

Iowa State Bystander.

By BYSTANDER PUBL. CO.

DES MOINES, IOWA

CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Senate.—The senate met yesterday after a recess of more than two weeks, but owing to the recent death of Senator William J. Sewell of New Jersey, no business was transacted.

House.—Another Schley resolution was introduced in the house today by Representative Schrim of Maryland. It provides an appropriation of \$12,000 for bronze tablets commemorating six great naval victories, beginning with those of John Paul Jones in 1797 and closing with the battle of Santiago bay. "Commodore Winfield Scott Schley commanding," in 1898. A bill restricting immigration was introduced by Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania. It materially increases the disabilities of alien immigrants. Among those it excludes are "persons who have been engaged in any plot against any government or any of its officers, or who are authorized polygamists, nihilists, or members of any secret society whose constitution or compact is contrary to the constitution of the United States." Representative Grosvenor of Ohio introduced an anti-anarchist bill. It is similar to other measures on this subject, except that the death penalty is provided for criminal assaults on officers of the government, without specifically designating the president as the one assaulted. A bill to re-establish the army cadets was introduced by Representative Hull of Illinois. Congressmen Hull introduced a bill to provide for a \$1,000,000 postoffice building at Des Moines.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Senate.—The first notes of the contest between the Nicaragua and Panama routes for the isthmian canal were heard in the senate today. Morgan offered and secured the adoption of a resolution which indicates his purpose to have the committee on interoceanic canals inquire into the relations alleged to exist between the transcontinental railroad companies of the United States and Canada and the Panama Canal company. In explanation of the resolution Morgan declared that the alleged relations were a "wicked monopoly" which already had cost the people of the Pacific coast millions of dollars. The relations involve the control by the Panama Canal company and the agreement existing between certain railroads of the United States and the Pacific Mail Steamship company.

House.—The debate on the Nicaragua canal bill in the house was opened in lively fashion today by Hepburn, chairman of the committee, which reported the bill. For two hours he held the floor, replying to a volley of questions concerning the recent offer of the Panama Canal company to sell its property and franchises to the United States for \$40,000,000. The interest in the debate centered most entirely in the new phase of the subject. Hepburn maintained that the alleged new offer of the Panama company was a part of the plan of delay. All his utterances along that line were liberally applauded. He pointed out what he claimed was the suspicious circumstances that the Panama company held out for \$109,000,000 until it was decided before the holiday recess to consider the Nicaragua bill, and then suddenly dropped the price to \$40,000,000. Morris of Minnesota gave notice that at the proper time he would offer an amendment to authorize the president to authorize the purchase of the property and rights of the Panama company for \$40,000,000, if concessions could be procured from Colombia, and if the Walker commission so recommended, to purchase and proceed to complete the Panama canal. The other speakers today were Davis of Florida, Richardson of Alabama, Mann of Illinois and Adams of Pennsylvania.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Senate.—During consideration by the senate today of private pension legislation some important statements were made by Gallinger, chairman of the committee on pensions, in respect to regulations adopted by the committee to govern it in consideration of private pension bills. He announced that none but absolutely meritorious cases would be presented to the senate for its consideration, and that the closest scrutiny would be given by the committee to every bill introduced. He said that no pension case pending a month would be recommended by the committee for the widow of a general officer, and that pensions for the widows of other officers would be scaled down proportionately.

House.—The debate on the Nicaragua canal bill in the house today developed sentiment in favor of giving consideration to the recent offer of the Panama company to sell its franchise and property for \$40,000,000, this sentiment taking the form of advocating the Morris amendment to empower the president to select the route if the canal commission upon considering the company's offer recommends it, and the required concessions can be obtained from Colombia. Of sixteen members who spoke today nine favored the Morris amendment. It was agreed that general debate should close tomorrow at 2 o'clock, after which the bill will be open to amendment under the five-minute rule. The final vote probably will be taken tomorrow. The speakers today were Shackelford of Missouri, Parker of New Jersey, Lovering of Massachusetts, Morris of Minnesota, Burton of Ohio, Hill of Connecticut, Bromwell of Ohio, Gillett of Massachusetts and Littlefield of Maine, in favor of the Morris amendment, and Messrs. Burgess of Texas, Bell of Colorado, Cooney of Missouri, Cummings of New York, Wilson of Tennessee and Lacey of Iowa, for the bill in its present form.

A fool idea is all right if you can make it go.

Schley Visits President. Washington, Jan. 7.—Rear Admiral Schley called at the White House yesterday by appointment and spent nearly an hour in conference with the president. The admiral refused to discuss the conversation, saying that it was of a personal character. The president also declined to intimate the nature of the conference.

THE NEWS IN IOWA

HOUSE SLATE IS MADE UP.

Conferences Result in Selection of Candidates. Des Moines, Jan. 9.—Conferences of representative members of the house of the Twenty-ninth General assembly and of the candidates for legislative offices and of leading politicians were held at the Savery yesterday. As the result of these conferences, a slate was made up and an agreement reached on the candidates that would be supported for the different offices.

This applies to the house only, the outcome of the different organizations being still indefinite. In the house an agreement has been reached to support the following candidates: Chief clerk—Rush Benedict of Shelby county. First assistant—J. C. Crockett of Eldora. Second assistant—John A. Cook of Hampton. Engraving clerk—Miss Emma Wheeler of Cerro Gordo county. Journal clerk—Harry E. Griffin of Maguoketa and Ford Howell of Des Moines. Assistant postmistress—Miss Hester Runyan of Odebolt. Bill clerk—Kate Shelley of Moline. File clerk—C. F. Schell of Belmond. Sergeant-at-arms—Charles W. Reynolds of Grundy county. Chief doorkeeper—J. D. Lewis of Spencer.

KILLS HIMSELF AND GIRL

Terrible Deed of an Insane Lover at West Union.

West Union, Jan. 7.—Homer M. Neff, county surveyor and former county clerk shot and killed Miss Rose Falb, to whom for several years he has been paying attention and wounded Emmet Sullivan, his rival, and then killed himself. The deed was committed in the room of Miss Falb at the Commercial hotel. Sullivan and the girl were visiting when suddenly Neff appeared in the doorway, firing five shots in rapid succession. Four of the shots took effect, two entered the girl's head and one penetrating the right breast. Sullivan crumpled in the face, the bullet glancing. He will recover. Then Neff turned off the light and went across the park to his room where he deliberately locked the door, removed the empty shells from his revolver, reloaded it, turned off the light and shot himself in the temple. Death was instantaneous.

Neff has lived here a greater part of his life. He was about 45 years old. He has borne an excellent reputation, although considered somewhat eccentric. For some time he has owned and operated in company with his brother the local electric light plant. There is little question he was prompted to the deed by insane jealousy. The girl had seemed in the past to encourage his suit but had wearied of waiting for him to get ready to marry her. Sullivan is a member of a local farm machinery firm.

STABS HIMSELF.

Leaves His Wife, Gets to Drinking and Finally Gives All Up.

Brighton, Jan. 9.—William Elliott, a farm hand, tried to commit suicide with a long bladed pocket knife. He drove the knife into his chest to a depth of four and a half inches. He refuses medical aid and may die. Elliott has a wife and two children in Hedrick, but has not been living with them for several years. He has been quarrelsome and on for the last six years, and has twice been arrested, once for carrying concealed weapons and once for drunkenness.

Busse Case Continued.

Waverly, Jan. 8.—The trial of Louis Busse, the alleged Butler county murderer, has been continued until the next term of the Bremer district court to be held in April of this year. At the November term of the district court Busse succeeded in obtaining a change of venue to Bremer county. The case came up for trial at the present term of court here and the defendant's attorneys made a motion for a continuance, which was sustained by the court.

Swindlers Fleeced the Farmers.

Independence, Jan. 9.—Two hundred farmers of this county were taken in on promissory notes by swindlers last fall. The signed petitions for various causes which were presented at the First National Bank yesterday for collection in the form of promissory notes for between \$40,000 and \$50,000, were replevined and big law suits are anticipated.

Woman Swindler Caught.

Burlington, Jan. 8.—Last summer a well-groomed woman swindled a number of Burlington residents by means of bogus checks. It is just learned that she has been captured at Springfield, Mo., on a similar charge. She will be returned to this place as soon as the Missouri authorities are through with her.

Killed by Falling Tree.

Mitchellville, Jan. 6.—While working in the timber northeast of town, Thos. Airly was killed by a tree falling on him. He was an industrious young man and made his home with his widowed mother.

Penn College is Damaged.

Oskaloosa, Jan. 8.—Penn college was damaged by fire which originated from an explosion in the laboratory. It was extinguished, however, before a great amount of damage was done. The loss is estimated at \$1,000.

Fire on Gang of Toughs.

Cedar Rapids, Jan. 3.—Two special officers, sworn in to go to Ely for the purpose of preserving order at a dance, were attacked by a gang of ruffians. They returned the onslaught with bullets and one of the gang was shot in the knee. H. E. Myers and A. Mason were the special officers.

WJH Shorten Their Line.

Dubuque, Jan. 6.—It is the intention of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company to shorten their line between Dubuque and La Crosse eight miles by removing the curves. Work will begin early in the spring.

SHAW IS GUEST OF HONOR

IOWA REPUBLICANS PAY HIM UNSTINTED TRIBUTE.

Farewell Banquet Tendered the Governor by the Grant Club at Des Moines. Des Moines, Jan. 11.—The republicans of Iowa paid unstinted tribute to Governor L. M. Shaw, the newly appointed secretary of the treasury, last night. Probably never in the history of the state has there been gathered at any similar function an assemblage of the distinguished men of the republican party of the state that could compare with that which came together at the Savery last night to attend the banquet given in honor of the governor by the Grant club. Factionalism was laid aside, and Governor Shaw's fellow-citizens, without regard to past differences, testified their high regard for him and their high appreciation of the exalted position in which Iowa has been placed by the gift of two portfolios in President Roosevelt's cabinet.

Four hundred guests sat down to the tables in the Savery dining rooms. They were gathered from every corner of Iowa, and included men that rank with the first in the fields of law and politics and business. Governor-elect Cummings was toastmaster, and addresses were made by Editor Charles A. Clark, Judge Smith McPherson, Lafayette Young, Governor Shaw, Edward Rosewater, George E. Maclean, George D. Perkins and others.

PENITENTIARY FOR LIFE.

Sentence Given by Jury to Chester Tyler at Newton.

Newton, Jan. 7.—In the case of the state vs. Charles Tyler, colored, who has been on trial in the Jasper county district court for over one week, charged with the murder of Dr. E. M. Fallor of this city last September, the jury returned a verdict of guilty and placed the penalty at life imprisonment.

This ends one of the most important criminal cases in the history of this county. On the night of September 11, 1901, Dr. E. M. Fallor made a professional call near the C. R. I. & depot in this city, and on his way home, about 10:45 p. m., he was knocked in the head with a club and robbed of his watch and money, near the northwest corner of the Jasper & Sons lumber yard. Many clues were run down and many arrests made, and finally Tyler was apprehended, and Dr. Fallor's watch was found in the possession of Tyler's sweetheart, who resides near Des Moines. There was no question about the identity of the watch, for it had Dr. Fallor's name engraved in it. This evidence, together with the fact that Tyler was seen here on the eventful night and in the locality of the tragedy about the time the deed was committed, left no doubt of his guilt in the mind of the jury.

STRIKES BRUTAL FATHER DEAD

Frank B. Ferguson Resents Abuse of a Child With Fatal Blows.

Sioux City, Jan. 7.—With three blows of his fist Frank B. Ferguson, a carpenter, formerly of Chicago, almost instantly killed Leonard Shelgren of Cherokee, during a quarrel at a Sioux City boarding house. The blows broke Shelgren's nose and caused concussion of the brain, from which he died forty-five minutes later. Ferguson and Shelgren quarreled over the latter's 3-year-old child, which was being cared for in the boarding house. Shelgren, who is a widower, handled the child so roughly that Ferguson took it from him and placed it in another room. On his return Shelgren showed fight, and made a vicious lunge at Ferguson, who then dealt the fatal blows in return. He himself notified the police of the affair, not knowing his victim was likely to die.

It was discovered late that Ferguson served two terms in the penitentiary, the last time for ten years for robbery of a rich farmer near Oto. During his first term at Anamosa prison, he was concerned in an insurrection among the prisoners.

Saloon Men Win a Victory.

Des Moines, Jan. 10.—Judge Bishop rendered an opinion in the matter of the board of supervisors in the matter of mulct assessments, remitting to sixty-two saloons an amount representing \$8,700. When the saloons closed as a result of the supreme court decision February 14, 1899, the mulct taxes for that quarter were remitted, but when the saloons opened a few days prior to the beginning of a new quarter the county treasurer assessed the full three months' tax. The saloons objected to this and the matter was carried to the board of supervisors. The action of the treasurer was sustained and it went to the district court on appeal.

Belgian is Killed by Cars.

Belle Plaine, Jan. 10.—Peter Williams, a Belgian, who came to this country about one year ago, and who left his wife and children in the old country, and was saving his earnings to send for them, was struck by a Rock Island train just west of Victor and instantly killed.

Women Burned to Death.

Mount Airy, Jan. 10.—Miss Adelia Watts of this city, employed as a domestic at the home of Samuel Spurrier, was burned to death in a fire which nearly consumed the Spurrier home. Mrs. Spurrier, who was sleeping in the same bed, narrowly escaped with her baby.

Why is it so many married men have such a subdued look?

After Sioux City Saloons.

Sioux City, Jan. 6.—Sioux City saloonkeepers thought that the election of Rev. H. C. Marshall as state superintendent of the Iowa Anti-Saloon league would take his attention away from Sioux City, consequently they have been rather lax for several weeks in obeying the provisions of the Martin law. Now, however, Rev. Marshall has pounced down upon them unawares, and he has made up a list of ten or twelve saloons against which he has positive evidence of law violation and each is to be prosecuted in the courts.

HEPBURN BILL IS PASSED

ONLY TWO VOTES AGAINST MEASURE IN THE HOUSE.

Advocates of an Alternative Route Muster 102 Votes as the Maximum of Their Strength. Washington, Jan. 9.—Senate.—The open session of the senate was devoted to routine business. After an executive session the senate, at 1:50, adjourned until Monday. The senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Leslie M. Shaw, to be secretary of the treasury, and of Hon. C. Payne, to be postmaster general.

