Des Moines and Iowa. B. A. Lockwood, a Des Moines man, was re-elected president in recognition of his services in behalf of the organization. The state has been benefited, in that all of the southern delegates were here for the purpose of perfecting arrangements with Iowa grain men for the shipment of oats and hay to the south, which produced little hay or corn this year. It is expected that these two commodities will reach a high price because of the great demand for them in the south. Iowa is also honored in the selection of G. A. Stebbins of Red Oak as secretary of the association. C. S. Clark of Chicago was re-elected to the secretaryship, but declined, owing to private interests.

The convention has resulted in a better understanding as to the grading of grain and has shown Iowa grain men how their samples compare with the best from other sections of the country. Another outcome was the organization of a national association of grain inspectors. Memphis won the convention of 1902 mainly on the proposition that hundreds of grain men from the south would become affiliated with the association if they could be induced to attend one of the conventions. Officers were elected as follows: President, B. A. Lockwood; first vice president, T. P. Baxter; second vice president, H. S. Grimes; secretary, G. A. Stebbins.

Waterloo Damage Suit.

Waterloo, Oct. 4.—The Rapid Transit company has been notified of a suit for \$10,000 damages instituted by the heirs of John Durfee. Mr. Durfee met his death in a runaway several months ago. He was not killed at the time, but received injuries from which he died. He was a layman and his team became frightened, it is claimed, at the car and from the constant ringing of the gong.

Crash on at Marshalltown.

Marshalltown, Oct. 4.—A Northwestern passenger train and an Iowa Central freight train collided at the Third street crossing in this city. One engine was demolished and half a dozen cars completely wrecked. The coaches of the passenger train were badly damaged. No one was seriously hurt. The property loss is heavy.

The progeny of a pair of rats, under favorable conditions, will in three years number about one thousand.

Potatoes Pay for Land.
Traer, Sept. 30.—There have been many instances up west where farmers marketed enough wheat or flax from \$15 to \$30 land in one year to pay for the land, but a North Tama farmer raised enough potatoes to pay for the land at the present high prices of this vicinity. Arthur Wood of Buckingham had eighteen acres of potatoes this year. Although the crop here is very light, he gets 800 bushels to the eighteen acre field. The price here at present is \$1.25 to \$1.50, which gives Mr. Wood a return of \$1,200 this year, or \$66.66 per acre.

GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

Miss Elisa Price Meets Horrible Death at Mitchellville.
Des Moines, Oct. 3.—Miss Elisa Price, a paroled inmate of the girls' reformatory institution at Mitchellville, and a present employe of that institution was burned to death in a horrible manner. The shocking accident occurred at 10 o'clock p. m. She had just retired from a walk down town with one of the other institution employes and had retired to her room, which was situated in a remote part of the building. A few moments later a piercing scream was heard, and the woman on watch in the corridors ran to Miss Price's room to find her standing in her nightclothes in the middle of the room, enveloped in flames. She was so overcome by the fumes she had inhaled that she could give no account of the accident, and although everything was done to save her life, Miss Price expired at 4 o'clock a. m. in a terrible agony. Superintendent Fitzgerald at once notified the board of control and the girl's parents, who live at Corydon.

The supposition is that the girl had undressed for bed without lighting the lamp as it was moonlight, and that before retiring she struck a match for some purpose and ignited her clothes by accident.

RENEW THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Charles City Electric Railway Project Revived and Work Will Soon Begin.
Charles City, Oct. 4.—The Charles City electric railway project is having the usual experience of delay in getting started. Ninety thousand dollars was subscribed in stock, \$30,000 of it on condition that \$100,000 be taken, but through various causes the remaining \$10,000 has not been secured. The survey profile has been completed and the right of way between Charles City and Powersville practically secured. The franchise expired under the first ordinance, and was renewed by the city council August 6, extending the time to July, 1902, but with the proviso that work be commenced within ninety days. A few nights ago the stock subscribers met and voted to renew their subscriptions unconditionally, and raised the amount of money needed to commence the work before the ninety day limit had expired, and save the franchise. The work will begin before October 12, and in the early part of 1902 will be completed to Powersville, and thence to some point on the Shell Rock, probably Clarksville.

REMARKABLE OPERATION.

Removal of a Tumor Weighing Eighty-six Pounds From a Woman.
Sioux City, Oct. 1.—In an operation at Samaritan hospital on eighty-six pound tumor was removed from a woman, who when relieved of the great ovarian cyst weighed but little more than it did. It was the largest tumor ever removed in an operation in Sioux City. The surgeons stated it is not unusual for tumors to reach this size, but it is very rare, as invariably they are removed before they become so dangerously large. In this case, however, the tumor was allowed to grow because the woman was a believer in Christian science and she insisted that the demonstrations of healers and her faith would remove it. Five or six years ago its presence first became known, but she insisted that there was no tumor and in spite of the arguments of her husband and the pleas of her friends she refused to permit an operation. She is on a fair way to recovery.

TRAGEDY IN HARDIN.

James Lane Shoots His Son-in-Law, Then Kills His Wife.
Alden, Oct. 2.—A family quarrel of long standing culminated at the homes of the parties, a few miles south of this place, when James Lane fired a load of buckshot into the body of John Barhite, his son-in-law, through the window of Barhite's house. He then went to the home of another son-in-law, where his wife was stopping, and shot and killed her. He then returned to his own home, barred all doors and windows and refused to surrender when the officers arrived and threatened to fire the building. Later he gave himself up.

Fatal Hunting Accident.

Eldora, Oct. 3.—Chas. Fannon, about 19 years of age, living in this city, met an almost instant death here. He and another young man were going for a hunt and were waiting for a team by the roadside. Young Fannon accidentally turned the barrel of the gun toward himself, and it instantly went off, the shot taking effect in the head. He was a barber by trade.

Woman Shot By Boys.

Tama, Oct. 3.—Two boys of Mrs. Wm. Chappel were trying to extract the loads from an old 22-caliber revolver, when it was accidentally discharged, the ball striking Mrs. Chappel in the abdomen and inflicting perhaps a fatal wound. Mrs. Chappel is the wife of Mr. Wm. Chappel, express messenger between Tama and Sioux City.

Both Legs Cut Off.

Lamoni, Oct. 3.—A serious accident happened to Willie Mayhew at Woodburn. The day before he and a few boys went there to work on the railroad and while in the discharge of his duties he fell under the wheels of a moving train and lost the lower part of both legs, one just below the knee and the other just above the ankle. The boy is 17 years old.

