State Capital
Historical Room

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

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IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

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J. L. THOMPSON, EDITOR.

J. H. SHEPARD, MANAGER.

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Communications must be written on one side of the paper only and be of interest to the public. "Brevity is the soul of wit," remember

We will not return rejected manuscript, unless accompanied by postage stamps.

CITY NEWS

Mrs. H. Fitch is very much improved.

Clinton Shaving Parlor, 202 W. 4th wants your patronage.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dsvis entertained some friends at six o'clock dinner Tuesday.

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

Mr. Rufus Hoskins returned Monday from Kahoka, Mo., where he spent a few days visiting relatives and friends.

James Jones, the ex-check weighman for the Saylor Coal Co., has been suffering with the rheumatism the past week.

Rev. D. J. Tate of Pella who preached Sunday at the Corinthian Baptist church was a BYSTANDER caller Monday.

All members of North Star lodge No. 2 are requested to meet at their hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, by order of the W. M.

Several have already taken advantage of the BYSTANDER'S low rates and have sent in their dollar for one year's subscription.

Don't forget to give me a call. Equal Rights Barber Shop and Bath Rooms, 320 West Third street. Bath rooms open until 12 on Sundays.

CHAS. J. ROY, Prop.

Mrs. Mollie Watson, who has been visiting her sister at Webster City will arrive in this city Saturday to remain over Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Nelson Watkins of Albany, Mo.

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

The successful colored employees in the legislature are: In Senate—Janitors, Jeff Logan of Des Moines, Rev. P. S. Irwin of Chariton and Mr. Wm. Thompson of Ottumwa. In House—Janitors, R. N. Hyde of Des Moines, Nathan Meddleton of Webster City, E. Ross of Sioux City, Fred Wright of Davenport.

The Twentieth Century S. S. L. Club met last Tuesday evening with Misses Maple and Alice Morton. Rev. Griffith was a club visitor. The ladies decided to suspend meetings of the club until the 11th of February, on account of the series of meetings which Rev. Griffith expects to begin Sunday evening next.

PRES. MRS. L. GOGGINS.
COR. SEC. MRS L. CANNADAY.

W. I. Swain's Nashville Students played at the auditorium Thursday night of last week. G. P. Lowery is the musical director. If the features of the performances were as good as the musicians they would have a strong company. Prof. Lowery rendered his cornet solo in a very artistic manner. He responded to the encore by playing Annie Laurie with varations. He certainly is an artist with the cornet.

GUS MORRIS

Hay,
Feed,
Coal
and Straw

919 CENTER ST. Phone 697.

Miss Mary Rollins of Kansas City arrived in the city Wednesday morning for a visit with her nephew and niece Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Fisher whom she has not seen for eighteen years. She will probably spend the balance of the winter with them.

There was a wreck on the C & G. W. R'y last Tuesday at Lorimor. The dining car was attached to a freight train and was being put in position to attach it to the passenger train, and in some way it became detached and crashed into the the. passennes train, injuring all of the employees on the dining car. J. H. Rogers and Mr. Hawkins of this city were on the car and received some painful injuries. The car was completely demolished.

TO REVOLUTIONIZE THE WORLD BY GAS ENGINE IGNITION.

Joshua Strothers, residing at 952 W. Thirteenth street, has invented an automatic electric igniter for gasoline automobiles. It dispenses entirely of all expense of ignition of the present day, such as hot tubes and batteries.

Gas engine ignition is and has been a problem of the day, but it is at last solved by a Negro inventor.

Ignition up to this day in time is very expensive, imperfect, and the mode of same unreliable This machine is designed to generate a current of electricity directly from the motion of the engine of sufficient strength to explode gasoline in same.

Mr. Strothers has been working on this machine for several years and after several trials, having made two others, the one now seems to accomplish even more then the inventor claims. It was patented last March. Mr. W. H. Humburd, one of our warthy citizens is interested and pushing the young inventor who is 18 years old. We are sorry that at this time we cannot print a cut of the inventor or the invention.

CORINTHIAN CHURCH NOTES.

The ladies of the Sewing Circle have purchased for the church a very fine organ which is highly appreciated by the entire congregation.