House.—The Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill passed the house by practically an unanimous vote. Only two members out of 310 voted against it. Messrs. Fletcher (rep.) of Minnesota and Lassiter (dem.) of Virginia were the two voting in the negative. The opposition to committing the government to the Nicaragua route attempted to secure amendments to lodge with the president the discretionary power to purchase and complete the Panama canal, if it could be purchased for \$10,000,000. The test came on the first vote, when the advocates of an alternative route polled 102 votes against 170. At each succeeding vote their strength dwindled until Mr. Cannon of Illinois, under whose leadership the fight was made, was unable to get the eyes and noses on a motion to recommit. All other amendments failed and the bill passed exactly as it came from the committee. None of the votes except that on the final passage of the bill was a record vote. The debate which preceded the taking of the final vote was made memorable by a clash between Hepburn, author of the bill, and Cannon, chairman of the appropriation committee. On several previous occasions they have measured swords over canal legislation. Two years ago a similar bill was passed by a vote of 234 to 53.

ROOSEVELT GRANTS SCHLEY'S REQUEST.

Will Consider an Appeal for Reversal of Secretary Long's Action.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The object of Admiral Schley's visit to the white house was to request the president to entertain and consider an appeal for the reversal of the action of Secretary Long and the disapproval of the majority judgment of the court of inquiry. The interview was satisfactory, the president granting the admiral's request. Messrs. Rayner and Teague will assist Admiral Schley in the preparation of the appeal.

The interview with the president was arranged in advance, and at its conclusion Admiral Schley left the white house in a satisfied state of mind. He had been given a full opportunity to present the case from his standpoint and to acquaint the president with many details of which the latter could not have any knowledge. While Admiral Schley would not make any statement regarding the matters discussed, holding that an interview between a naval officer and his commander-in-chief should be regarded as confidential, it is understood that he brought to the president's attention many of the alleged injustices and discrepancies of the majority report of the court of inquiry.

Admiral Schley's interview with the president was the result of his determination to exhaust every means in his power to overturn the judgment which had been rendered against him. His new appeal will be different from that submitted to the navy department, bringing out some new facts which have an important bearing on the controversy.

The following statement was given out by Admiral Schley's counsel at the conclusion of the conference:

"Admiral Schley has concluded after mature consideration and deliberation to appeal the majority decision of the court of inquiry to the president of the United States as commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The action having been determined upon nothing more can be divulged at this time, the regulations of the army being such that the nature of the proposed appeal cannot be revealed except by the president after the final documents have been filed with him."

Mr. Rayner stated that it will take some time to prepare the appeal, and that it will not be filed with the president until after the return of Admiral Schley from his visit to Savannah about the 20th instant.

DEATH IN A TUNNEL.

Seventeen Killed and Forty Injured in New York City.

New York, Jan. 9.—Two local trains bound for New York, one from South Norwalk, the other from White Plains, crashed together in the smoke clouded Park avenue tunnel of the New York Central line yesterday. Seventeen persons were killed and forty injured. Of the latter twelve were seriously injured. The engineer and fireman of the White Plains local and a trolley man were arrested. District Attorney Jerome visited the wreck and will personally direct an investigation.

Shaw is Nominated.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The president yesterday sent the following nominations to the senate: Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa, secretary of the treasury; Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, postmaster general; John R. A. Crossland, Missouri, minister resident and counsel general to Liberia.

When William Jennings Bryan applied for a life insurance policy recently, he wrote in the blank provided in the application for a list of former sicknesses of the applicant: "Had two severe attacks of the presidential fever, followed by severe chills, but I have fully recovered from both."

Willing to Help the Boers.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Rev. Dr. Hiram W. Thomas, recently pastor of the People's Church, of Chicago, has announced by a letter to Peter Van Vliet, treasurer of the American branch of the American Transvaal League, the willingness of himself and wife to go to South Africa in the interest of non-combatants gathered in the concentration camps.

Cuban Postal Fraud Cases.

Havana, Jan. 6.—The trials of the cases arising from the Cuban postoffice embezzlements opened Saturday in the Audencia court before five judges.

OUR SAILORS FIGHT.

Serious Clash Between American Sailors and Russian Soldiers.

Washington, Jan. 8.—A serious clash has occurred between American sailors of the United States Steamship Vicksburg and the Russian soldiery at Niechang, China. There has been three fights and as result a number of Russian soldiers are wounded. The matter was made the subject of a complaint by the Russian ambassador at Peking to United States Minister Conger, and Mr. Conger in turn has notified the state department. Secretary of the Navy Long has ordered Commander Berry of the Vicksburg to use every effort to prevent further collisions. The Vicksburg in its winter quarters in a Murdock at the mouth of the river and cannot be released before spring.

COURT REENTERS PEKING

MARVELOUS SCENE OF ORIENTAL TINSSELLED SPLENDOR.

Top of the Chien Gate Covered With Foreigners, Who Gazed Upon the Cortège.

Peking, Jan. 7.—The re-entrance of the Chinese emperor into Peking yesterday was the most remarkable episode in the annals of the dynasty, save the flight of the Chinese court when Peking was bombarded by the allied forces. The spectacular phases of the return of the court exceeded expectations. The cortège was a sort of glorified lord mayor's show, and was a bewildering barbaric exhibition of Oriental tinselled splendor.

The imperial cortège entered the Forbidden City at 1:30 p. m. It was the most brilliant scene Peking ever witnessed. The procession consisted of a thousand gorgeously attired nobles, men mounted upon glitteringly caparisoned horses. The emperor, empress dowager, Prince Chun, the empress and several princes were borne in yellow chairs, their escort carrying hundreds of gay banners and silk umbrellas. The troops of Gen. Yun Shi Kai, governor of Chi Li, preceded the emperor. The foreign community gathered on top of the Chien gate.

The emperor and empress dowager entered the temple in the gate and burned incense. The dowager empress upon emerging from the temple saw the foreigners peering down and bowed. A double row of soldiers, kneeling, lined the four mile route.

Its chief significance was the complete effacement of the traditional deification of Chinese royalty. Foreigners were given greater facilities of witnessing the ceremonial than would have been afforded them at most European courts.

In the meantime the Chinese soldiers, Manchurian banner men and minor officials who had crowded the plaza, were reverently kneeling. The two arches at the sides of the ancient gateway framed hundreds of faces of Chinese coolies who, emboldened by the presence of the foreigners, ventured to gaze upon their rulers. This incident constituted a most sharp contrast with the old regime, when neither diplomats nor natives were permitted to view the passage of royal personages along the streets.

The expression of the dowager empress seemed almost appalling as she faced those who had humbled her and brought her down from her former arrogance, and this confirmed the impression that she is returning to Peking with anxiety for her safety.

RELATIONS BADLY STRAINED.

Details of the Unpleasant Situation at Newchwang.

Peking, Jan. 9.—While the actual casualties during the fighting at Newchwang between American sailors belonging to the United States gunboat Vicksburg, which is wintering there, and Russian soldiers attached to the garrison of that port, are trifling up to date, the matter has resulted in unpleasantly strained relations between the American, Russian and British authorities there. The Washington and the St. Petersburg governments are now endeavoring to arrange matters so that there may be no further friction.

The trouble originated in the action of some sailors belonging to the British sloop of war *Algerine*, also in winter quarters at Newchwang, in carrying to shore six rifles for use in a theatrical performance. The Russian administration sent a force of men to arrest the British sailors. The Russians, however, by mistake, broke into a reading room where a party of the Vicksburg's men were seated and tried to arrest them. The Americans resisted, defending themselves with chairs. They were overpowered after a sharp fight, however, and handed over to the United States consul, who sent them on board the Vicksburg.

The bad feeling which arose from this incident resulted in several fights whenever American or British sailors met Russian soldiers, and the latter, not being accustomed to fist fights, were usually badly worsted. This condition of affairs culminated on New Year's day in a more serious affray, and the Russian minister here, M. Paul Lessar, complained to Minister Conger that two members of the Vicksburg crew had fired a revolver at an unoffending Russian soldier wounding him in the arm.

Railroad Merger in Supreme Court.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Attorney General Wallace B. Douglas of Minnesota, has filed in the United States supreme court the bill of complaint in the case of the state of Minnesota against the Northern Securities company, defendants. It is a long document, about 10,000 words, covering thirty-two pages of printed matter.

Libertador Expedition Lands.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Jan. 6.—The armed revolutionary steamer Libertador, formerly the British steamship Ban Righ, has, it is believed here, landed the expedition near Barcelona, Venezuela. Advice received here from Caracas show that the Venezuelan government is without news of the movements of the Libertador. The vessels composing the Venezuelan fleet are without coal and beside their engines are out of order, and, therefore, President Castro's ships could not put to sea and search for the Libertador.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

Des Moines, Jan. 9, 1902.

John H. Delaney of east Seventh street, has been arrested for alleged embezzlement of \$1,000 from Mrs. Alice M. Slater. She charges that he took possession of the money, which she had left at his home for safe keeping several years ago, and which was all intact up to March 11 last. At that time she avers that her calling on an inspection resulted in finding nothing at all. Mrs. Slater stated that she was afraid to put her money in care of the banks for fear they would suspend.

Judge Kinne, of the board of control, has returned from making the regular monthly inspection of the institutions at Clarinda, Glenwood and Council Bluffs. At Clarinda it has been necessary to establish quarantine regulations so as to prevent the admittance of general visitors to the hospital. The smallpox in the town is quite serious, and on this account precautions are being taken. Relatives of inmates are not excluded under the regulations.

Governor Shaw has planned to have 100 of the letters and messages of congratulation he received following his appointment as secretary of the treasury bound. Some of the letters are of unusual nature, their authors embracing prominent men in all parts of the country, including many leading financiers. Aside from their personal value to the governor, they, some day have a historical worth, and the governor has determined to select 100, taking a representative letter from each section of the country, and have them bound in one volume.

The Y. M. C. A., women and sutlers, according to the annual report of Colonel J. A. Olmsted, inspector general of the state, are three things not wanted or needed about the national guard encampments. The report is a caustic document and calls sharp attention to numerous reforms deemed needed in the Iowa National guard. Important recommendations for the betterment of the guard are offered, including one for the purchase of a permanent camp ground.

Colonel Olmsted protests against the use of cavalry equipments belonging to the state by the Lincoln Hussars of this city, and points out that it is in direct contravention of the code. The inspector general favors the erection of a state arsenal and adjutant general's building, the mustering in of two batteries of artillery in Des Moines and the establishment of a signal service company here, the enlistment of two troops of cavalry in some of the country towns of the state, and various changes in the military code of the state, including one giving officers a tenure of office for life during good behavior. Colonel Olmsted does not beat about the bush in the least in handling the subject of reform needed in the encampments. "There are three things," he says, "our camps can dispense with to the good of the service, viz: sutlers, Y. M. C. A. and women. There is nothing the sutler sells the men would not be better without. The ration is sufficient for the authorized force in camp and does not need to be eked out with poor lees, ice cream and so-called 'soft drinks' that are worse than slops and ruinous to the stomach. The Y. M. C. A. is not required in camp to either handle mail or advertise themselves on elaborate letterheads erroneously printed. It should be a part of camp instruction for a command to care for its own mail. In the short week of camp life it is not really necessary for the men to be taught to look out for themselves in regard to writing material, stamps, etc. As to women living in camp, it is a difficult subject to properly treat. But if they do not know or care that they are a nuisance, underfoot and a detriment to the good work and benefit expected of camp, they have so far unsexed themselves as to be for once on an equality with men and should be plainly ordered to stay out of camp. They become a nuisance as soon as they leave home with a command, crowding the cars to the discomfort of the men, and in camp they not only crowd the grounds, but eat to the detriment of the company messes, and I have never heard of their 'chipping in' to help out the mess."

The insurance adjusters have completed their settlement of the losses on the National Starch Manufacturing Co. plant. The figures were not made public, but it is said that they are very close to the amount claimed by the company as the total damage by fire two months ago. That the starch works will be rebuilt, seems to be the opinion of those who have canvassed the situation, as Des Moines is the center of the largest coal district in the west, with more railroads than any other city, with the best supply of water for the making of starch in the country, and is the greatest corn growing state in the union. It is thought that with the settlement by the insurance companies the starch company executive board will speedily decide to rebuild. It is also known that the enterprise will be given hearty support by the Commercial Exchange and the city council.

A GREAT JANUARY OFFER.

The DES MOINES DAILY NEWS has just added a magnificent Sunday morning edition to its six week-day issues and will therefore raise the subscription price February 1st to \$1.50 a year, but yearly subscriptions paid and postmarked during January will be accepted for \$1.00. Think of it. 300 daily newspapers for \$1.00! Full leased wire dispatches, daily telegraphic markets, an unequalled local department and all the news of Iowa and the world every day in the year. Remember, this is legitimate. Write for a circular and the name of the president are making history every day. Subscribe at once, as we reserve the right to stop the paper without notice if circulation becomes too large for our press facilities. Address, The News, Des Moines, Iowa.

Sailed for Manila.

New York, Jan. 6.—The United States steamship Rainbow, formerly the supply ship of Admiral Dewey's fleet on the Asiatic station, sailed for Manila to replace the cruiser Brooklyn as a station ship near Manila. She carries a crew of 250 men, who will be distributed among the various ships of the fleet on the Asiatic station. Upon the Rainbow's arrival at Manila the Brooklyn will return here, and bring the men whose terms have expired to receive their discharge service from here.

The man with an orchard needs to watch as well as spray.

The Filibusters of Venezuela.

Or the Trials of a Spanish Girl.

By SEWARD W. HOPKINS.

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CHAPTER XXVIII—(Continued).

It was also related to him that Don Juan, the sole surviving member of the royalist band in authority, had returned to the Castle of Salvezar, taking the entire party of Englishmen with him, and had issued a public proclamation announcing the death of Philip and the end of the royal occupation. He had also forwarded to Caracas a full report and confession, and was now waiting to turn the castle over to General Salvezar whenever he should return.

Bursting with all this news, he hurried back to the Cheerway.

"Hurrah! hurrah!" he shouted, much to the amazement of all on board. "Philip is dead, Gomez is dead, Francisco, Mattazudo and the entire royal army are dead or scattered. The Castle of Salvezar is now occupied by an English party under Lord Chugmough himself, and Don Juan Garza and his daughter are with them."

"Don Juan's daughter!" gasped Jacinta. "She is dead!"

"No, she is alive," answered Medworth, his voice trembling with his great emotion. "It was all a mistake—a conspiracy."

Then he proceeded to relate to his astounded audience all that he had learned at Bolivar.

"Then my duty is clear," said Captain Glover. "This Castle of Salvezar, you say, is below the Coronel River—that one just is here?"

"Yes," said Medworth.

"Is the Coronel navigable?"

"That I can't say," said Arthur. "We navigated it on a flatboat under circumstances that I hope never to meet again, but whether the Cheerway could ascend the river or not, I could not say."