Arrest Burglary Suspects.

Charles City, Oct. 1.—Three men, Frank Riley, Carl Van Gordon and Thos. Williams, charged with complicity in the Powersville burglary, were arrested near Cartersville, west of Atherton, and on trial before Justice Merritt. In this city each was held to the grand jury in \$500 bail. Two others of the gang were arrested at Mason City and will be brought here for trial.

A small prayer book was found in the stomach of an ostrich lately dissected in London.

NEWS IN GENERAL

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY
Washington, Sept. 29.—In the Schley court of inquiry yesterday Captain McCalla, of the Marblehead, concluded his testimony which was begun yesterday, and the court heard the testimony of Lieut. Commander W. H. Sutherland, who commanded the Eagle during the Spanish war, and also that of Lieut. Cassus B. Barnes.

The latter is a cipher expert in the navy department, and his evidence was devoted to showing that the dispatch from Commodore Schley to the navy department of May 28, 1898, saying that he could not, in much to his regret, obey the orders of the department, as printed in the official reports, was a correct translation of the message as forwarded from the Harvard at Kingston.

Commander Sutherland explained the condition of the Eagle during the campaign and told of the part that vessel played. He said the slow progress made in the cruise to Santiago was due to the fact that the vessel was one-third full of water. He also told of signalling the Scorpion to inform Commander Schley that the Spanish squadron was not in the harbor at Cienfuegos.

Other witnesses of the day were Capt. Theodore F. Jewell, who was commander of the cruiser Minneapolis during the Spanish war, and Commander James M. Miller, who was in command of the collier Merrimac, until that vessel was turned over to the Spanish navy and was sunk in the mouth of the harbor at Santiago.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Schley court of inquiry made good headway again yesterday, concluding with Admiral Evans and hearing three new witnesses, although the testimony of one of them was not concluded when the court adjourned for the day. Admiral Evans' testimony was along the same general lines as was his statement of Monday, but some points were presented in greater detail in response to questions by Mr. Rayner.

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Washington, Oct. 4.—After Lieutenant Doyle, formerly of Commodore Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, had completed his testimony before the Schley court of inquiry yesterday, Capt. Wm. C. Dawson of the marine corps was called, and was followed by Lieut. Chas. W. Dryson of the bureau of steam engineering of the navy department.

Washington, Oct. 3.—An interesting turn was given in the Schley court of inquiry yesterday by the introduction of the first witness in Admiral Schley's behalf. This was Lieut. James J. Boyle, who was a watch officer on board the flagship Brooklyn during the war with Spain. The fact that Lieutenant Doyle was put on the stand does not mean that the navy department has concluded the presentation of its side of the case. Mr. Doyle was called by the department, but as it also has been the purpose of Admiral Schley to summon him, advantage was taken of his presence on the stand to question him as an original witness for "the applicant." He was under examination by Mr. Rayner in the interest of the admiral when the court adjourned for the day.

Before undergoing examination at Mr. Rayner's hands, Lieutenant Doyle at Captain Lemly's request explained his part in the battle of July 3 and his original entry in the ship's log concerning the famous loop and his alteration of that entry because he subsequently discovered that his first entry had been erroneous.

Lieutenant Commander Sharp, who commanded the Vixen during the Spanish war, also gave his testimony during the day, giving special attention to notes of the battle of July 3, made by Lieutenant Harlow of his ship. Admiral Evans, Captain Sigbee and Correspondent Dienaide were all recalled for the purpose of correcting their testimony as given the day before and all made additional statements. Just before the adjournment for the day the court announced its decisions not to allow any questions concerning the blockade of Santiago after July 1, when Commander-in-Chief Admiral Sampson arrived there.

The smallest bird is the hummingbird of Brazil. It is a little larger than the common honey bee, and weighs about five grains.

"It's no use," signed the Pork Packer's fair daughter, "trying to go in society when pa insists on calling a golf club a shabby stick."

From the date of the creation to that of the flood, the Hebrew version calculates 1,656 years, the Septuagint 2,262, the difference being 606 years.

DISSATISFACTION IN ENGLAND.

Repeated Prophecies Have Been Found False.
London, Oct. 3.—"For months past we have been told," says the Daily Graphic this morning, "that if the Boers would only abandon their elusive tactics and come to close quarters, we should see what we should see. The Boers have taken us at our word, and the results are not encouraging."

The chorus of dissatisfaction with the inertia of the government is daily gathering force. Winston Churchill, M. P., speaking last night at Oldham, described the situation in South Africa as "serious and disquieting." He said the war could not be ended by proclamation of threats, but only by vigorous military operations.

CUP WILL REMAIN HERE

Columbia's Second Victory Assures Her Supremacy.
New York, Oct. 4.—In a glorious whole sail breeze, which heeled the big cup contestants down until their lee rails were awash in the foaming seas, Herreshoff's white wonder, the Columbia, yesterday beat Watson's British creation over a triangular course of thirty miles by two minutes and 52 seconds, actual time. With the 43 seconds which the Irish sloop must allow the American boat on account of the larger sail plan the Columbia won the second race of the series by 3 minutes and 35 seconds. The fastest race ever sailed in a cup contest, it was not only a royal struggle from a spectacular point of view, but it was absolutely decisive as to the merits of the two racing machines. There is not a yachting sharp who witnessed the race yesterday who is not firmly convinced that the defender is the abler boat, blow high or blow low, beating, reaching or running, and that Sir Thomas Lipton and his merry Brits are doomed to return home empty handed.

Again the ancient piece of silverware brought across the western ocean fifty years ago is safe. Again American supremacy in marine architecture has been vindicated. Sir Thomas has been wishing for a breeze that would bury the Shamrock's lee rail, and yesterday he had it, just as he had a similar breeze in the concluding race two years ago, when the Columbia, in a driving finish, beat the Shamrock over six minutes.

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Washington, Oct. 3.—Five hundred public meetings arranged by the extreme wing of the opposition to protest against the government's South African policy will take place through out Great Britain during the month of October and November.

Among the speakers engaged to preach the doctrine of conciliation are Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Dr. R. S. S. Watson, Harold Spencer, Rudolph Lehman, Dr. John Clifford and following members of parliament: Sir John Brunner, David Lloyd, J. B. Burns, J. Bryn Roberts and Herbert Gladstone.