"Bless you, I had no idea of taking the Cheerway into unknown waters," said Captain Glover. "It's the launch I'm thinking of."

"That could do it, I'm sure," said Medworth.

"Then that settles it," said the Captain. "The Cheerway will drop down to the mouth of the Coronel and the launch will take you up to the castle."

All of which occurred just as Captain Glover promised.

Lord Chugmough, Don Juan and Lola were sitting on the veranda of the castle in the afternoon, chatting over past events, when the Englishman pointed to the river.

"I flatter myself," he said, "that I am at present the only man in Venezuela who possesses an electric launch. As the craft approaching is nothing else, it is probably mine. It has ladies aboard, too, I see. I fancy we are about to receive a call."

Sir Galloping Grace and others came out to see the launch; and Lola, whose young eyes had not been dimmed by her unpleasant experiences, uttered a loud "Arthur! Arthur!" and rushed to the river landing, where the passengers from the launch were shaking themselves out on the wharf.

In another moment Don Juan had the doubtful pleasure of seeing his daughter clasped in the arms of the young man he had spurned in happier days in New York.

Dona Maria wept a little at being received so graciously, and welcomed back to her own house by Don Juan, who, in his proud, Spanish way, looked still the conqueror, notwithstanding he was the only one left.

Jacinta felt a hot, jealous pang when she saw Lola being kissed by Medworth, and had there been no relief for her sore and tender heart, it would, perhaps, have been my unpleasant duty to describe another tragedy. But when she saw that she had lost Arthur, she suddenly remembered Lord Chugmough and his enormous wealth; and when she saw the stalwart frame and stern, handsome face of the Englishman, she smiled again.

But it is not my purpose to dwell upon the flirtation between Jacinta and Lord Chugmough, or to make another story of the same events that followed the restoration of Castle Salvezar to its proper owners. It would not be interesting to make a long tale of the fact that General Salvezar did not receive the news of Philip's fall because he was already on his way home with two war ships and an army large enough to storm his castle, and that when at last he marched at the head of his column up to his own door, he found his wife and daughter surrounded by friends, and that he was severely reprimanded at Caracas for making so much stir about a little uprising that really amounted to nothing, and wore itself out in his absence.

Nor would it be particularly fascinating to read how Lord Chugmough offered the hospitality of his yacht to Don Juan, Lola and Medworth, and promised to convey them safely to New York.

The Cheerway sailed in due time arrived at New York, where Don Juan, Lola and Medworth left her. She then proceeded across the Atlantic with her English passengers.

Don Juan eyed up to the promise he had made to Lola at the ruined temple, and Medworth and Lola were married soon after their return.

Shortly after their marriage Medworth received a letter from Lord Chugmough, which provoked a quiet smile on his handsome face; but up

to this time he has not divulged its contents to a living soul.

THE END.

Her Husband's Relations.

By Amy Randolph.

"It is your own fault, Clara," said Walter May.

"Of course it is," cried out Clara, passionately stamping her foot on the carpet. "Do you suppose I don't know it perfectly well? And that is what makes it so hard—oh, so cruelly hard to bear!"

The fact was that Mr. and Mrs. Walter May had begun life at the wrong end.

Clara Calthorpe was a pretty young girl, just out of the hotbed atmosphere of a fashionable boarding school.

Walter May was a bank clerk who had not the least doubt but that he should ultimately make his fortune out of stocks and bonds.

"Clara," he said to his young wife while the golden circle of the honeymoon was yet overshadowing their lives, "would you like a country life?"

"Oh, dear no!" said Clara involuntarily recollecting.

"Because," said Walter somewhat wistfully, "my father and mother are alone on the farm and I think they would like to have us come and live with them."

"I shouldn't like it at all," said Clara, "and mamma says no young bride should ever settle down among her husband's relations."

Mr. May frowned a little, but Mrs. Clara had a pretty positive way of her own, and he remonstrated no further.

But at the year's end Walter May had lost his situation, the clouds of debt had gathered darkly around them and all the pretty, new furniture, East-lake cabinets, china dragons, proof engravings and hot house plants were sold under the red flag. They had made a complete failure of the house-keeping business, and now, in the fourth story of a third-rate hotel, Mr. and Mrs. May were looking their future in the face.

Clara had been extravagant. There was no sort of doubt about that. She had given "recherche" little parties, which she couldn't afford, to people who didn't care for her. She had patterned her tiny establishment after models which were far beyond her reach, and now they were ruined.

She had sent a tear-besprinkled letter to her mother who was in Washington trying to ensnare a rich husband for her younger daughter, but Mrs. Calthorpe had hastily written back that it was quite impossible for her to be in New York at that time of year and still more impossible to receive Mrs. Walter May at the monster hotel where she was boarding.

And Clara, who had always had a vague idea that her mother was selfish, was quite certain of it now.

"There is but one thing left for you, Clara," said Walter sadly.

"And that—"

"Is to go back to the old farm. I have no longer a home to offer you, but you will be sure of a warm welcome from my father and mother. I shall remain here and do my best to obtain some new situation which will enable me to earn our daily bread."

Clara burst into tears.

"Go to my husband's relations?" she sobbed. "Oh, Walter, I cannot!"

"You will have to," he said doggedly, "or else starve."

So Mrs. May packed up her trunk and obeyed. All the way to Hazel-copse Farm she cried behind her veil and pictured to herself a stony-faced old man with a virago of a wife, who would set her to doing menial tasks and overwhelm her with reproaches for having ruined "poor, dear Walter."

As for the farmhouse itself, she was quite sure it was a desolate place, with corn and potatoes growing under the very windows, and the road in front filled with plows and pigs and harrows and broken cart wheels. But in the midst of her tears and desolation the driver called out:

"Hazelcops Farm! Mr. Noah May's! Here's the 'ouse, ma'am."

A long low gray stone mansion, all garlanded with ivy, its windows bright with geranium blossoms and the scarlet autumn leaves raining down on the velvet-smooth lawn in front. Clara could just see how erroneous had been all her preconceived ideas, when she found herself clasped in the arms of the sweetest and most motherly of old ladies.

"My poor dear!" said old Mrs. May, caressingly.

"You are welcome as the sunshine, daughter," said a smiling old gentleman in spectacles.

And Clara was established in the easy chair in front of a great fire of pine logs, and tea was brought in and the two old people cosseted and petted her as if she had been a three-year-old child just recovering from the measles.

There was not a word of reproach—not a questioning look, not a sidelong glance—all welcome, and tenderness and loving commiseration. And when Clara went to sleep that night, with

a wood fire glancing and glimmering softly over the crimson hangings of the "best chamber," she began to think that perhaps she had been mistaken in some of her ideas.

The next day she had a long, confidential talk with her father-in-law, while Mrs. May was making mince pies in the kitchen.

"But there's one thing I haven't dared to tell Walter about," she said, with tears in her eyes.

"What is that, my dear?" said the old gentleman.

"My dressmaker's bill," said Clara. "It came the night before I left New York—oh, such a dreadful bill. I hadn't any idea it could amount up so fearfully."

"How much was it?" said Mr. Noah May, patting her hand.

"A hundred and fifty dollars," said Clara, hanging down her head.

"Don't fret, my dear, don't fret," said the old gentleman. "Walter need never know anything about it. I'll settle the bill and there shall be an end of the matter."

"Oh, sir, will you really?"

"My dear," said old Mr. May, "I'd do much more than that to buy the color back to your cheeks and the smile to your lips."

And that same afternoon, when Mrs. May had been talking to Clara in the kindest and most motherly way, the girl burst into tears and hid her face on the old lady's shoulder.

"Oh," cried she, "how good you all are! And I had an idea that a father and mother-in-law were such terrible personages! Oh, please, please forgive me for all the wicked things I have thought about you!"

"It was natural enough, my dear," said Mrs. May, smiling, "but you are wiser now and you will not be afraid of us any longer."

When Saturday night arrived Walter May came out to the old farmhouse, dejected and sad at heart. He had discovered that situations do not grow, like blackberries, on every bush; he had met with more than one cruel rebuff, and he was hopelessly discouraged as to the future. Moreover he fully expected to be met with tears and complaints by his wife.

But to his infinite amazement and relief Clara greeted him on the doorstep with radiant smiles.

"Tell me, dear," said she, "have you got a new situation?"

He shook his head sadly.

"I'm glad of it," said Clara brightly, for we've got a place—papa and mamma and I."

"It's all Clara's plan," said old Noah May.

"But it has our hearty approval," added the smiling old lady.

"We're all going to live here together," said Clara. "And you are to manage the farm, because papa says he is getting too old and lazy," with a merry glance at the old gentleman, who stood by beaming on his daughter-in-law, as if he were ready to subscribe to one and all of her opinions, "and I am to keep house and take all the care of mamma's hands. And, oh! it is so pleasant here, and I do love the country so dearly! So if you're willing, dear—"

"Willing!" cried out Walter May, ecstatically, "I'm more than willing. It's the only thing I have always longed for. Good-bye to city walls and hearts of stone; good-bye to hollow appearances and grinding wretchedness! Why, Clara, I shall be the happiest man alive. But—"

"There," said Clara, putting up both hands as if to ward off all possible objections, "I was sure there would be a 'but.'"

"I thought, my dear," said Walter, "that you didn't like the idea of living with your husband's relations."

Clara looked lovingly up into her mother-in-law's sweet old face, while she silently pressed Mr. Noah May's kindly hands.

"I am a deal wiser than I was a week ago," said she. "And, oh, so much happier!"

"So am I!" said Walter.

"Henney Eggs."

On the front of a retail establishment not far from the Boston public library, is a sign that reads, "Henney Eggs." This is not the name of the proprietor. No. They don't spell "Henry" with two "h's" and an extra "e" in Boston, you know. It is merely an intimation that eggs of the genuine sort are for sale within. They are not incubator eggs, nor storage eggs, nor eggs for campaign purposes. They are just good old henney eggs. They're the kind of eggs that you have pawed around in the haymow to find and felt like cackling when you found them. They are henney eggs with an eloquent accent on the hen. And yet, who knows? All eggs are more or less a mystery. You can't depend on signs. Even a Boston "henney egg" may not be all it's cracked up to be.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Her Nerves and Her Hats.

A writer in a medical journal has lately advanced the theory that women's heavy hats are responsible for women's jangling nerves and proverbial quick temper. The popular impression has been that the man who paid for the hats was the one whose temper suffered; but it seems that large hats weigh too heavily upon the fragile feminine cranium and affect the blood vessels and nerves, and through them the brain. Moreover, according to the writer, the effort to keep large and heavy hats at the right angle impose a painful strain upon the nerves of the wearers. The theory is advanced in all seriousness, but the chances are that it will not induce any normal woman to cut off her hat supply.—New York Sun.

Children and Iowa Home of New Secretary of the Treasury

Governor Shaw and family have added much to the social life of Des Moines since his inauguration four years ago, and they will be quite at home in the larger social spheres at Washington. The public functions of the Shaw administration have not been equalled in magnificence by those of any other administration of late years. At the beginning of Governor Shaw's first term Mrs. Shaw inaugurated a series of legislative receptions which were highly appreciated by the wives and daughters of the members of the General Assembly. These receptions were held every two weeks in the governor's parlors at the Capitol. Mrs. Shaw is not a club woman, but she takes delight in meeting as far as

Queen Victoria's crown, is not a ruby at all, but simply a red spinel. It is of large size, and if it were a true ruby would far surpass in value the Koh-i-Noor itself, for rubies never run to the same size as diamonds, and being also far rarer are considerably more valuable in price per carat. A four-carat ruby, for instance, would be worth about £2,000, probably even more if it were a flawless stone; a four-carat diamond would not be worth the half of that sum.

The so-called "Black Prince ruby" derived its name from the fact that it was given to Edward the Black Prince, by Don Pedro of Castile in gratitude for the victory of Logrono in April, 1367, which restored the throne of

into harbors after gales with the bows completely destroyed by heavy seas, but with their cargoes intact. They are usually handled by one man and his family, the wife steering with the aid of a small boy to help run the tiller over.

Question for Scholars.

What is the origin of "odium theologum"? The letter, of course, not the spirit. Dr. Murray is trying to run it to earth in the interests of his big dictionary, but fails to trace it further back than 1758, when it appears in a note to an edition of Hume's "Essays and Treatises." Here it is said that "odium theologum" is "noted even to a proverb, and means that degree of



EARL SHAW



ENID SHAW



ERMA SHAW



SHAW RESIDENCE AT DENISON, IOWA.

possible all the social demands which are made upon the first lady of the state. She inclines toward practical charity and does much in aid of societies of this character. Personally, she is a gracious, lovable character, and the wife of no governor has ever been more popular with the people of Des Moines than she. It has been the practice of Governor Shaw to submit to her political questions personal to himself and to be guided by her advice. She appears to be a purely domestic woman, and yet, according to the public admissions of Governor Shaw, she has much to do with the advancing of his political fortunes.

The Shaw family consists of two daughters—Enid, aged 21; Erma, aged 16—and a son, Earl, aged 18. Enid entered society toward the end of her father's first term as governor. She has one more year in Cornell college, when she will either go abroad or enter Vassar. Erma entered the schools of Denison in September, when arrangements were made for the return of the family to their home on the expiration of the gubernatorial term; and Earl is attending a military academy in Indiana.

Luminous Flowers in Paris.

Luminous flowers and fruit are the latest novelties in the decoration of French homes, says the Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph. The idea was obviously suggested to the inventor one national fete evening, when the boulevards were decked out in their gala garb.

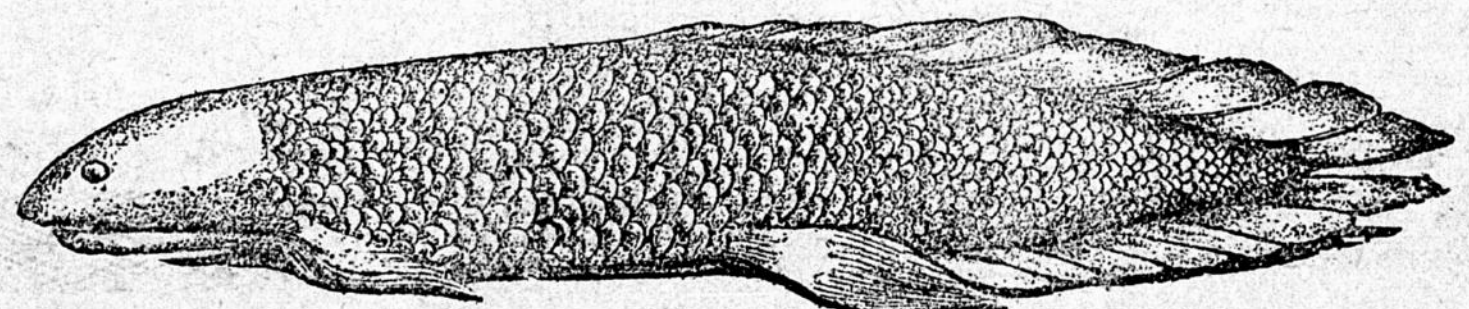
Garlands of electric blossoms were first used to decorate the streets of Paris on festive occasions during the exhibition of 1900. They were at once voted the most effective ornaments of their kind ever imagined. The idea was developed, and tulips, violets, roses, marigolds, a dozen sorts of flowers, with a glowing ball of electric light enclosed in their petals of brilliantly enamelled metal, now blossom forth in the trees of avenues and in the shrubs of gardens whenever Paris has a public fete.

Chinese Conservatism.

In the type of trading vessel built to-day in China there is little or no departure from the practice of thousands of years; the junk still remains in use for general trade and is likely to for some ages to come. It has, however, some disadvantages in sailing qualities which detract from its value; it sails very fast with the wind on either quarters, but cannot run before the wind or sail close to it. It has bulkheads and many of them rancor which is most furious and impenetrable." If any one can find the first begetter of the phrase he is requested to give information to Dr. Murray, at the Scriptorium, Oxford, England.

Not a True Ruby. I see it stated that the King's cor-

QUEER FISH FOUND IN QUEENSLAND



The baramunda, a strange fish with two sets of respiratory organs, is interesting specimens of Paris, France, where a scientist has been received for the Museum of Natural History.

The baramunda has both the gills of a fish and the lungs of a batrachian, and it may use either in breathing as it is disposed. It has been supposed that all such creatures were extinct, but the baramunda has been found alive in the Mary, Dawson and Burnett rivers of Queensland, where its flesh is highly prized as food. The Queensland natives call the

baramunda a salmon. This is natural, for its flesh looks and tastes like the flesh of a salmon. The fish is not known to exist in any other rivers than those of Queensland. It reaches there a length of six feet in the larger specimens; though the specimen sent to Paris is less than three feet in length.

A French naturalist who has studied the peculiar fish says the natives of Queensland tell many interesting stories of it. Among other things, the natives aver that the baramunda frequently throws its body out of the

water for the purpose of securing a fresh supply of oxygen, and that at night it makes a peculiar snarling noise.

The baramunda lives mainly on fresh water shell fish, and it apparently adapts itself readily to confinement. The Paris museum authorities are very proud of their specimen, not because the fish has so long been considered extinct, but also because it is regarded by ichthyologists as being one of the very first fishes created.

The illustration is from a sketch taken in the Paris museum.

KNOXVILLE NOTES.

Mr. Henry of St. Paul, Minn., was in our city last evening visiting friends. He went from here to Okaloosa to visit.

Mrs. W. H. Mason who visited her daughter and son-in-law Mr. J. Davis arrived in our city after a very pleasant visit.

Mrs. Fannie Tomlin and children who have been visiting her mother in Huntswille, Mo. will arrive home this afternoon.

THE NEWS FROM BUXTON.

A crowded house greeted the initial appearance of the Jackson Orchestra. The first number of the program was a piano solo by Prof. Jackson, which was warmly received.

The above is only a portion of the carefully prepared program; space will not permit us to give the program in full. The Jackson Orchestra is a new musical organization, only a few months ago did it come into existence.

ALBIA NOTES.

Mrs. M. F. Ward is visiting this week in Muchakinock with her daughter Mrs. Pearl Thomas.

Mr. Burton from Missouri returned home this first of this week.

A number of the boys and girls of Albia spent Saturday and Sunday in Hilton.

Blind Boone's concert was given here in the Christian church Thursday night.

Mrs. Cora Taylor of Hilton was in town Saturday.

Miss Mattie Boman is visiting with her grand parents in Missouri.

Mrs. Nora Grayson from Hiteman spent Saturday in Albia with her mother.

Miss May Davis spent a few days of this week in Garden Grove with her sister Mrs. D. Martin.

The Daughters of Tabor held open doors in the Masonic hall Jan. 1. They served chocolate, sandwiches and candies from 2 till 5. In the evening they had a social.

SAYLOR ITEMS.

I was very quite in Saylor during the holidays, although every one seemed to enjoy themselves.

Mr. Homer Houston was very glad to know that Miss Blossie Jenkins had not forgotten, as she gave him a nice present for New Years.

Mr. George Lewis has returned from his trip to Keokuk where he spent the holidays.

Mrs. Corbett has returned from Muchakinock where she spent the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker have returned from their visit to Marshalltown where they had a most delightful time.

Mr. Matten who was hurt some time ago went to work too soon and is in bed again.

The entertainment given by the Garret Bros. was a grand success. Every one reports a grand time.

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NOTICE OF EXPIRATION.

To Harris Eggleston and unknown owners: You are hereby notified, that the following described real estate, situated in Polk County, Iowa, to-wit: Lot 4 Block D, Des Moines Company's Addition to Polk City, Iowa, was sold for the taxes of 1895, 1896 and 1897 on the Fifth day of December, 1898 to J. L. Sands, and that the right of redemption will expire, and a Treasurer's Deed for said land will be made unless redemption from such sale be made within ninety days from the date of completed service of this notice.

Dated Seventh day of November, A. D., 1901. J. L. SANDS, Owner of certificad.

COLD INDEED.

Some of the Old 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.

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 Slab 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 Custom. 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.

AS TRUE AS GOSPEL.

There is always compensation. Our angels go out that our archangels may come in.

Unhappy is the man for whom his own mother has not made all other mothers venerable.

It is poor wit who lives by borrowing the words, decisions, mein, inventions and actions of others.

What an absurd thing it is to pass over the valuable parts of a man, and fix our attentions on his infirmities.

Virtue will catch as well as vice by contact; and the public stock of honest, manly principle will daily accumulate.

A greater value should be set on having received instructive and useful lessons than of possessing great stores of wealth; for the latter is transitory good, the former is durable.

There is scarcely a generalization for one sex which does not apply equally to the other, so perfectly alike in nature are men and women. The difference is only in circumstances.

A Prominent Chicago Woman Speaks. Prof. Roxa Tyler, of Chicago, Vice-President Illinois Woman's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter, which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and I will never be without this splendid medicine again."

For sale by all Druggists.

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.

Guaranties. Sixteen of the Volins and Volins...

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CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Corinthian Baptist Church—situated on 11th St. between Crocker and School Sts. Preaching at 11 a. m.; Sunday School at 10 o'clock. Preaching at 7 p. m.

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

First African Baptist Church—Corner School and Fourth streets. Rev. F. Lomack pastor. Preaching 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school 9:30 p. m.; Mr. M. E. Houston, Superintendent; Young People's meeting 7 p. m.; preaching 8:00 p. m.

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

Tabernacle Baptist Church Mission—Situated over 606 East Locust street. Preaching 11 a. m.; Sunday School 9:00 a. m.; preaching at 8 p. m. Rev. J. R. Winshaw, 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.; T. S. Ruff, secretary.

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

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

Mt. Olive Court, No. 4—Meets First Thursday of each month at Masonic hall. Mrs. Susie White, matron; Mrs. Flora Majors, 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. 329 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 178 Victoria Lodge—meets every Monday evening at Webster's hall, corner of Tenth Center streets. Mrs. E. A. Wood, Proctor. Mrs. Rose Johnson, Secretary.

What a teen did. A girl named Ackerman, aged 14, daughter of an English laborer, has just completed her education. She has never missed being present since the school was opened, and in completing her 3,451 attendances is said to have walked 6,000 miles. She has passed every standard successfully and in the three subjects on first grade drawing obtained "excellent" prizes in free-hand and model, as also in the three stages of the specific subjects, literature, domestic economy and animal physiology, and in one stage in physical geography. She has also obtained 26 other prizes for good attendance, sculpture, painting etc.

Dairies of New York. Outside of the business of supplying New York with city milk, the farmers of New York state have an investment of \$48,450,000 in cows, and a corresponding amount in dairy farms and fixtures—an amount not less than \$150,000,000.

CALIFORNIA.

Broad Vestibuled First-Class Sleepers DAILY—Between Chicago and Sanfrancisco 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 Buffett Library Cars. JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

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DRS. FELLOWS & FELLOWS

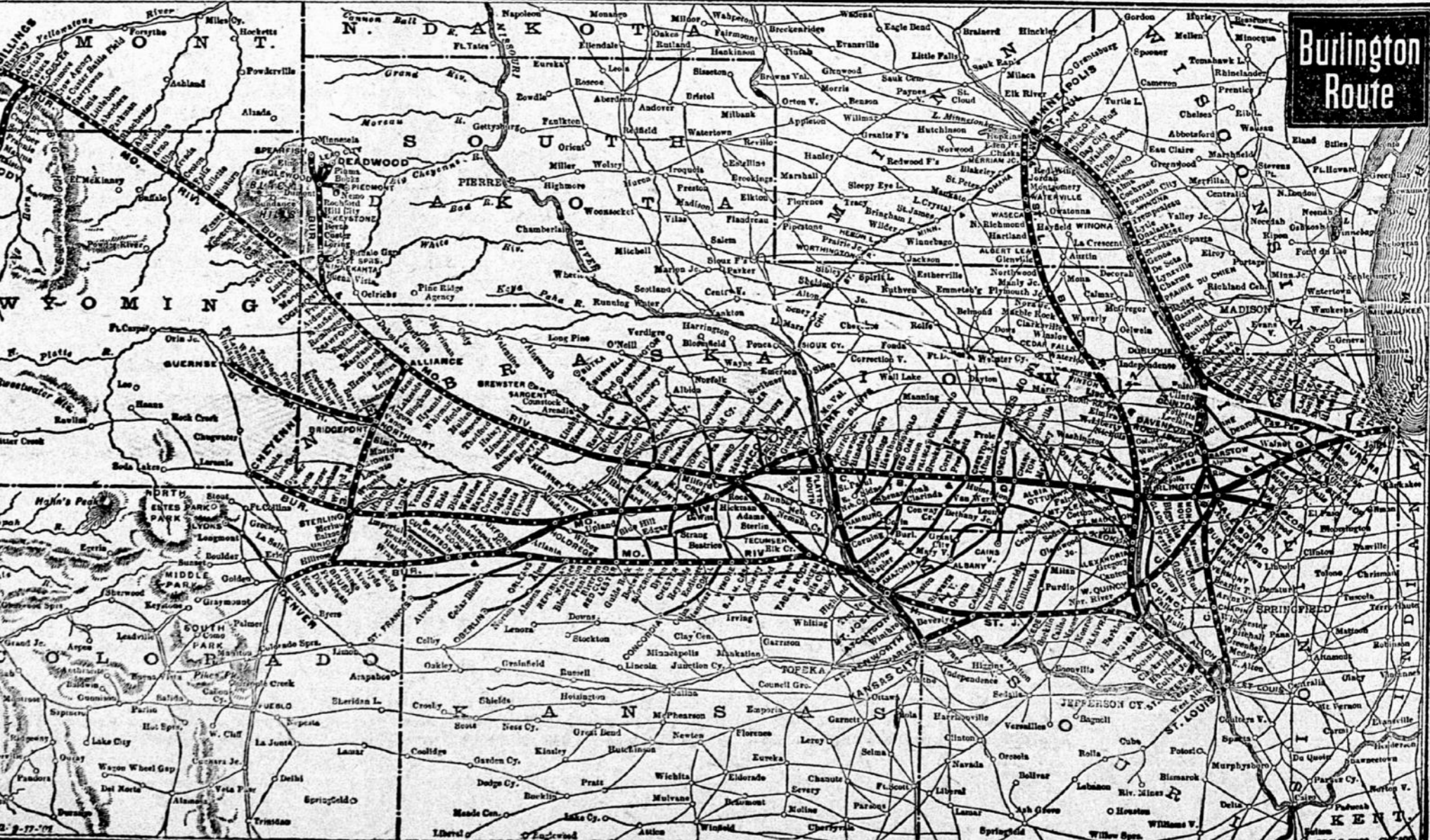


Located in Des Moines in 1898. After many years in the regular practice, we now devote all our time to the treatment of Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases. Cure guaranteed or money refunded. All medicines furnished ready for use from our own laboratory. No deduction from business. Patients at a distance treated by mail and express. Medicines sent everywhere free from postage or breakage. Charges low. Thousands of patients cured. Age and experience are important. State your case plainly. Send for terms, blanks, etc. Confidential free and confidential, personally or by letter.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS AND SEXUAL DEBILITY, producing losses, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to the head, pains in back, forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manhood, cured for life. We cure above diseases and make you fit for marriage. VARIOCELE, radically and permanently cured by our method in from five to fifteen days. We usually cure hundreds, leaving them in an absolutely vigorous and healthy condition. WE CURE for life. Skin Diseases, Blood Poison, Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Gonorrhoea and also question blanks, and all Private Diseases cured or money returned. 84-page book sent free. STRICTURE cured by our method. Don't let this affliction run along. Our 30 years' experience in its successful treatment is a guarantee to you that we are able to handle your case in person or by mail. All medicines sent well packed and free from postage. DR. FELLOWS & FELLOWS, Des Moines, Iowa. Corner 4th and Walnut Sts., over Iowa National Bank.

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.

Nelson's Straightline Makes WAVEY Hair Straight. The Ideal HAIR DRESSING. FREE FROM ALL INJURIOUS CHEMICALS. GUARANTEED PERFECTLY HARMLESS. Nelson's Straightline Not only straightens the hair, but, by nourishing the roots, prevents it from falling out, removes dandruff, cures itching, irritating scalp diseases, and gives a long and beautiful head of hair. It is used and highly endorsed by the best people in all sections of this country. We guarantee Straightline to be free from all injurious chemicals, and cannot injure the hair. Straightline does not make the hair sticky or gummy, and is highly perfumed. Straightline does not require the use of iron, and can be left off at any time, or continued as long as desired. Thousands of testimonials on file. Sold at all drug stores. Price, 25c. in large cans—contains One Month's Treatment. If your druggist does not keep it he will get it for you, or we will mail it to any address, securely wrapped on receipt of 30c. in stamps or silver. For testimonials and full information, address NELSON MANUFACTURING CO., 1233-1235 E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va. AGENTS CAN MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING THIS WONDERFUL PREPARATION. WRITE AT ONCE FOR TERMS



No Fashion: Many Styles.
As if to prove conclusively the infinite number of ways in which a comparatively simple thing may be done, note the various fashions in which men hold their cigars in their mouths. Every man seems to work out his own way of smoking a cigar, evolving it slowly from the first time, when he placed it carefully in the middle of his mouth and blew the smoke out as if he were whistling. There is no accepted conventional standard; no fashion, but many styles.—New York Post.