The specific purpose of the movement is to fight against the government's proposition to subject Transvaals and Orange River colonies to the crown colony system. The promoters of the agitation state that as long as Downing street insists on this part of its program the Boers will remain in the field as the taxpayers of Great Britain will be compelled to bear an ever-increasing burden of taxation.

275 DYING DAILY FROM PLAGUE

Stunning Loss of Life Recorded in Eastern Part of India.
Washington, Oct. 3.—Reports to the marine hospital service from all parts of the world show a continued spread of the plague in most sections. British East India during the week ended August 2nd, last, there were 2,622 new plague cases, and 18 deaths recorded in the Bombay presidency, an increase of more than 100 deaths over the previous week. There were 136 plague deaths in the city of Bombay that week and many others suspected. In Egypt the total number of bubonic plague cases from April 7th to September 2nd, was 5,000 with sixty deaths. In Queensland the destruction of rats continues but official report shows thirty-three plague cases, including ten deaths from February 28th to July 6th. China, at the port and town of Swatow and neighboring districts, the plague is steadily decreasing.

New Comptroller Begins.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Mr. Wm. R. Ridgeley of Illinois, who was appointed recently as comptroller of the currency to succeed Chas. Dawes, resigned, took the prescribed oath yesterday, and entered upon the duties of his office. Mr. Dawes resigned to enter the campaign for Illinois for United States senator, and will leave for that state tomorrow.

South Russian Bank Failures.

London, Oct. 1.—The Odessa correspondent of the Times says that the recent bank failures in South Russia were caused by the general feeling of insecurity among commercial circles in the south. The collapse of the Kharkoff Land bank, with liabilities of 7,000,000 roubles (\$3,570,000) and almost no assets had a special injurious effect. Kharkoff business concerns have lost their reputations to such an extent that Odessa traders have told them openly that if they want goods they must pay cash down.

North Half of the Business Section of the Town is Destroyed.

Clarinda, Oct. 2.—The north half of the business portion of Braddyville was destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire started in Fine & Maxwell's hardware store. Lightning is supposed to have been the origin. Worley's restaurant, White's dry goods store, the postoffice, Fine & Maxwell's hardware and implement store and Holton & Gray's hardware and implement store were destroyed. Several other buildings were damaged. The loss is estimated at \$60,000; insurance, \$25,000.

AMERICANS ARE TRAPPED

Forty-eight Members of the Ninth Infantry Are Slain.
Manila, Oct. 1.—A disastrous fight between American troops and insurgents occurred on the island of Samar, near Balangina. A large body of insurgents attacked Company C, Ninth infantry, only twenty-four members of the company escaped. The company had seventy-two members. All the others are reported to have been killed. The company was at breakfast when attacked, and made a determined resistance, but the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents compelled them to retreat. Of the survivors who have arrived at Bassey, eleven are wounded.

Manila, Sept. 30.—Gen. Hughes from the island of Samar, reports the arrival of Sergeant Markley and one private at Tannan (who reports the fight at Balangina) where only forty men of Company C, Ninth infantry, were killed by insurgents who attacked the troops while at breakfast Saturday last. The men who have reached Tannan say that the officers of the company, who were at first reported to have escaped, were killed with the majority of the company. The troops were attacked, while unprepared, by a bolomen, of whom the Americans killed about 140. Many of the soldiers were killed in their quarters before they had time to grasp their rifles.

CAUGHT IN A DEATH TRAP.

Seventeen Men Perish in a Hurging Storm in British Columbia.
Victoria, B. C., Oct. 2.—Seventeen men are dead as a result of a fire and explosion in Extension mine No. 2, belonging to the Wellington Colliery company. The flames started from a curtain which caught fire from a miner's lamp.

The fire broke out at the bottom of level No. 3 and was communicated across the slope by one of the curtains. In half an hour the fire had reached the mine and the fresh outbreak, thus meeting death half way. While the rescue was in progress, a second explosion occurred. When it was realized that the men could not be saved, a strong force started to choke the mine, but their work was undone by a terrific explosion which blew down the barricade. A little later the fan house was burned.

James Thomas, a rope rider, had a thrilling escape. He was riding down the slope, and seeing the fire coming jumped off and ran. George Southcomb and Eugene Griffith, timber men, called to him to follow the but he ran on up the slope for 14 feet to his mouth, and barely escaped with his life. The other men were overtaken by the flames and perished.

BRITONS TO PROTEST

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The Filibusters of Venezuela.

Or the Trials of a Spanish Girl

By SEWARD W. HOPKINS.

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CHAPTER III. The Castle Falls.

We have already spoken of Pedro Francisco, the wealthy planter, the lover of Senorita Jacinta, and the confident and agent of Ferdinand Gomez. Francisco was a man about thirty years of age, and had inherited from his father, Spaniard of the type of Don Juan Garza, not only the broad lands that made him wealthy, but the fierce and haughty spirit of the true Spaniard, and the love of the pomp and display of royalty that Don Juan possessed.

The hatred of the republican government was as strong an emotion in the heart of Francisco as his love for Jacinta Salvarez. He had thrown himself into the conspiracy with fervor. The success of Philip of Aragon would publicly reward him. With Salvarez he could not hope to win Jacinta, but if the republican power was crushed, he would not only see his beloved and courtiers, royal glory and military pomp, but he would have Salvarez in his power and Jacinta should be his.

The plan of Gomez to begin the rebellion in the valley of the Coroni, and the selection of Francisco as his chief organizer there, was but another proof of the boundless genius of the man. All the cupidity of the Zambos had been well worked upon by Gomez and Francisco, and they were organized, ready for the revolt against the government having been promised a rich booty for their services.

These creatures were under the immediate command of one Mattazudo, half-breed, but not a Zambo. Mattazudo was half white, that is, Spanish, and half Indian. He was shrewd, unscrupulous and cruel as Gomez could wish him to be. Moreover, he was unlimited away over the Zambos. Francisco was wonderfully well informed of events of which General Salvarez was entirely ignorant.

He had received full instructions from Gomez and knew just when and where to meet the Turtle. Miles down the Orinoco from the mouth of the Coroni, the southern bank of the river had a peculiar formation of the midst of miles of swamp and one high and dry ridge rose like a hog's back from the river to dry lands beyond the lagoons.

Francisco, who knew the geography and topography of the country perfectly, selected from the very first that ridge as the point on which to land his men.

Orders, therefore, to Pedro Francisco were to assemble a large force—many of their adherents as could be gathered without arousing the suspicion of General Salvarez—on the ridge to meet him and his fellow filibusters from the Turtle.