Where Sedan Chairs Survive.
Will it be believed that the Sedan chair still exists in a bustling town not far from Paris—in Orleans? In this pretty city, says a Paris newspaper, especially on Sundays at the hour of mass, the classic Sedan chair, as it was known to the gallants of the Eighteenth century, is borne through the streets by robust carriers, its occupants being aged people and invalids, to whom the jolting of a carriage is intensely disagreeable.

Cocoanuts at Their Best.
Before the shell of the coconut becomes thick and hard and while the meat is soft and about the consistency of clabber, many of the nuts are gathered and sold upon the street corners of South American cities and in the drink shops. The nuts are cut open with a machete. The milk proves a most refreshing drink, while the meat is eaten with a spoon, or more often with a silver cut from the shell.

The Imitation "Reuben."
The imitation "Reuben," clad in a linen duster and carrying a carpet-bag, no longer fools the people in New York streets. Time was when such a man, if he had a guileless expression, and concealed his advertising dodge long enough, could collect a crowd anywhere; nowadays, people who are much in the streets have become too "wise."—New York Press.

Coffee a Barometer.
Drop a lump of sugar in a cup of hot coffee, watch the bubbles rise without disturbing the coffee. If they collect in the middle the weather will be fair. If they adhere to the cup, forming a ring, rain will fall. If they separate, floating in unfixed position, it is a sure sign of changeable weather. Pencilers, watch your cup of coffee in the morning.

Kind to the Negroes.
R. B. Weddington, a Union county, North Carolina, farmer who died recently, lived in the kindest relations with the negroes, and in his will he gave three tracts of land to three of his faithful colored servants, leaving money to others. The remainder of his estate, amounting to 1,860 acres, he bequeathed to the Methodist church.

Gain of Some Cities.
In the ten years between 1890 and 1900, Passaic, N. J., gained 113 per cent in population; Butte, Mont., 184; Superior, Wis., 160; Newcastle, Pa., 185; Seattle, Wash., 88; Waterbury, Conn., 60; St. Joseph, Mo., 96; East St. Louis, Ill., 95; Jacksonville, Fla., 65, and South Omaha, Neb., 222 per cent.

Self-Supporting Students.
It is worth noting in these days that in the graduating class at the University of Vermont this year was a young woman who supported herself doing housework through the entire four years' course, and a young man who supported himself by working at his trade of stone-cutter.

Britain's Population and Ours.
Forty-one and one-half millions of people are now crowded into the United Kingdom. A similar density of population in the United States would mean a total population in this country, excluding the dependencies, of about one billion thirty-six millions.

Objected to Being in Novel.
Dan Godfrey, the famous British band-leader, has recently obtained damages for libel from a publisher and a woman author for putting him into a novel, also an injunction against the further publication of the book.

British Coal Fields.
South Wales raises more coal than any other part of Great Britain, nearly 29,000,000 tons a year. Twenty-seven millions come from Midland collieries and 26,000,000 from York and Lincolnshire.

Odd Advertising in Chicago.
The following advertisement appears in a Chicago paper: "Young men having a large circle of friends exerting their influence can obtain their fall clothes free of charge. Address, etc."

Demand for Meerschaum Pipes.
Among retail dealers, it is said that the demand for meerschaum pipes and holders has greatly decreased in the last few years. French briar has supplanted it in popularity.

The Mother's Favorite.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made, for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all Druggists.

BILLINGS' PHILOSOPHY.

It costs less to agree with a phoo than to differ with him.
All men owe much more to chance than they are willing to admit.
Men who luv the least to make munny, luv the most to spend it.
Old age is a perch where all the akes, sorrows and ills ov life cum to roost.
Obstaincy mite be excusable in a wize man, but wize men are never obstinate.
The best friend and the worst enemy than enny man haz got iz his convience.
Luv, which is simply the result ov fear, will turn to hate the fust good chance it gits.
There is nothing that God luv more, and nothing that makes us all feel better, than thankfulness.
The man who won't profit by the experiences ov others, ain't a going to profit much by hiz own.
Take all the folly and foolishness out ov this world, and there would be but little excitement, and no fun at all in living in it.
When the bottom does fall out of a simply comik fool, he all goes to pieces in such a way that he never can be mended agin.
All human natur luv to tak the chances. There is grate fun in seeing how near you can go to a mule's heels without getting highested.
I hav no doubt there iz a perfectly honest man in the world sumwhare, but I will travel 250 milles to see him, and giv 10 dollars for the sight after I git there.
To lie well a man must have a greasy tongue, a level face, and abuv all a smart memory, so that he can tell the same lie at least twice alike out ov 3 times.
A true kritick iz like a bee; he hunts for hunny, and nothing else, wherever he lights.—Josh Billings in New York Weekly.

HOUSEWIFE SUGGESTIONS.

A few drops of turpentine in hot starch adds luster to ironed linen.
Arrowroot tied in a thick cotton rag and boiled with linens and cottons imparts an odor to them that is pleasing.
English pottery with Dutch mottoes seems an anomaly and rather incongruous, but the effect is quaint and attractive. Candlesticks with strange birds and beasts appeal to the eye.
Silk and linen are woven together to make the handsomest table damask. Sometimes the goods is brought out in mauve, gold and white and an especially pretty pattern was all in soft rose pink.
A shelf supported by brackets and from which falls a curtain is a good scheme to conceal a radiator. The shelf may be embellished by a large brass or copper pot or a few pieces of bric-a-brac.
To avoid wrinkling bodices and jackets they should be hung on frames such as men use for their coats, winding the frames first with cloth or silk, upon which, if desired, orris or other sachet powder may be sprinkled.
Little used matting, as in spare chambers or upper summer rooms, should be swept very clean, then wiped with a cloth wrung out of sweet milk. Do this once a year—it keeps the straw live and to a degree pliant. If the milk wash is used in a living room or on a piazza, follow it by wiping with very hot clear water to keep the floor from drawing flies.—Chicago News.

PEOPLE'S QUEER WAYS.

In the extreme north and extreme south of England some remains can be traced of the old style of harvest home, which was usually celebrated during September. The emblem of it was the kern-baby, or, as it is called in the north, the kern-dolly, a tiny sheaf made of the last stalks of grain cut, tied with bright ribbon and carried home by the harvest queue, to be afterward hung on the wall of the great straw barn, while the harvesters feasted on boiled mutton and potatoes and home-brewed beer and then danced till morning.
A party of Bedouin Arabs, with camels, horses and donkeys, which camped for some weeks at the zoological gardens in Vienna, took with them, when they left for Trieste, seven Viennese brides, to whom they will be married with Arabian rites upon reaching their destination. All the women had property. Thirty others who wanted to take up a desert life were rejected because of their poverty.
A traveler in Abyssinia writes: "We here found quite a new currency—thin bands of iron, 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, sixteen of which go to the Abyssinian dollar. They are called 'dorma.'"—Chicago News.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

South Dakota has more Indians (11,000) than any other state. Of the territories Indian Territory has 56,000 and Arizona 25,000.
The common measure of road distance in Greece is the pike, three-quarters of an English yard, 1,000 pikes being about 750 yards.
The orange tree is very fruitful; a single tree will produce 20,000 oranges fit for use. A good lemon tree will produce 8,000 lemons.
By the advice of eminent oculists, the authorities of Munich have decided no longer to use gas or petroleum for lighting school rooms.
A curious custom prevails in Korea. If a man meets his wife in the street he ignores her presence and passes her as if she were a stranger.

FORECAST OF FASHIONS.

A fachu 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.
"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.
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.

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

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.

ODDS AND ENDS.

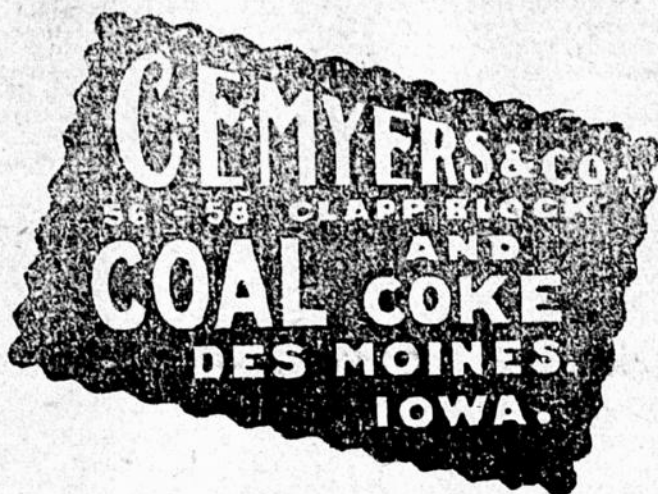
Tenfold Killing British Soldiers.
During the first three months of this year there were, among the British troops in South Africa, 6,253 cases of typhoid fever, 1,060 of which proved fatal.

PEOPLES STEAM LAUNDRY

Shirts.....8c
Collars.....2c
Cuffs.....4c

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We carry the choicest stock of High Grade Coals in the City
NUMA BLOCK AND COLFAX LUMP
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KEOKUK, IOWA.
Corner of Fourteen and Blondina Streets
Pastor F. J. Peterson D. D. Residence
1318 Fulton Street.

Services: Preaching 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.
Class 12:40 p.m. Sunday School 2:30 p.m. Christian Endeavor 4:30 p.m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday 7:30 p.m. Class Meeting Friday 7:30 p.m. All are welcome to these services.

MT. PLEASANT NEWS.
Mr. Bily Carter left Thursday to resume his work at Albia after a pleasant visit at home.

Miss Sallie Smith and brother Willie Johnson left Thursday for their home in Kahoka.

Miss Irene McNeal has returned to her position in Peoria.

Mr. John Colstan is home visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. James Bartlett has returned home after a pleasant visit in Keokuk.

Mrs. William Spotts departed for Chicago after a visit of several weeks with her mother, Mrs. Dortch.

Mrs. Charlie Fitzgerald is able to attend church again after a long illness.

Mrs. Lou Munley is slowly improving.

Mrs. Clay Ried is not so well and may be confined to her bed some time.

Mrs. Fannie Jones is worse. She has been obliged to take to her bed again.

Mr. Elias Berry is rapidly improving.

Miss Myra Carter is able to be at her post as organist of the church after an absence of a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anderson entertained some of the young people of the city at their home on Cherry street Tuesday, December 31, in honor of Mrs. Anderson, Miss Sallie Smith and Mr. Willie Johnson of Kahoka, Missouri. A delightful evening was spent in games and music. Several beautiful solos were rendered which were much enjoyed—both vocal and instrumental. Mr. Willie Johnson rendered several beautiful selections on the piano which were highly appreciated by all present. Refreshments were served just as the old year was stepping out and the new coming in. At a late hour the guests departed wishing many a Happy New Year.

The I. K. S. club met at the home of the Misses Bartlett Tuesday evening, January 2. The following program was rendered: The Schools of the South, Mrs. Grandison; Select Reading, Myrtle Taylor; Vocal Solo, Julia Bartlett; Talk, "Chances for Success."

Rev. Underwood, pastor of the Second Baptist church at Fort Madison, will preach in the Second Baptist church of this city Sunday, January 12, 1902, both morning and evening.

The B. Y. P. U. will meet Sunday, January 12, at 6 p. m. A very extensive and interesting program is being arranged.

Mr. Maurice Wicks and Mr. Arthur Owens were in the city Sunday.

ROCK ISLAND AND TWIN CITY NOTES.

Mrs. R. Jenkins of Fourth avenue, Moline, was so unfortunate as to fall from a street car which moved ere she had alighted upon the ground, and broke her arm. At this writing she is getting along nicely.

The ladies of the Order of the Eastern Star gave another of their delightful social parties Tuesday evening at Turner hall in Rock Island. This one was a masquerade. A delightful time was had by all and in the early morning hours of Christmas day they wended their way homeward hoping to have the pleasure of enjoying another party with the O. E. S.

Mrs. Wm. Taylor of Twelfth and Seventh avenue entertain the Tonsaint I' Overture club at her home Tuesday afternoon from 2 till 6. The club is one of the best ever organized in the three cities, no ladies only the most select being admitted. It is progressing nicely. The objects of the club are to promote art, music, literature and philanthropy.

Mrs. P. Moss of Harrison street, Davenport, entertains the club at their next meeting January 8. We wish the ladies success.

The church societies of St. Paul's A. M. E. church, Moline, gave an entertainment at the church Friday evening. They were aided by those of Davenport. Supper was served after

the program in the church. The whole was a grand success and the ladies are to be congratulated.

Tuesday at her pleasant home in Moline Mrs. Walkup entertained at dinner Mesdames Moore, Green, King, C. J. Toliver and Ingraham, Messrs. Messrs. John Ingham and R. Phoenix. In the afternoon a comfort was knotted, each lending a hand.

Mrs. Geo. Hillring of Chicago, formerly Miss Mae Toliver of Rock Island, is visiting relatives and friends. All her friends are glad to see her back.

Miss Margaret Bradley of South Moline is visiting friends in Muscatine.

Space will not permit us to mention all those giving dinners, luncheons, etc., during the holidays, as they are so numerous.

We wish the Bystander force and all its friends a Happy New Year.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

Mr. Earl Bradley has returned from his visit in Galesburg, Ill. His face is all smiles from some cause.

Much praise is being given to Mr. Eugene Green of Davenport for his efforts put forth to organize a young people's club, the object of which shall be to promote the interest of the young people in the Tri-Cities in church work. One Sunday in each month shall be devoted to this club. The first sacred concert and entertainment being given Sunday evening. A splendid program was rendered at the A. M. E. church in Davenport.

Messrs. Clark, Mason and W. King of Galesburg spent the holidays in the tri-cities. Mr. King was the guest of Miss Leonidus Ferrell while here.

Everyone enjoyed themselves immensely at the dance New Year's night given by Mr. John King and Ray Samuels. The two gentlemen gave their patrons the best of everything, i. e., an elegant supper, fine hall and excellent orchestra, and he return netted a large sum.

Beat Out of an Increase of His Pension.

A Mexican war veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in '47 and '48, I contracted Mexican diarrhoea and this remedy has kept me from getting an increase in my pension for on every renewal a dose of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhoea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Druggists.

Subscribe for the Bystander.

BLACK SKIN REMOVER.

BEFORE AFTER
A Wonderful Face Bleach.
AND HAIR STRAIGHTENER.

both in a box for \$1, or three boxes for \$2. Guaranteed to do what we say and to be the "best in the world." One box is all that is required if used as directed.

A WONDERFUL FACE BLEACH.
A PEACH-LIKE complexion obtained if used as directed. Will turn the skin of a black or brown person four or five shades lighter, and a mulatto person perfectly white. In forty-eight hours a shade or two will be noticeable. It does not turn the skin in spots but bleaches out white, the skin remaining beautiful without continual use. Will remove wrinkles, freckles, dark spots, pimples or bumps or black heads, making the skin very soft and smooth. Small box 50c. ten, five boxes removed without harm to the skin. When you get the color you wish, stop using the preparation.

THE HAIR STRAIGHTENER.
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-SHELL thrown in free.

Any person sending us one dollar in a letter or Post Office money order, express money order or registered letter, we will send it through the mail postage prepaid; or if you want it new C. O. L., it will come by express, 25c. extra.

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

CRANE AND CO.,
122 West Broad Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

Work of Livingstone's Daughters.
The two surviving daughters of Dr. Livingstone recently opened the extension of Livingstone College at Leyton, England, founded eight years ago for training in medicine and surgery those missionaries about to depart for far away stations where they would be called upon to play the part of doctors as often as that of priest. It was because Livingstone himself was such a splendid example of the medically trained missionary that the fine college at Leyton was erected in his memory.

Boy Story-Writer's Honor.
A monument to the late Rev. Elijah Kellogg, the preacher and writer of books for boys, is projected in Maine, and three towns are laying claim to its location—Portland, the city of his birth; Brunswick, where he was educated, and Harpswell, the little seacoast town where he preached for so many years and where he died. Some of his friends suggest that the monument be erected in Portland and memorial tablets be placed in Brunswick and Harpswell.

Transvaal Gets New Stamps First.
The first stamps to be issued by the British government bearing the imprint of King Edward VII. will be a complete set for use in the Transvaal, says a London newspaper. The government designers are now at work on the pattern, which is understood to be a profile of his majesty on a background of deep carmine. At the same time the imprint of the King when Prince of Wales has been used by one or two of the colonies.

One Woman in Business.
A Chicago broker recently found a postal card in his morning mail reading as follows: "Dear Sir—Please buy me five thousand shares of People's Gas at 95 cents and sell the same at \$1.15. After deducting your commission you may remit the balance in a registered letter. Yours respectfully, Mrs. Bland, P. S.—My future patronage depends upon the promptness with which you act in executing the above order."

Married Each Other Often.
John and Mary Burkett, of Kokomo, Ind., began marrying each other about forty years ago, and have kept it up at intervals ever since. They have had three divorces and four weddings, neither having wedded another in the meantime. Kokomo also reports another couple, Henry and Myrtle Mohn, who have been married to each other three times, and are now living happily.

Waves Checked by Nets.
Baron Bonvenuto d'Alessandro, an Italian, has invented a means of checking the force of waves by means of nets made of waterproof hemp. One recently tried with success at Havre was 360 feet long and fifty feet wide, with meshes eleven inches apart. The nets will break the waves at sea, and will also be a bulwark for hydraulic works against heavy surf.

Policeman's Christian Association.
Canon Hobson, the founder of the Policeman's Christian association, has arrived at New York. This association was founded eighteen years ago in a cellar in Liverpool. It had three members at the start, but today has over 100,000 throughout Great Britain and her colonies. He comes over to visit his sister in Fulton, Oswego county, New York.

Real Coral the Cheaper.
A store in New York which makes a specialty of fancy articles for woman's wear recently displayed in a window two chains of coral beads. One was of round, smoothly polished beads and bore the legend, "Imitation coral, 65 cents." The other, of ragged, uncut coral, was marked, "Real coral, 25 cents."

Wheat Belt Around Wichita.
The Kansas wheat belt centers around Wichita. Within a hundred-mile radius of the town fully 60 per cent of the wheat of Kansas was raised, while in seventeen counties of southern and central Kansas 50 per cent of the yield was reaped. In northern Kansas but little wheat is raised.

Damage-Suit Lawyer's Wealth.
A lawyer named Patterson died a few days ago in Brooklyn, leaving about \$1,000,000, nearly all made by conducting damage suits in cases of accidents and personal injuries, the defendants being chiefly street railroad and similar corporations.

Poems by King James I.
An interesting literary discovery is reported from Oxford, where a number of hitherto unknown poems by King James I. have been found in the Bodleian library. They are stated to be undoubtedly genuine and bear the royal autograph.

Traveling with Ox Teams.
A novel vacation trip is being taken by Banker Jenkins and a party of eleven friends, from Carrollton, Kas. They are traveling across the state of Colorado in an old-style prairie wagon behind relays of oxen spans.

University Extension for St. Helena.
St. Helena is to have a university extension. The Cape University is going to send examiners to the island for the young Boer prisoners who are studying to enter the university.

Debts of Four Great Cities.
New York City's debt is now \$283,442,900. The debt of Chicago is \$26,000,000, of Philadelphia \$43,000,000, and of Boston \$52,000,000. The oldest cities have the largest debts.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE YEAR

Events of Importance That Have Marked the Past Twelve Months.

Two events overshadowed all others in the first year of the new century. One was the assassination of William McKinley, president of the United States, and the other the death of Queen Victoria, being to a close the longest and in many respects the most remarkable reign in British history. Each of the two great English-speaking nations of the world was thus called upon to mourn for its highest representative of authority and to face what at one time might have been a serious crisis in its affairs; but in neither case was there even the semblance of political or industrial disturbance, or of governmental instability. Theodore Roosevelt became president and Edward VII. king precisely in the manner prescribed by law and in the close of 1901 found each country as tranquil and secure as it was twelve months ago.

In the United States the affairs of greatest importance before the public, aside from the murder of the president, were the new Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty, the Schley inquiry, the Supreme court decisions in the insular cases, the formation of the United States Steel corporation and other gigantic combinations of capital, the panic in the New York stock market, and the princely gifts to educational institutions by Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, D. D. Parsons and others.

The Year Politically.
Politically, the year in the United States was a rather eventful one. William McKinley began his second term as president of the United States on March 4, and he was inaugurated with Theodore Roosevelt as vice-president. In September he was stricken down by an assassin and Mr. Roosevelt became the chief executive. No other changes took place at the time, but in December the next president-elect, Charles E. Smith, and the secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, resigned. Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee was chosen to succeed the former and Leslie M. Shaw, governor of Iowa, the latter.

Work of 56th Congress.
Among the important laws enacted at the second session of the 56th congress were these: Reorganizing the army on the basis of a force of from 60,000 to 100,000 men; materially reducing the war revenue taxes; increasing the tariff on dutiable goods; increasing the number of representatives from 357 to 386 by reapportioning the congressional districts; abolishing the army cadet. The river and harbor bill, the Nicaragua canal bill and the ship subsidy bill were measures that failed to pass.

Our Insular Problems.
Considerable progress toward the settlement of the insular problems was made. The greater portion of the Philippine islands had been brought under complete control at the end of the year, and the capture of Aguinaldo by Gen. Funston March 23 did a great deal to hasten the work of pacification. On the 4th of July civil government was established with William H. Taft as the first civil governor. At the same time the military authority in the islands was transferred from Gen. Arthur MacArthur to Gen. A. R. Chaffee. Opposition to United States rule is not entirely at an end. In Samar Salmoran attacked a detachment of United States infantry Oct. 18, killing ten and wounding six men. Other less disastrous encounters have occurred.

Trade with New Possessions.
Under a decision of the United States Supreme court rendered Dec. 2 it was held that the Philippines became a territory immediately upon the ratification of the treaty of peace and that in the absence of legislation by congress duties levied upon the products of the islands were illegal. It was further held that the right of congress to pass laws for the regulation of the islands was unrestricted, coming from the constitution itself. In substance it was held the collection of duties on products coming from Porto Rico between the time the treaty of peace went into effect and the date when the Foraker tariff act became a law was illegal; that the island of Porto Rico is a territory appurtenant and belonging to the United States but not a part of the United States within the revenue clause of the constitution, and that the Foraker act is constitutional.

Relations with Cuba.
The relations to exist between the United States and Cuba were determined, at least temporarily, by the adoption of the Platt resolution by congress in Dec. Briefly, these provide that the government of the island shall retain its independence of all foreign countries, that the United States may intervene to preserve such independence; that the acts of the United States during the military occupation shall be ratified, that sanitary plans for the prevention of epidemics shall be carried out and that this country shall be permitted to buy or lease naval or coaling stations at points to be agreed upon.

On the 21st of February the constitution was agreed to by the members of the Cuban convention was signed by the members of that body. It is based largely upon that of the United States, in Dec. Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma was elected the first president of Cuba.

Free trade between Porto Rico and the United States went into effect July 25, the anniversary of the landing of the American troops on the island in 1899. Civil government under the provisions of the Foraker act was established in May, 1900, and the first governor was Charles H. Allen. He was succeeded this year by William H. Hunt.

President McKinley's Murder.
The facts in the assassination of President William McKinley are still vividly remembered to require extended mention. He had entered upon his second term under the most favorable auspices. Everything pertaining to the future seemed bright with promise when, without a moment's warning, he was killed down by an anarchist. The fatal bullet was fired by Leon Czolgosz while the president was receiving the public in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo on the afternoon of Friday, Sept. 6. He lingered until early on the morning of the 14th of the same month, when he passed away, with the words: "God's will, not ours, be done." The grief of the people was as deep and sincere as it was widespread. Programs of condolence came from all parts of the civilized world and from persons in all stations of life.

The assassin was speedily tried, convicted and the sentence of death executed. Czolgosz died in the electric chair

Prussia; 181 by volcanic eruption in Java; 7 by a trolley car accident in Albany, Tenn.; 21 by a mine explosion in Alabama; 23 by drowning in Adirondack Island, and 4 by drowning in Schuylkill River.

In June 70 lives were lost by fire on the Tehuantepec Isthmus; 8 by a mine accident at Iron Mountain, Mich.; 9 by a railroad accident in Pretoria; 9 by dynamite explosion at Bismarck, Alaska; 16 by a mine explosion in Oklahoma; 16 by a mine accident at Jacob's Creek, Pa.; 12 by fire at St. Petersburg; 15 by explosion in cart-ridge factory, Paris; 9 by a cyclone at Naper, Neb.; 21 by explosion at Easton, N. J.; and 19 by flood in Elkhorn Valley, W. Va.

In July 11 were killed by a lightning stroke in Chicago; 4,000 by a flood at Kiang So, China; 300 by earthquake at Lung King, China; 7 by drowning accident in Baden; 4 by a bridge at Springfield, Pa.; 6 by drowning at Savannah, Ga.; 700 by volcanic eruption in Java; 16 by oil explosion at Stockholm; 25 by flood in the Danube River; 40 by oil explosion at Bunker, N. Y.; 7 by fire at Louisville, Ky.

In August 11 perished by collapse of a wharf at Tampico, Mexico; 8 by a gasolene explosion in Philadelphia; 20,000 by flood in China; 100 by fire at Witebsk, Russia; 10 by fire at Cleveland, O.; 6 by floods in Louisiana; 7 by explosion at Lake Ontario, N. Y.; 5 by fire in Philadelphia, Pa.; 6 by a dynamite explosion in Herkimer, N. Y.; 6 by a hurricane at Villagracia, Spain, and 6 by fire in Brooklyn, N. Y.

In September 10 were killed by a mine explosion in Caerphilly, Wales; 5 by explosion in Oakland, N. J.; 17 by drowning off coast of Brittany; 6 by mine accident at Newcastle, Colo.; 23 by drowning in the Kulp River, Croatia; 11 by powder explosion at Ripault, France; 11 by railroad accident near Bucharest; 7 by fire at Naples; 8 by gas explosion at Newark, N. J.; 13 by a cloudburst in Presidio County, Tex.; 50 by a powder explosion in Cozena, Italy, and 15 by a mine accident at Nanaimo, B. C.

In October 74 were lost in a gale on the Japan coast; 20 by a typhoon in the Sea of Marmora, and 11 by flood in Sicily.

In November 170 perished by storm at Lake Balka, Siberia; 9 by fire at Hurley, Wis.; 7 by an explosion at Athens, Greece; 9 by mine accident at Pocahontas, W. Va.; 22 by earthquake at Erzzerum; 29 by mine accident at Telluride, Colo.; 3 by fire at New York; 7 by a mine accident at Wilkesbarre, Pa.; 30 by boiler explosion at Detroit, Mich.; 76 by railroad disaster at Seneca, Mich., and 15 by drowning in the Hawaiian Islands.

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Roosevelt Becomes President.
Theodore Roosevelt assumed the office of president Sept. 14, the day on which McKinley died, taking the oath of office in Buffalo. One of his first public announcements was that the policy of his predecessor would be faithfully executed.

Schley-Sampson Controversy.
The Schley-Sampson controversy, as to which commander was entitled to the credit for the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago reached its culmination in July when the third volume of Edgar S. Maclay's "History of the United States Navy" was published. In this book the conduct of Winfield S. Schley as commander of the flying squadron was censured in the harshest terms. The author declared that the admiral was guilty of disobedience of orders in failing to proceed to Santiago when ordered to do so and that the Brooklyn's famous "loop" was the result of his cowardice.

As the historian was connected with the navy department as an employe Admiral Schley could not overlook the charges and on the 22d of July wrote a letter to Secretary Long asking for an investigation. His request was complied with and a court of three, with Admiral Dewey president, listened to the testimony and the arguments of counsel from Sept. 20 until Nov. 7, when the court took the case under advisement.

Dec. 15 a verdict was announced. It was in two parts, the first signed by all the members of the court and the second by Admiral Dewey alone. Rear-Admirals Benjamin and Ramsay, comprising a majority of the court, condemned Admiral Schley in general terms, but Admiral Dewey, in a minority report, declared that Schley was entitled to the credit for the victory at Santiago.

Secretary Long approved the majority finding and declared that the opinion added by Admiral Dewey was not proper. President Roosevelt ordered the immediate discharge from the employ of the navy department of Maclay and the order was carried into effect.

Isthmian Canal Treaty Signed.
The outlook for the building of an isthmian canal in the near future became much more promising when on Nov. 23 Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Hay signed a new treaty on behalf of their respective governments. This agreement superseded the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty and did not contain the objectionable features of the former, as it was amended by the United States senate as to be unacceptable to Great Britain. Its most salient feature was the implied right of this country to fortify the canal whenever it is built. The agreement was laid before congress and was ratified by that body Dec. 16 by a vote of 72 to 6. The canal commission appointed to investigate the two available routes—the Nicaragua and the Panama—reported in favor of the former, and the authority for the building of a ship canal at Nicaragua was at once introduced in the house of representatives. Late in December it was reported from Paris that the French Panama company was willing to sell its property and rights for \$40,000,000, and it is therefore possible that the claims of the Panama route will receive serious consideration at the hands of congress.