It was therefore a strangely wild and animated scene that was spread before Lola Garza when the Turtle showed off the hog-back, and the unloading of firearms began. Preparations did not lag. Every man was armed, and, having given orders to the captain of the Turtle to take the party out farther into the stream to await a message from him, Gomez gave the order to march.

"Where shall we go first?" asked the captain of Gomez.

"The Castle of Salvarez," said Francisco. "The army of the Republic—its portion of it south of the Orinoco—was commanded by Salvarez, who has the men at his castle. They are not of the men at his castle. They are at Bolivar watching the unloading of the Agostura, and his castle will be an easy prey."

At the castle of Salvarez two women were growing anxious. The prolonged absence of Salvarez filled his wife and daughter with alarm. Rumors had reached the castle that the errand of Salvarez to Bolivar would be worse than useless, for the enemies that were expected had already landed in an unexpected way, and the Coroni flowed between the friends and the enemies of the republic.

Dona Maria and Jacinta heard these rumors with alarm, for if the insurgents should cross the Coroni and attack the castle, the pitiful handful of men left by Salvarez would not be sufficient to protect it.

General Salvarez had an invention of his own in use on two flat boats to convey cattle or produce across the river. These boats could be pulled from the river from either side. Francisco understood them well, and all the strained eyes of Jacinta and her mother saw a boat load of the enemy crossing the river.

A few men in the garrison began to be frightened by the seemingly irresistible force that was coming to confront them, threw down their arms and fled.

"We are lost!" cried Dona Maria, who was terrified by the news she had, what do you do? Even the servants have left. We cannot escape!"

"The secret passage!" exclaimed Jacinta. "There is not a man unfaithful to my father who knows it. Come; we can escape them there!"

"What use is it?" asked Dona Maria. "We can, it is true, leave the castle by the secret passage, but what do we do then?"

"Time enough to think of that when we are safe," said Jacinta. "Come." They ran to their rooms, hastily picked up a few articles, seized their trunks, and entering a room on the second floor, left it again, disappear-

ing completely and leaving no trace of the manner in which they went.

An hour later the followers of Philip and Gomez had all crossed the Coroni, and the standard of the new king, Philip of Aragon, floated from the flagstaff of the castle of Salvarez.

CHAPTER IV. The Secret Passage.

There was one person in the retinue of Philip of Aragon whose joy at the successful capture of the castle of Salvarez was not entirely without alloy. This was Pedro Francisco.

He knew that Senorita Jacinta was not with her father at Bolivar. He had dwelt upon the pleasure with which he would make her his prisoner, to win release only by making her captivity lifelong—by becoming his wife.

His chagrin, therefore, when the castle was found to be unoccupied was very great.

He knew nothing about the secret passage. Neither did Gomez, or any one else in the royalist army.

Meanwhile the returning battalions of Salvarez heard the flying rumors. Salvarez, who was slowly riding ahead, accompanied by Medworth and Tempest, was startled at seeing three horsemen coming at full gallop toward him.

The general spurred forward to meet them.

"What is it? You have news?" he said.

"The castle! The castle!" cried one.

"The Spaniard!" cried another. "The people have gone over."

"We are lost!" exclaimed the third. General Salvarez turned pale.

"What do you mean?" he demanded. "You cry 'the castle!' Has anything gone wrong at the castle? Has the enemy come? My wife and daughter—where are they?"

"All is lost, I tell you!" was the reply. "The whole country has risen in revolt. An armed force, consisting of hundreds of men, under Francisco and the half-breed Mattazudo, attacked the castle. We fought bravely. We killed over a hundred, but they were too many for us."

"Silence!" roared General Salvarez. "Fear has turned you into garrulous old women. You say the castle is taken? Where, then, are my wife and daughter?"

"Alas! We do not know. They either escaped or were captured."

"Likely," said Tempest, speaking in English to Arthur. "The ladies are either free or in captivity, alive or dead. No denying that fellow's brilliant intellect."

"Hush!" said Medworth.

Salvarez turned toward them, with a pale, but stern face.

"My young friends," he said, "the worst has befallen us. We have been outwitted—tricked—in the most skillful way. While we were in Bolivar, the enemy has entered at another point and now occupy my castle, and have no doubt captured or killed my wife and daughter. There is hard work before me. The castle must be retaken. Forward!"

He spurred his horse forward. The news spread among the men. They pressed on close behind him. At the rear came the lumbering artillery—the guns he had taken to Bolivar to prevent the landing of the enemy.

After a wearisome march they came in sight of the castle, and from its staff floated a peculiar flag.

"It is not that flag of Spain?" asked Medworth.

"No," replied Tempest, whose venturesome life at sea had made him familiar with the flags of all nations and the languages of most. "It is the flag of no known country. It is modeled closely after that of Spain, but is not quite like it. A flag no doubt designed and chosen as the standard of the royal party in Venezuela."

The column was now halted.

Salvarez called several of his officers to him.

As was perfectly natural and proper, Medworth and Tempest were not admitted to this council of war. They slipped from their horses and walked away toward the Coroni. Some of the soldiers of Salvarez looked at them, but none tried to stop them from going.

It was Medworth's idea to get below the bank of the river, which at this point was high, and, thus screened from observation, creep toward the castle and endeavor to obtain some information of the actual situation there.

Carefully they crept up the river, drawing nearer each moment to the castle, now and then peeping over the bank to take bearings.

The path was beset with difficulties. At one place they came to a small stream that flowed into the Coroni, and to cross which they must find stones or logs to make a stepping-way.

The road to the castle, along which the troops of Salvarez were marching, crossed this stream over a bridge a quarter of a mile away, but Medworth did not know that, and if he had, it is not likely he would have left the shelter of the river bank to go to it.

After a time they found themselves near the castle.

At this point there was a deep, thick growth of vines and low trees along the river, and they had a view of the castle only in one place where the road was cut through down to the landing place of the general's flat boats.

They hurried passed this, and found a secure place among some vines and

bushes on a low spot between the river and the higher bank, about ten feet from the water.

Here they halted, and if they spoke at all, spoke only in whispers, while they peered here and there to see if there were any human beings near them.

Suddenly Medworth was startled at seeing the thick vines on the side of the bank move. A hand appeared—a small, jeweled hand—and then a woman's face.

Medworth clutched Tempest, and they remained hidden, wondering what sort of hiding place that was.

Two women—one young and pretty, the other mature, but still handsome—emerged cautiously from some secret place, looked this way and that, and moved slowly away up the river.

They had not gone beyond the sight of the young Americans, when, with a loud shout, a man rushed upon them and seized the younger.

The Americans heard her scream and knew that she needed protection.

All thoughts of their own safety fled, and as they saw two others come to the assistance of the first, they rushed out.

"Are you not the wife and daughter of General Salvarez?" asked Medworth.

Jacinta looked up into the handsome face of the young American, and said:

"We are, senor, and this man is our enemy."

It is, of course, apparent to the reader that Jacinta's assailant was Pedro Francisco. He made a gesture as if to draw his knife, but before he could use it, the sledge-hammer fist of Tempest caught him square, and he went cursing and howling to earth.

His two companions attempted to help him, but Medworth, who was a strong man himself, though not equal to Tempest in strength, knocked one of them down, and Tempest nearly killed the other.

The Americans then, to end the affair before others came, drew their revolvers, and Francisco and his companions sneaked away, crestfallen and swearing vengeance.

The Americans were overwhelmed with thanks, and Jacinta's black eyes were devouring Medworth's face and figure, while her tongue was uttering soft words of gratitude for his timely assistance.

"What a handsome man!" she was saying to herself. "I wonder who he is. I hope I shall meet him again."

"Senors," said Dona Maria, who had no thought of the romance in the situation, but hungered for news of her husband, "do you know where General Salvarez is now?"

"He is about a mile below, with his soldiers," replied Medworth, who spoke Spanish better than Tempest. "We left him to hurry forward and gain some knowledge of the situation. We will escort you to him."

So they started back down the river, Medworth helping Jacinta, and Tempest having Dona Maria under his care.

Jacinta smiled fascinatingly upon Medworth, and asked him where he came from.

"I came from New York with my friend," he answered. "A beautiful girl is in the hands of the men who have captured your castle, and we have come to rescue her."

Then Jacinta did not look so pleased. "Is there any secret approach to the castle?" asked Medworth.

"No," replied Jacinta, boldly; "there is none."

When they had escorted the two ladies to that point where they could see the faces of the approaching army, they bade them adieu, and again receiving thanks, turned back toward the castle.

"Quite an adventure," said Tempest. "By Jove, though, that girl's a stunner! What eyes! But what are we going to do now?"

"Those women escaped from the castle by some secret way," said Medworth, "and we saw them emerge apparently from the very ground. It is my belief that there is a cave or something there, perhaps with a communication with the castle." . . .

(To be Continued)

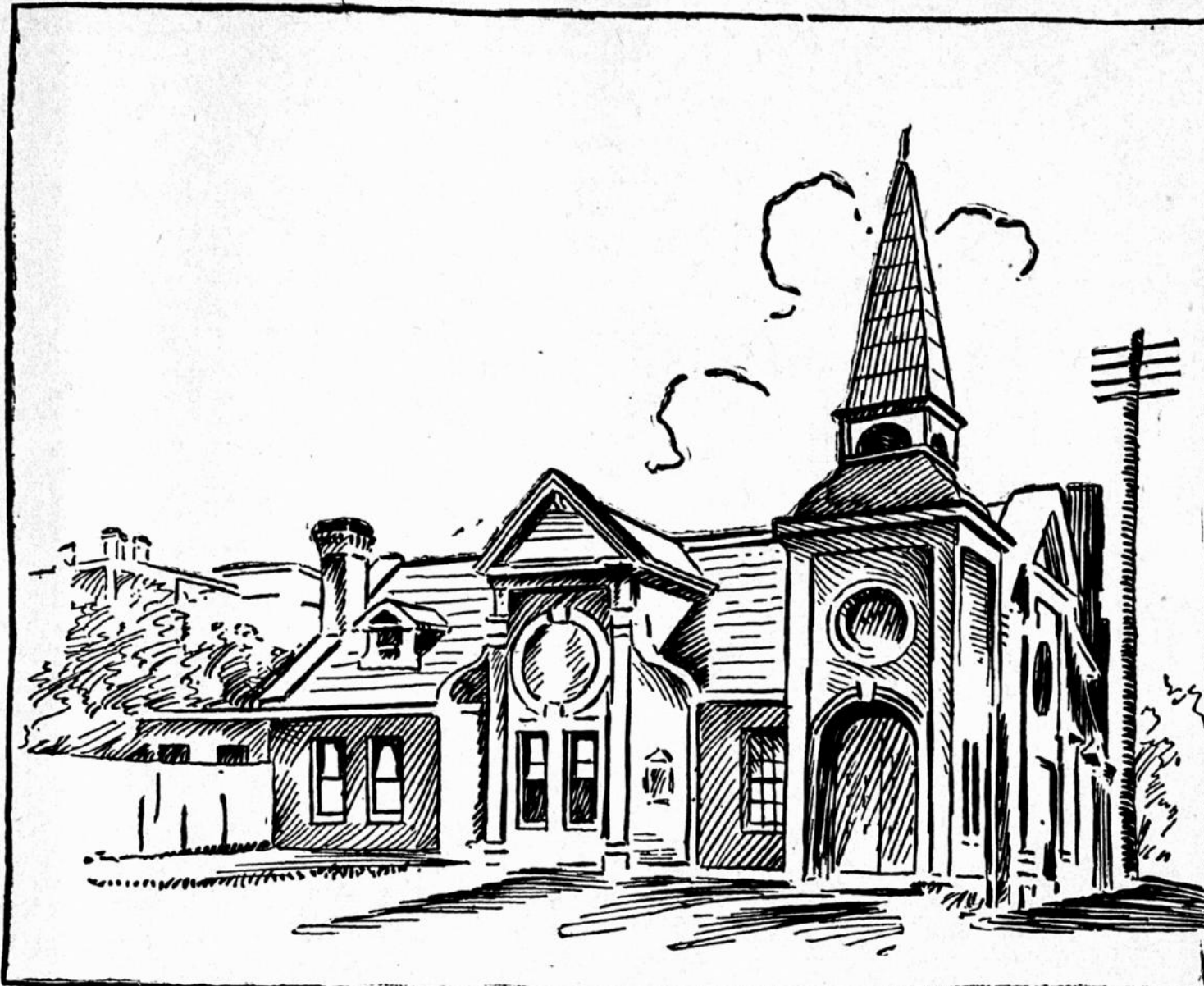
EXAMINING THE DOCTORS.

Partially Educated Physicians Menace Health of the Public.