THE FINANCIAL REVIEW.
United States Has Sustained Position of Leader of the World.
A review of the financial history of the past year should make every American's heart thrill with pride. For if in 1900 the United States fought its way to the front as the leader of the world, the last year saw this country fortify itself in the first place that its pre-eminence in the financial matters of the world is assured for an indefinite period to come.

Not only was the money center of the world made permanent in Wall street during the year, but the invasion of the markets of the world by this country that had been gathering in strength for many months was completed. The year 1900 with such success that this country may now fairly lay claim to the industrial supremacy of the globe.

The extent of our invasion of foreign markets during 1901 may be judged from the figures of our exports. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The foreign commerce in merchandise for the fiscal year 1901 showed a decrease of \$2,769,019 in imports and an increase of \$2,831,000 in exports, compared with the preceding year. Comparing the figures of 1901 with those of 1900, there is a decrease of \$21,744,031 in imports and an increase of \$628,254,181 in exports. The imports of the year 1901 were \$32,172,165 and the exports \$34,993,232, compared with \$34,993,232 of exports over imports \$34,993,232. Both the total exports and the excess of exports over imports were greater in 1901 than in any preceding year in the history of our country.

To say that this country has prospered during 1901 is a weak statement of the facts. The floodtide of prosperity has rolled ahead for the past twelve months with ever-increasing strength, and with no indications of abatement to come.

The government's finances have prospered much during the past year. Revenues of the government from all sources for the last fiscal year were \$699,316,530.92, and the expenditures for the same period were \$621,598,546.54, showing a surplus of \$77,718,033.38. Compared with the fiscal year 1900, the receipts for 1901 increased \$29,127,699.74. There was an increase of \$22,253,651.44 in expenditures.

Public and educational interests, as gauged by the condition of the New York associated banks, have an equally happy story to tell. During the year the New York banks gained in deposits \$56,680,600 and in loans \$61,507,000.

LARGE SUMS GIVEN AWAY.
Liberal Donations Made to Charitable and Educational Institutions.
The year 1900 was a record-breaker in donations and bequests made educational institutions, libraries and art museums, charities, churches and religious enterprises, and to towns and cities for the public benefit and entertainment, the total reaching the colossal sum of \$79,749,866, while the year 1900 was a close second, the total being \$62,461,304. Both these years must now give way to 1901, which is the record-breaker of the centuries. The total of its gifts reached \$123,888,732, an amount which may properly be called "colossal." The world has never before known such generosity as this in a single year. The century has opened well for education, art culture, religion and humanity.

Of the total amount stated above there has been given to educational institutions the princely sum of \$68,500,961, to charities, \$22,277,470, to churches, \$6,288,489, to museums and art galleries, \$11,133,112; and to libraries, \$15,888,732.

Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, Jane L. Stanford and others contributed sums running up into the millions. The greatest single contribution was that of Mrs. Stanford, who gave the Stanford university property to the value of \$20,000,000. Mr. Carnegie founded scores of libraries throughout the United States, gave \$10,000,000 to the Scotch and gifted the Carnegie Corporation to the United States for the cause of higher education. In the west Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago continued his liberal giving to the smaller colleges.

The total contributions to art galleries during the year outside of those made by Mr. Carnegie amount to \$2,374,200. Including his, the total is the extraordinary sum of \$15,237,700.

THE DISTINGUISHED DEAD.
List of Those for Whom the World Mourns in 1901.
United States.
Following is the year's necrology:
Aldrich, Louis, actor, June 17.
Armour, Philip D., packer, capitalist and philanthropist, Jan. 4.
Archer, Frederick, congressman, Oct. 22.
Ebbets, Maltbie D., clergyman, Jan. 23.
Batchelder, Gen. Richard N., Jan. 4.
Belknap, Hugh R., paymaster, Nov. 12.
Naper, Neb.; 21 by explosion at Easton, N. J.; and 19 by flood in Elkhorn Valley, W. Va.
Baker, Jacob B., jurist, Feb. 12.
Boutelle, Charles A., congressman, May 21.
Bradbury, James W., ex-senator, Jan. 6.
Brewer, Mark S., member of the United States civil service commission, March 11.
Brodie, Steve, bridge-jumper, Jan. 31.
Brosius, Mariott, congressman, March 13.
Bunce, Francis M., rear-admiral, Oct. 19.
Butterfield, Gen. D., soldier, July 17.
Cannon, George C., lawyer, Feb. 5.
Cannon, George Q., mormon church leader, April 12.
Cheney, P. C., ex-minister to Switzerland, June 19.
Cook, Joseph, Boston clergyman and lecturer, Oct. 15.
Cramp, Henry W., shipbuilder, Oct. 3.
Croy, Mrs. Jennie C. ("Jennie June"), author, Dec. 23.
Cumberland, George W., actor, June 6.
Cushing, Samuel T., brigadier-general, July 21.
Daly, Dr. William H., surgeon, June 3.
Deacon, Edward Parker, Boston millionaire, July 5.
Delmonico, Charles C., restaurant proprietor, Sept. 20.
Donnelly, Ignatius, author, Jan. 2.
Donahue, Patrick, editor, March 18.
Edwards, Dr. Arthur, editor, March 20.
Elkins, Henry King, lumberman, July 20.
Ellicott, Henry J., artist, Aug. 11.
Everts, R. G., attorney, Aug. 25.
Everts, William M., lawyer, Feb. 23.
Fishback, William P., lawyer, Jan. 15.
Flisk, Franklin W., founder of the Chicago Theological seminary, July 4.
Fiske, John, eminent historian, July 4.
Gage, Mrs. Lyman J., May 17.
Goode, John, botanist, Nov. 17.
Gray, Elissa, telephone inventor, Jan. 21.
Harkness, W. H., scientist, July 10.
Harrison, Benjamin, ex-president of the United States, March 10.
Haverly, "Jack," manager of minstrel companies, Sept. 28.
Hay, Adolph S., son of Secretary Hay, June 23.
Hogate, Henry W., captain in army charged with heavy embezzlement, June 1.
Hunt, George, ex-attorney-general of Illinois, March 17.
Irwin, John, rear admiral, retired, July 23.
Johns, Edward, "church-debt raiser," June 5.
Kyle, James H., United States senator, July 1.
Ladue, Joseph, founder of Dawson City, June 28.
Leach, Richard P., captain U. S. navy, Dec. 27.
Le Conte, Joseph, scientist, July 6.
Littlejohn, Abram L., bishop, Aug. 7.
Lorillard, Pierre, capitalist, July 3.
Ludlow, Eric-Gen. William, Aug. 30.
McClure, Alexander C., bookseller and publisher, April 15.
Meehan, Thomas, horticulturist, Nov. 19.
Michler, Lieut.-Col. Francis, May 29.
Moore, John, bishop, July 30.
Morgan, Edward, artist, June 9.
Mount, James A., ex-governor of Indiana, Jan. 15.
McKinley, William, president of the United States, Sept. 14.
Nesley, Maj.-Gen. James S., Aug. 7.
Paine, Gilbert A., ex-United States senator, Feb. 15.
Nicolay, John G., private secretary to Abraham Lincoln, Sept. 28.
Ninde, William X., bishop, Jan. 2.
Nordhoff, Charles, author, July 14.
Novay, Frank H., elevator owner, Dec. 30.
Phelps, Thomas F., rear admiral, retired, Jan. 10.
Phillips, Jesse J., Illinois Supreme court judge, Feb. 15.
Pierce, Gilbert A., ex-United States senator, Feb. 15.
Pillsbury, John S., ex-governor of Minnesota, Oct. 13.
Pingree, Hazen S., ex-governor of Michigan, June 18.
Pitkin, John, general, May 21.
Raab, Henry, ex-superintendent of public instruction of Illinois, March 13.
Rearick, Peter A., rear admiral, retired, Feb. 9.
Regers, Jacob, locomotive manufacturer, July 15.
Ruggles, Gen. J. M., veteran, Feb. 9.
Safford, Truman H., astronomer, June 13.
Salisbury, Edward E., orientalist, Feb. 5.
Sawyer, William J., governor of Alabama, June 11.
Shaw, Col. Albert D., ex-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Feb. 10.
Sewell, William J., United States senator, Dec. 27.
Silliman, Benjamin D., lawyer, New York, Jan. 14.
Snow, Lorenzo, head of the mormon church, Oct. 10.
Stokes, Edward A., writer, Sept. 7.
Stokes, Edward S., slayer of James Flisk, Nov. 2.
Studebaker, Clem, manufacturer, Nov. 27.
Tanner, John R., ex-governor of Illinois, May 23.
Trenholm, Maurice, author, Feb. 15.
Trenholm, William L., ex-comptroller of the currency, Jan. 11.
Turchin, John B., general in the civil war, June 19.
Chase, John, ex-assistant secretary of the state, May 17.
Waite, Davis H., ex-governor of Colorado, Nov. 27.
Walker, Alford F., railway man, April 12.
Wemple, Henry B., bishop, Sept. 16.
White, Stephen M., ex-United States senator, Feb. 12.
Wiger, W. M., bishop, Jan. 6.
Wildman, Rounseville, ex-consul to Hongkong, Feb. 27.
Wilcox, George, lawyer, Sept. 24.
Woods, William A., United States Circuit court judge, June 22.
Yeatman, James E., philanthropist, July 7.

LYNCHINGS IN 1901.
Executions Due to Popular Excitement Show an Increase.
The lynchings reported in 1900 showed an increase of eight over those of 1899. A still further increase must be noted this year—an increase in brutality as well as in number—being recorded 107 in 1899, 115 in 1900 and 125 in 1901. The following table showing the number of lynchings in the last seventeen years may be of value to those engaged in the study of this branch of criminology: 1884; 1885, 133; 1886, 142; 1887, 176; 1888, 127; 1889, 192; 1890, 203; 1891, 204; 1892, 186; 1893, 187; 1894, 186; 1895, 171; 1896, 31; 1897, 166; 1898, 127; 1899, 107; 1900, 115; 1901, 125.

The lynchings in the various states and territories were as follows: Alabama, 15; Arkansas, 5; California, 4; Colorado, 0; Connecticut, 0; Delaware, 0; Florida, 7; Georgia, 14; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 0; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 0; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 7; Louisiana, 15; Maine, 0; Maryland, 0; Massachusetts, 0; Michigan, 0; Minnesota, 0; Mississippi, 16; Missouri, 6; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 0; New Jersey, 0; New Hampshire, 0; New York, 0; Nevada, 0; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 0; Ohio, 0; Oregon, 0; Pennsylvania, 0; Rhode Island, 0; South Carolina, 5; South Dakota, 0; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 11; Vermont, 0; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 0; Washington, 0; Wyoming, 0; Arizona, 1; District of Columbia, 0; New Mexico, 0; Utah, 0; Indian Territory, 1; Oklahoma, 2; Alaska, 0.

Of these lynchings 121 occurred in the South and 4 in the North. Of the total number 107 were negroes, 25 whites, 1 Indian and 1 Chinaman. The alleged crimes for which they were lynched were as follows: Murder, 39; criminal assault, 19; train wrecking, 1; attempted murder, 1; killing cattle, 1; resisting arrest, 1; insulting a white woman, 1; burglary, 1; forcing a white boy to commit crime, 1. Besides these, 9 were lynched because of race prejudice, 3 for unknown reasons, and there was 1 case of mistaken identity.

FIRE LOSSES WERE GREAT.
Year Has Been Very Hard on the Insurance Companies.
The year has been especially hard on the fire insurance companies, because it has come immediately after another year of disaster. Losses were heavy in 1900, many companies were forced to close their business, and those that held on did so in the belief that the worst had been passed and that better conditions were inevitable. Instead of that the losses for the year in the United States are \$30,000,000 greater than in 1900.

The result has been a number of retractions, retirements and amalgamations of companies unprecedented since the year of the Chicago fire, when so many companies were ruined. Fourteen stock companies and eight mutuals have retired absolutely from the field, besides a great number of small mutual and assessment companies. Scores of other companies have retired from the West, the South or both, or have materially restricted their writings in the sections of the country where they had suffered most.

As a result business men needing large amounts of insurance have been unable to get it, and a horde of wildcat companies and irresponsible Lloyds have been started, to prey upon the necessities of the people.

The losses for the entire year are put at \$152,084,414, as against \$120,023,000 in 1900, and \$119,656,000 in 1899.

Life insurance has closed the most prosperous year in its history. The people have been prosperous and have been investing their money liberally in endowment policies and ordinary life policies for the benefit of their families. It is believed that the total of new business written during the year by the legal reserve companies will be \$1,500,000,000, and that their insurance in force will amount to \$7,500,000,000. One company alone has written over \$300,000,000.

BUSINESS OF RAILROADS.
Traffic Receipts Enormous, and Many Miles of New Track Laid.
Keeping pace with the general prosperity of the country, railway building in the United States during the year 1901 has exceeded that of any previous year since 1850, when 5,671 miles of new lines were completed, and the record for that year might have been surpassed had the steel mills been able to furnish the necessary cars.

The records of the Railway Age for 1901 show that with the returns thus far received not less than 5,671 miles of track have been laid on 32 lines in 43 states and territories.

With the exception of Pennsylvania there has been little building in the Eastern and New England states, but there has been much important work in all other sections of the country, the greatest activity being shown in the southwest. The construction west of the Mississippi River has amounted to 3,187 miles, and the states east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio have added 83 miles, making a total of 4,078 miles built in the states south of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi.

Official reports of the Interstate commerce commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, show gross earnings of all the steam railroads in the United States were \$1,578,164,202, or an average of \$3.21 per mile. The previous year the gross earnings were \$1,457,044,514. The net earnings the past fiscal year were \$553,467,224, or \$2.77 per mile, more than in the previous fiscal year. The amount of dividends to stockholders last year was \$121,108,637, which is \$3,000,000 more than the dividend payments the previous year.

Legal Executions in 1901.
The number of legal executions in 1901 was 118, as compared with 119 in 1900, 125 in 1899, 127 in 1898, 127 in 1897, 132 in 1896, 122 in 1894, 126 in 1893, and 130 in 1892.

There were 52 hanged in the South and 36 in the North, of whom 71 were negroes and 47 whites. The crimes for which they were executed were: Murder, 17; criminal assault, 9; attempted criminal assault, 1; and train robbery, 1.