Medical examinations in this state are strict, but not severe, says the Philadelphia Times. Certainly no person should be allowed to take human life into his hands unless he was able to answer the few questions that are asked, and yet those who fail consider their fate a personal hardship. They probably forget the interests of the people they would practice upon, if allowed to hang out their signs. Consider for a moment that in many other states in this country young men enter at once into the practice of medicine from imperfectly managed schools which turn them out in short order. If put to the Pennsylvania test, they could never practice medicine, but with imperfect educations, with scant training, and as a rule with little natural aptitude for the work, they physic the body and occasionally operate upon it with knives and saws. Considering the thousands of partially educated doctors who are turned upon the country every year, it is wonderful that the longevity of the nation is increasing. Still that may be explained by the fact that most sensible people nowadays are not taking medicine except under compulsion, and many of our best doctors are stronger in demands about food, exercise and fresh air than they are about their prescriptions. The wife of one of the most successful and most noted physicians in this country complained the other day that she never got an opportunity to give her children medicine, except when the doctor was called out of town.—Philadelphia Times.

Deep collars of Irish or gurgule lace appear on many of the smart models.

PRESIDENT SINGS IN CHURCH.



LITTLE CHAPEL OF THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH IN WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WORSHIPS. IT IS THE SMALLEST CHURCH BUILDING IN THE CAPITAL.

President Roosevelt attends divine service at the German Reformed church, of which the Rev. Dr. J. M. Schick is pastor. The church is situated at Fifteenth and O streets, Northwest, Washington.

The church is a small brick structure with a slate roof, and the regular congregation is only 21.

The following telegram from Washington tells of the president's first Sunday at this church. The service on Sunday was the President joined with the congregation in singing the hymn, "Jesus, the Hope of Israel, the Desired of All Nations." The pastor announced as his text Ephesians iii, 17-19: "That

Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth and length and depth and height; and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that we might be filled with the fullness of God."

ment something like a banjo, which will keep them amused for hours. Singing, however, is the soldier's greatest pleasure, and chorus singing is a great feature in the Russian army's accomplishments. The number of songs an ordinary soldier knows is beyond belief. Singing is encouraged by the officers, and the men with the best voices are especially rewarded. Among illiterate people the singer will always be able to exert a great influence. One has hardly to see a Russian regiment on the march to understand what moral power the singers can give the soldiers.

According to the latest returns for 1901, the statistics for the Russian army are as follows, on peace footing: Infantry, 900 battalions of foot, or 450,000 bayonets; cavalry, 59 regiments, or 51,000 sabers; artillery, 400 batteries, or 1,700 guns; Cossacks, 58,000 men and 108 cannon. The general total on peace footing, including those not in the ranks, garrison troops, and local reserve forces, amounts to 950,000 men, with 350,000 horses. On a war footing, including the reserves, the soldiers of the czar

amount to 3,500,000 men and 600,000 horses.

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The Japanese Maid.

A Japanese maid is now an absolute necessity to the society woman who desires to be strictly up to date. Prominent women in New York are all adopting the idea, and they are finding that the pretty Jap women can attend to their wants far better than the French maid, who for so long has been in such demand by the smart set.

There are several reasons why the Japanese woman makes a better maid than the French, German or English woman. In the first place she is the most cleanly person on the face of the earth, and that counts for a whole lot. Then she knows how to dress the hair better than any of her sisters and she knows more little secrets which are of value in a lady's boudoir than the woman of any other nationality.

General Charles Heywood, commandant of the United States marine corps, holds the oldest commission in either branch of the fighting force. Next to him comes Admiral Dewey.

Burial Place of Presidents.



THE TOMB OF THE LATE PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AT CANTON—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN THE DAY OF THE FUNERAL.

Those Americans who filed out of Westminster Abbey all possessed of the idea that there should be one burial place for American presidents were singularly indifferent to the most impressive feature of President McKinley's funeral. Perhaps if they had been a little nearer home themselves they might then have caught the full meaning of that last home-coming.

The man of the people goes back to the people in death as he would have done in life had he survived his term of office. It is that close grip of the neighborhood, of the old circle of friends and acquaintances of the family, that habit of regarding his

official experience as but an incident of his American citizenship, that makes him in the truest sense a national character.

A great pantheon at Washington would rather separate him from the people than bring him to them. It would have too much of the official stamp, would have but one narrow significance as regards all its dead tenants, whereas the grave in the distant cemetery gives to the idea of the presidency the broadest significance possible. It is through belonging to his town, his county and his state that a president belongs in the most intimate way to the nation.

But while the last resting place of the body may be in Canton, or Springfield, or Cleveland, there is no reason why a national memorial should not be erected at Washington. If any president or for all the presidents. A single magnificent presidential arch would have room for many inscriptions covering the succession for many years. Or if it were desired to select one man for special honor the structure might be made a beautifully artistic tribute of regard for him and his work.

Such monuments could be built most appropriately in the capital and without affecting the question of burial.

Iowa State Bystander.

BY BYSTANDER PUB. CO.
DES MOINES, IOWA
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4.

RACE ECHOES.

The colored people of Chester-town, North Carolina, own and control property to the amount of \$35,000. One grocery store, jewelry shop, two ice cream saloons, two churches, two parsonages, and many of the people are striving to buy more property.

There has been over 3,000 lynchings in America during the past twenty years, the majority of the unfortunates being colored.

A colored man has been made captain of the British schooner Sarah E. Douglass. He is Capt. Robert G. Sawyer, of Eleuthera island, Bahamas. Capt. Sawyer was born in the West Indies. In boyhood he followed the life of most colored boys in the Bahamas, which consisted in diving for conch shells, sponges and fishes, and owing to the geography of the country, they spend the best part of their lives in small boats, crossing the rivers, bays and sounds which honeycomb the island.

Eighteen years ago the captain went to sea in deep sea vessels. He educated himself and mastered mathematics so that he could solve the intricate problems of navigation. He then became a navigator, and was seen here in the West Indies schooners Brothers and Sarah E. Douglass as navigator of these vessels between the West Indies and Baltimore in the pineapple season. When the Douglass entered the pineapple trade this season Capt. Sawyer was appointed master by J. W. Culmer, of Nassau, who owns the vessel. Capt. Sawyer is a man of powerful physique. He is about 6 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 214 pounds, every ounce of which seems to be muscle and bone. He is built like a Roman wrestler, speaks English fluently and has excellent manners. He has a dark brown skin. He wears a natty blue yachting suit and cap.

Cuts and Bruises Quickly Healed.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like injury will instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains swellings and lameness. For sale by all Druggists.

Sherry in the Coffee.

A little sherry and also coffee added to chocolate very much improves the drink. A tablespoonful of sherry and four of clear, strong coffee to six cups of chocolate is about the right proportion. Both should be added after the chocolate is taken from the fire.

Police Need Language Drill.

At the suggestion of a Chicago justice of the peace a school is to be opened in that city in which policemen will be taught elementary grammar, so that they can express themselves more clearly on the witness stand.

Baltimore's City Bacteriologist.

Dr. William Lloyd Stokes, bacteriologist of the city of Baltimore, has been elected a member of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city, and has been given the chair of pathology.

World's Largest Apple Orchard. Ex-Gov. Morrill of Kansas owns what is said to be the largest apple orchard in the world. When work now in progress has been completed, the orchard will contain 64,000 trees.

Elijah and "Dr." Dowle Compared. "I am Elijah," says "Dr." Dowle. One difference that suggests itself is that whereas Elijah was fed by the ravens, Dowle is fed by the gulls.—New York Herald.

Candidate Not Tall Enough.

A young woman at Conway Springs, Kan., advertised for a husband and the advertisement was answered by a young farmer living near Pratt. Correspondence followed and in time the pair became engaged. Recently the young fellow went to see his lady love for the first time. When he arrived at her house and before he could salute her she scanned him over critically and said: "I can never marry you. You are three inches shorter than my ideal and we never could live happily." And that ended the affair.

Thou shalt Kill British Soldiers. During the first three months of this year there were, among the British troops in South Africa, 6,258 cases of typhoid fever, 1,060 of which proved fatal.

DES MOINES PASSENGER TRAINS

C. R. I. & P. GOING EAST.

ARRIVE	DEPART
9:30 pm Chicago Limited	9:35 pm
4:30 pm Day Express & Mail	4:45 pm
11:16 pm Night Limited	11:21 pm
12:31 pm Day Express	12:36 pm
9:10 pm Hawkeye Limited	9:15 pm

C. R. I. & P. GOING WEST

ARRIVE	DEPART
8:30 am Denver Limited	8:35 am
9:25 pm Night Limited Express	9:30 pm
4:00 pm Day Express	4:05 pm
8:55 am Rocky Mountain Limited	9:00 am
11:40 am Fast Mail	11:45 am

C. R. I. & P. TO KEOKUK.

ARRIVE	DEPART
11:30 am Eidon	11:35 am
5:30 pm Keokuk	5:35 pm

DES MOINES & FORT DODGE.

ARRIVE	DEPART
5:30 pm Ruthven Mail & Express	5:35 pm
10:40 am Tara and Fort Dodge	10:45 am
8:15 pm Minn. and St. Louis	8:20 pm
6:45 am St. Paul and Minn. Ex.	6:50 am

WINTERSSET BRANCH.

ARRIVE	DEPART
11:30 am Mail	11:35 am
8:50 pm Express	8:55 pm
6:40 pm Freight	6:45 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—NORTH

ARRIVE	DEPART
8:15 pm Chicago and St. Paul Lim.	8:20 pm
9:25 am Twin Cities Special	9:30 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—SOUTH

ARRIVE	DEPART
6:10 am Kansas City Limited	6:15 am
12:30 pm Day Express	12:35 pm
7:30 pm Night Express	7:35 pm

CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY

ARRIVE	DEPART
10:15 pm Albia and Burlington Pass.	10:20 pm
5:40 pm Albia Passenger	5:45 pm
7:00 pm Albia Accommodation	7:05 pm

KEOKUK & WESTERN

ARRIVE	DEPART
10:35 am Mail and Express	10:40 am
5:50 pm Mail and Express	5:55 pm

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN

ARRIVE	DEPART
6:15 pm Sioux City, N. & W.	6:20 pm
1:15 pm Colorado Special	1:20 pm
9:40 am Chicago Limited	9:45 am
11:50 am Dakota Limited	11:55 am
11:30 am Chicago Express	11:35 am
7:30 pm Chicago Special	7:35 pm
7:20 pm Omaha Express	7:25 pm
11:20 am Chicago Express	11:25 am
10:50 am Omaha & Pa. Express	10:55 am

WABASH RAILWAY

ARRIVE	DEPART
8:15 am St. Louis Passenger	8:20 am
9:15 pm St. Louis Eastern Ex.	9:20 pm

C. M. & ST. P.—FONDA LINE.

ARRIVE	DEPART
7:30 pm Storm Lake Express	7:35 pm
1:05 pm Fonda & Sioux City Lim.	1:10 pm

C. M. & ST. P.—BOONE LINE

ARRIVE	DEPART
1:25 pm Boone Mail and Express	1:30 pm
7:10 pm Mail and Express	7:15 pm
4:50 am Chicago Limited	4:55 am
11:00 am Chicago Express	11:05 am
12:45 pm Sioux City & Omaha	12:50 pm

*Daily. †Daily.

All other trains daily except Sundays

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that goes in every one dollar box is enough to make anyone's hair grow long and straight, and keeps it from falling out. Highly perfumed and makes the hair soft and easy to comb. Many of our customers say one of our dollar boxes is worth ten dollars, yet we sell it for one dollar a box. THE NO-BELL thrown in free.

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In any case where it fails to do what we claim, we will return it with the money or send a box of charge. Packed so that no one will know contents except receiver.

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HOME VISITOR'S EXCURSION TO OHIO AND INDIANA.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1901.

A grand opportunity to visit your old home at a very small expense. On September 17th and 24th, October 1st and 8th the BURLINGTON ROUTE will sell tickets to nearly 400 cities and towns in Ohio and Indiana. These tickets are sold at greatly reduced rates, and are good to return anytime within 30 days from date of sale. The route is through Peoria except on October 1st, tickets will be sold via Beardstown to certain points. Full information at city ticket office 400 Locust St. F. L. Ganpaway, City Passenger Agent, Des Moines, Iowa.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

Variations in children's gowns blossom out from time to time, even though they are very slight, and small girls rival their mothers in their ambition to keep up to date.

Soft wool materials make up very prettily in this way. In figured French flannel the collar may be made of the same and trimmed with rows of narrow braid or velvet ribbon. Skirts of the small gowns are usually plain, but the older girls have some sort of trimming, either tucks, stitched bands, ruffles or velvet folds, stitched on.