Suicide continues to increase in the United States. The total number reported for several years past. Physicians, as usual, head the list among professional men, the record standing: Physicians, 21; attorneys, 10; clergymen, 10; bankers, 10; journalists, 6; college professors, 1.

In May a stock panic took place in New York as a result of the efforts of opposing interests to get control of the Northern Pacific railroad. The stock market was a financial failure due in part to the assassination of the President, but in other respects it was a success. The total attendance was 8,265,073. Stockholders were about \$3,000,000 out of pocket in Charleston, S. C., the South Carolina Exposition and West Indian Exposition began Dec. 2 to run throughout the winter.

Most Notable Invention.
In the way of inventions the most notable achievement of the year was the successful attempt of Marconi to signal across the Atlantic ocean by means of wireless telegraphy. The test was made on a boat owned by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., and the test was made on St. John's, N. F., and the letter "S" was repeatedly sent and received.

Chicago Stock Yard Receipts.
Nineteen hundred and one in the live stock trade has been one of the greatest years in Chicago's history. The receipts of all kinds of live stock during the year reached 16,257,000 head, valued at \$221,500,000, both of which being the largest year with that valuation over \$200,000,000 ever before.

Business Consolidation.
Increasing Tendency Shown to Form Combinations of Capital.
The feature of the industrial situation of the year was the continuation of the tendency to form great combinations of capital or trusts. In the first eight months of the year 1901 the aggregate capital of the new corporations organized was \$2,467,855,000, as against \$1,865,650,000 for the same period in 1900. The most gigantic of all the steam railroads was the United States Steel corporation, having a capital of \$1,100,000,000. Its chief organizer was J. Pierpont Morgan. The companies entering the trust were the Carnegie, Federal, American Steel and Wire, National Tube, American Bridge, National American Sheet Steel, American Tinplate, American Steel Hoop, Lake Superior Consolidated Iron mines and the Chicago Steel Trust. Some of the other combinations brought about were the Alton and West Indian Copper, American Iron, American Locomotive, American Plow, Consolidated Tobacco, North

Chief Sporting Events.
Americans Uniformly Successful Over Their Foreign Opponents.
Sporting events of importance included the races for the America's cup, resulting in another victory for the American yacht the Columbia over Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II., Sept. 23 and Oct. 4; and the defeat of an English team of trapshooters by Americans at Hendon, England, in June; the winning of the world's sculling championship by George Towns of Australia at Rat Portage, Ontario, and the decision of the international committee at Paris, May 21, that the next Olympian games, to take place in Chicago in 1904, Pittsburgh was the champion in the National Baseball American league. The east Harvard while in the west the honors were divided between Wisconsin and Michigan. In horse racing the feature of the season was the capture of a mile in 2:02 1/2 by Croesus at Columbus, O., Aug. 2.

Wars of the World.
The war which has most conspicuously engaged public attention during the year has been the Boer war. It has now assumed the form of guerrilla warfare and the new year opens with serious losses inflicted upon British arms. In addition to the South African struggle there have been the customary number of revolutions in Central America, and of revolts and sanguinary conflict between more or less allied Argentina and Chile which was closed by arbitration. The Chinese have been closed by treaty. The Philippines desultory warfare with strolling bands of natives continues. The list of casualties including killed and wounded, for the year is as follows: Abyssinia, 7,000; South Africa, 5,377; Arabia, 1,454; Venezuela, 1,553; Colombia, 2,588; China, 421; Congo, 1,261; Philippines, 965; Mexico, 421; Croatia, 315; Sumatra, 238; Java, 65; Albania, 61; Bulgaria, 44; Macedonia, 24. The total losses for the year are 27,631, as compared with 123,373 in 1899.

Strikes Only Slightly Disturbing.
Strikes were somewhat disturbing factor in the industrial situation. May 30 the machinists in some of the largest plants in the country struck for a nine-hour day, without reduction in wages. About 25,000 men went out. In several cases they were successful in obtaining their place of work filled with others. On the 18th of July a strike of iron, steel and tin workers was ordered in some of the mills of the United States Steel corporation to compel the adoption of the union scale. Several thousand men were affected. Growing out of the strike in Pennsylvania, ordered by President Shafer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, in August. This ended in September in failure. Strikes involving steel and iron workers occurred in Albany, N. Y.; in the Telluride mines in Colorado; among the teamsters in San Francisco; and the miners in Kentucky.

Embroideries of 1901.
The record of embezzling, forgery, defaulting, and bank wreckage for 1901 shows a small decrease as compared with that of 1900. The total is \$4,635,560, as compared with \$4,661,124 in 1900. The statement of dishonesty for the first six months of the year is as follows: January, \$345,138; February, \$174,500; March, \$413,136; April, \$507,185; May, \$304,674; June, \$380,000; July, \$170,536; August, \$173,822; September, \$121,400; October, \$83,233; November, \$458,753; December, \$200,300.

The losses are distributed as follows: Stolen by public officials, \$696,945; from banks, \$1,513,490; by agents, \$227,700; forgeries, \$554,000; from loan associations, \$28,000; by postmasters, \$15,120; miscellaneous stealings, \$1,008,977.

A THOUGHT FOR ENDEAVORERS.

There is food for thought in last Sunday's Christian Endeavor prayer meeting topic, "That Which Comes First." An excellent suggestion for those who would "turn over a new leaf" at the beginning of the new year...

As a Christian Endeavorer we can ill afford to pass this over lightly. An occasional study of the topic would do us all good. What comes first?—God and all His laws, righteousness, the law exorable; the plan have no other God before me, is a eternal; hence man must suffer the consequences of any deviation on his part from the law.

Enthroned and served by Him will be the cause of His inevitable destruction. Men of all ages have had this lesson to learn. God first above all, to the eternal fitness of things all else will be adjusted.

CLINTON.

Miss Cora Davis, who has been confined some time by illness, passed away at 2 o'clock Monday morning, death occurring by the dread disease consumption.

W. J. Brown of Elgin returned home Tuesday after being in attendance at the funeral of his sister, Mrs. M. O. Culberson.

Rev. Taylor returned to his work in Muscatine after a pleasant visit with his family through the holidays. The Misses Gila Robinson and Mary Moreland are home from a holiday visit in Chicago.

Friends of Bily Coakson of Des Moines are pleased to hear of his possible appointment to a position at Washington, through the efforts of Ex-Governor Shaw.

Mrs. Melissa Glanton is experiencing a physical indisposition. We hope nothing serious.

Miss Anna Cooper is home from a visit with Dixon friends.

A stove in the home of Mrs. Brown on Eleventh avenue accidentally fell over Monday forenoon, threw the fire out upon the floor. The fire department was called, but owing to the prompt action of the family their services were not needed.

Mrs. W. A. Seary is entertaining her brother and wife for an indefinite period.

Georgia, the infant daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Seary, has been quite ill but is some better now.

Smiley, of Chicago, had a corps of his efficient employes in attendance at the Curtis-Towle wedding the past week.

Mrs. Stepp and sisters, Mary and Eva, of Chicago, are in the city, called here by the death of their sister, Mrs. M. O. Culberson.

The funeral of Mrs. Harriett Brown Culberson, who died on the 4th inst., took place at Bethel A. M. E. church the 7th at 2 p. m. Services were conducted by the Rev. Seary. Rev. Russell, assisted by Miss Blanche Newsome, sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and an impromptu quartet directed by Schiller Emerson rendered some selections which were favorites with the deceased. The duties of funeral director were carried out by A. A. Bush. The many floral tributes were evidence of the high esteem in which Mrs. Culberson was held. A large concourse of friends followed the remains to their last resting place in Springdale cemetery. A mother, husband, three children, four sisters and a brother are left to mourn her demise.

THOSE GIRLS.

Special to Bystander. You know about the automatic system.

In those large department stores, situated in the basement.

With access to all the pous.

The money that is spent in all parts of the house.

Goes stealing to the basement as quiet as a mouse.

Why its awonder of the world.

Just to watch those cushier girls.

As those little tubes they send.

Up the pipes to foe or friend.

For to them its all the same.

Just so they make the O. K. change.

In mathematics they are up-to-date.

Can't afford to make a mistake.

Heart, mind, brain and hand.

Is the staff on which these girls depend.

No matter what they say or do.

To their work they must be true.

To pity these girls is out of place.

For they are strong in mind and full of grace.

With plent good looks and happy smiles.

Working, but cheerful al the while.

Although on no one they depend.

They are not adverse to making friends.

This dedication of mine in verse.

Is not for the idler who wish to converse.

But for strong and valiant men.

Who don't always notice such little things.

If any criticism you have in mind.

Just drop the writer a single line.

Luther H. Brown.

Des Moines, Iowa.

STORYETTES.

It is said that the Indians gave to the first eastern immigrants who reached California the name of "Woh-hab," formed from "wheo-haw," the sound they heard the drivers produce when they shouted to their oxen.

When Oliver Goldsmith was one day asked regarding James Boswell, "What is this Scotch cur at Johnson's heels?" the author of "The Good-Natured Man" characteristically responded: "You are too severe. He is not a cur, he is only a bur. Tom Davies flung him at Johnson in sport and he has the faculty of sticking."

One day in a London tobacconist's shop, Sandow, the strong man, was handed some change, and in the middle of it he saw something that looked like a bad shilling. He pushed it back across the counter. "I think that one is bad," he said. "Nonsense," said the shop keeper, with an incredulous air. He took up the shilling and tried it in the little brass coin-tester that was screwed to the side of the counter. Then he tendered it again. "It's quite good," he said, "I can't bend it." Sandow smiled and took it between his finger and thumb. "You can't bend it! May I try?" he asked. "Certainly," said the man, with a grin. The strong man pressed the tip of his forefinger toward the tip of his thumb, and the spurious coin bent like tissue paper. "Well," said the tobacconist, dumfounded, "it looks like a wrong 'un after all. Perhaps you will accept another?" And Sandow did.

President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico gained national prominence and won his spurs at the battle of Puebla, where the liberal forces made a gallant but ineffectual stand against the French who had invaded Mexico for the purpose of erecting a throne for Maximilian. Notwithstanding that the Mexican forces were defeated, their defense against superior numbers was so gallant that the anniversary of the battle of the 5th of May became a national holiday in Mexico. A brusque American once asked the President: "Why do you Mexicans celebrate a defeat, when you know that the French finally took Puebla?" President Diaz with a twinkle in his eye, replied: "Perhaps we imitated the Americans even to the extent of celebrating our defeats, for I have been told that the British defeated the colonists at Bunker Hill, and yet you built a monument to commemorate the event."

SERMONETTES ON M'KINLEY.

The President's home was ideal, and his loyalty a disciple of Jesus Christ was notable. Rev. D. McLeod, Presbyterian, Washington, D. C.

The heroic spectacle of that Christian deathbed is an example for all time of how a Christian man may meet the issues of life and death.—Rev. C. J. Young, Puritan, New York City.

Above all, McKinley was a Christian, exemplifying in his daily life the sublime power and excellency of the principles of Christianity.—Rev. Dr. Chapman, Methodist, Washington, D. C.

The simple truth is this, anarchy is atheism. It is the denial of any overruling Providence and the refusal to recognize any God whose will is law.—Rev. Dr. Huntington, Episcopalian, New York City.

President McKinley is dead, but he lives in the lives and in the hearts of all decent people as a man who was true to his God, his country and his manhood.—Rev. C. L. Twing, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The doctrine that humanity could exist, that order and civilization could be maintained without law and order, as the disciples of anarchy assert, is one of the wildest notions.—Rev. Dr. Drachman, Rabbbt, New York City.

There is a national grief, and there must needs be a national lesson. What is this horde which finds a harbor among us, and who, to further their own principles and ideas, strike at the innocent and lay them low? They are a class with diseased minds, on evil bent.—Rev. R. M. Kemp, Episcopalian, New York City.

BILLPOSTING IN FRANCE.

The landlord, usufructuary or tenant in chief, has always the right to oppose any posting on his house and he can take down all posters placarded without his permission.

All placarding, done knowingly, of posters which do not contain the names, profession and address of the author and printer is punished by imprisonment of from six days to six months. This punishment is reduced to a fine if the printer's name be disclosed.

If the contents of a poster incite to crime or misdemeanors, if they be contrary to morality, the distributors, printers or authors will be punished with a fine of from 16 to 500 francs, imprisonment from one to twelve months and the confiscation of the posters.

No private individual may placard posters on public monuments or on places destined to receive official posters—penalty 100 francs. Posting is not allowed on walls of buildings bearing the legend "Stick no bills."—Chicago Chronicle.

IN A NUTSHELL.

The demand for electrical ventilators in India is ahead of the supply. Electrical apparatus used in mining in this country is estimated to be worth about \$100,000,000.

Paving experiments are to be made in Havana with vitrified bricks, granite squares and sandstone blocks.

Boys All Wool Rubes Up-To-Date Knee Pants 25c Men's Winter Caps 100 45c

RE-BUILDING SALE We are going to enlarge our store, and when we are through we will have one of the Best Clothing Stores In Des Moines and while the Carpenters are busy, we are going to Cut Prices on Everything. So if you are in need of any thing the line of Clothing, Hats or Furnishing Good. We can save you money. Come and see us, Everything new and up-to-date.

Union Store 509 East Locust St., One Price Union Clerks Opposite the Fair Store.

COAL REX COAL COMPANY Sellers of Iowa's Best Coal. FRED MORRISMGR. OFFICE AND YARDS 416 SEVENTH STREET.

Cheaper Than Ever TO COLORADO AND UTAH Daily to Sept. 10th, 1901. VIA THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE ROUND TRIP RATES FROM Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo \$25.00 Aug. 1 to 30 \$31.50 July 10 to 31 \$25.00

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS is commended by Statesmen, Professional men and thousands of others prominent in the world's activities, for its fine discrimination in sifting the actual news from conflicting reports and the presentation of current events in their just proportion.

CAPT. GEORGE BEALL, Chief of Capitol Police, Des Moines, Iowa. \$5 Per Month In 1894 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."

FRILLS OF FASHION. Variations in children's gowns bloom out from time to time, even though they are very slight, and small girl rival their mothers in their ambition to keep up to date.

LITERARY NOTES. E. Nesbit's new story, which will be published in the autumn, will have the queer title, "The Wouldegob." S. R. Crockett's new book, "Love Idylls," will be published soon.

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

White List for Managers. New York, like London, is to have a "white list" of theatrical managers. An organization calling itself the Women's anti-vice committee has come into existence, and its avowed purpose is to protect the chorus girl.