The long-waisted mode, in which the waist line rounds down low in front, is conspicuously evident among the gowns for girls over 10 years of age, and the small gowns for dainty little girls of 6 imitate this fashion as much as possible by having the long waist all around. Guimpe dresses, which never seem to go out of style, are suitable for all ages, from 6 to the more mature years of middle age.

Bolero jackets are very popular in the kingdom of small costumes, and the attempt to produce the effect of stolid ends is seen in one little gown, where narrow lace revers are carried down the entire length of the front, as shown in the illustration. Another pretty effect is made by two box plaits in front, one at either side from the yoke to the hem, and two in the back, giving a long effect to the waist, which is defined with a narrow velvet belt ending in small velvet rosettes at either side of the front on the plaits. The skirt gathers on to the waist between the plaits, which apparently are a continuation of those in the waist. A sailor collar of lace covers the shoulders in the back and opens in front over a yoke of tucked white silk or batiste.

Thin gowns of point d'esprit for party wear are variously trimmed with ruffles, ruffles, lace insertion and rows of colored satin ribbon. A pretty feature of the small girl's costume is the coat and hat to match.—New York Sun.

CAUSES SURPRISE.

Connecticut Man Declares His Assessment Is Much Too Low.

Robert M. Bruce, one of the millionaires of Greenwich, Conn., a former cotton broker and a friend of E. C. Benedict, has caused surprise by appearing before the board of assessors of the town and asking them to have his assessment raised 50 per cent, says the New York Sun. He said that he had never paid any attention to the making out of his list of taxable property, leaving it with the assessors. He had looked the matter up recently and had decided that he was not paying all that he should into the town treasury and he asked for the raise. The assessors promised to comply with his wishes and it is understood that they will raise the taxes of all other millionaires there to some extent. Mr. Bruce's example is the subject of much comment. For many years past Greenwich has raised \$90,000 by taxation, and has spent \$20,000 more than it raised. The debt has rolled up to nearly \$400,000. The town appointed an investigating committee and the members reported that more money must be raised by taxation. Fixing up the taxes last fall was put over until next spring. The assessors figured up the amount of taxable property and an increase of the tax rate seemed probable. Persons who have looked up the matter say that there appears to be no law for the poor man and another for the rich man. The law says that each property owner must put in a true list of the real value of all property, real and personal, but the general rule among persons of moderate means has been to pay on 60 per cent of the value. The millionaires in some instances have not paid on 10 per cent of the property.

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

A loan made to a married woman on her credit, although she gave notes therefor payable to her husband, which are void, is held in National bank vs. Tyndale (Mass.), 51 L. R. A. 447, to sustain an action at law against her estate upon the common counts for money lent or money had and received.

Bona-fide residence of the plaintiff in a suit for divorce is held, in Bell vs. Bell, U. S. Adv. Sheets 551, to be necessary to give jurisdiction of a suit for a divorce against a resident of another state, and a recital of facts necessary to give jurisdiction is held not to be conclusive on the courts of another state.

Actual notice of proceedings for divorce in a court of the state which has always been the domicile is held, in Atherton vs. Atherton, U. S. Adv. Sheets 544, not to be necessary to bind a non-resident defendant if reasonable efforts to give her actual notice are required by the state statutes and are actually made.

ODDS AND ENDS.

There are now fifty-eight factories, with 250,000 horse-power in the French Alps.

The number of Japanese at present living in the United States is estimated at 35,000.

The population of the German empire includes 3,000,000 who use the Polish language.

The Neodesha (Kas.) Register has a report of a shale bed that shows the prints of horses' feet, shod.

In New Hampshire the state government pays a bounty on dead grasshoppers at the rate of \$1 a bushel.

"Tartar" morocco is the leather of which the new card cases and purses are made. The colors are delicate and artistic.

Although the letter carriers have been ordered to wear shirt waists, they are not forbidden to deliver mail in wrappers.

Godmother on Wholesale Scale.

Ex-Empress Eugenie of France is not only godmother to the children of an immense number of personal friends, but also to 3,384 of her husband's subjects who were born on March 16, 1856, the day that her son, the ill-fated prince imperial, first saw the light.

FORECAST OF FASHIONS.

A slich effect of Hamburg is pretty on a wash frock.

Lawn collars with colored borders are the latest fad.

Very long waisted effects are now the fashion for small children.

Black grenadines, both plain and figured, are offered in great varieties.

A popular style of trimming for the street and everyday hat is the draped silk scarf.

Gainsborough and Duchess of Devonshire hats appear among the high-priced millinery.

Rich, dull black is exceedingly becoming to golden-haired, fair-complexioned women.

Embroidered pongees appear beautiful in the excellence of their fiber and needleworked design.

Costly netted fringes add greatly to the grace of the sweeping, clinging gowns of soft fabrics.

Long, unlined sleeves are again the mode of evening gowns. They are made long over the hands.

Entire gowns of crape for either the street or the house are exceedingly handsome, and always becoming.

Plaited and flounced skirts will be worn the entire summer season for morning, afternoon and evening.

French challis and sheer nun's veiling are two very favorite materials in the preparing of the summer outfit.

Black and white is perhaps the most favored combination of the season, and some lovely effects are to be seen in simple materials.

All waists have a becoming fullness at the front and skirts are extra full at the bottom. Puff effects are also noticeable on the sleeves.

Striking-looking parasols are those made of silk of broad pronounced stripes, running around the upper part of the parasol, while the lower part is of chiffon and silk.

Mercerized satens, which very closely resemble satin foulard, and soft silk and linen mixtures in dainty colorings, striped, dotted, and plain of surface, are among the favored materials for shirt waists for morning wear this spring.

HAPPY TIT-BITS.

"Poor Matie, her marriage was a disappointment." "Was it?" "Oh, yes; she didn't get half the nice presents she counted on."

"You are not addicted to any kind of athletics, are you?" "Athletics?" "Gracious man, I earn a good living for a family of seven."

"The doctor says I must go away for a change of climate," said Mrs. Dukane. "If that's all you need," replied Dukane, "stay right here, and the change of climate will come to you."

"Wait a minute," she said to the young man. Now, the young man, being a wise party, immediately went to the telephone and told his friends he would possibly be with them in two hours.

Mistress—Bridget I am tired of your carelessness. Only look at all that dust lying about on the furniture; it is six months old at the very least. Maid (very dignified)—Then it is no fault of mine. You know, very well, mum, that I have been with you only three months.

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