The installation services were held last Sunday at 3 p. m. and were as follows:

Opening hymn led by Mr. S. F. Thomas; Prayer Mr. Clarence Brown; Scripture Lesson, Rev. D. Hhelps; Installation Sermon, Rev. D. J. Tate of Pella; Music, Choir; Welcome to the City, Rev. S. Johnson; Solo, Miss Anna Rhodes; Welcome to the church, Rev. S. Bates; Music, Choir; Address, The Relation of a Church to its Pastor, Rev D. Phelps; Address, Pastor; Benediction, Rev. Phelps.

The services were conductee by Rev. Bates and were well attended and full of enthusiasm.

Take Your Meals at the

PEOPLE'S
SHORT ORDER
LUNCH ROOM

And you wont go to waste for lack of proper food. Cooking to order in home style.

Choice Line of Cigars and Tobacco.

MRS. I. M. JONES Prop.
318 W. Third Street.

A. M. E. CHURCH NOTES.

Sunday was a big day at the St. Paul A. M. E. church, being the second quarterly meeting by the Presiding Elder, Rev. J. W. Malone of Muscatine. The services were well attended all day and at night as usual the large congregation completely filled the church. The Presiding Elder was at his best one might say, and from the way he preached Sunday night especially, he reminded the old citizens of his sermons 25 years ago when the people trembled beneath his eloquence. Elder Malone is seventy-one years old and his sermons are as powerful as they were years ago.

There were two accessions Sunday, making twenty-one who have joined the church in three months.

The stewards raised $200.00; the Trustees $370 70; the S. S. under Mr. J. H. Shepard, $70.00, gave the same to the Trustees; the Missionary Society raised $90.00; Sewing Circle $12.00; Stewardess Board $6.50; the literary society $13.00 and the Deaconess $4.50.

Rev. P. H. Hubbard, general financial secretary of the A. M. E. church, suddenly died at his home in Philadelphia this week. He is known in the General Conference as the "$1.00 money king." Will say more next week.

KEOKUK NOTES.

The Blind Boone Concert Co., appeared at the A. M. E. church Friday evening to a large and appreciative audience. There was no noticeable improvement in Boone's playing and his execution was of the same order as that of former years, however a new star appeared with the company in the person of Miss Marguerite Ward who is the vocal soloist, and her initial appearance in this city was well received. Miss Ward is the possessor of a flexible, rich, contralto voice and has perfectly mastered it. Her first selection, "The Tale of Life" at once secured for her a favorble impression among Keokuk's musical critics and sho gracefully responded to several enchores. Miss Ward is a product of Glascow, Mo., and this is her first season of concert work.

The previous issue of the Bystander would have us believe that Gov. Shaw is our new Secretary of State. Take off your leather specks Bro. Thompson, go way back and take another drag from your corn cob pipe and then sit down.

Three ladies were honored with requests to play the piano at the Boone concert but not one would respond to the wishes of that vast audience, but sat as silent as a sphinx. Here indeed wa an opportunity for the rendition of valuable service to this great gathering of representative colored and white citizens, but our girls of boasted ability refused to lift Keokuk and the race into a higher atmospherr of social intelligence.

Everybody says "good mornin Carrie, howdy do this mornin?"

We understand that Mr. C. A. Harris has laid aside "The Honeysuckle and the Bee" and now sings "Hark from the Tomb Dead Coon."

The choir of the A. M. E. church is preparing a song service to be rendered January 26.

There has not been a wedding in Keokuk for so long that people have almost forgotten how to act at one. From all indications the twentieth century youth is rather timid.

It is said that Mr. Charles Teabeau has been examining all the railroad maps in Keokuk trying to figure ont the shortest walking distance between Keokuk and some Missouri points. The Bystander scribbler would suggest that he also figure the running distance.

Mrs. Ella Haley entertained Mrs. Nellie Wilkinson, Mrs. Anna Bettis, Mr. J. W. Smith and Alonzo W. draine at a six o'clock dinner last Sunday.

Miss Mable Nare will leave for Colorado Tuesday morning for a lengthy stay with her sister Mrs. Caldwell.

Rev. Bingaman spent last week in New Borton assisting Rev. McClelland in revival meeting. Reports meeting success.

The Seventh street church is preparing to give a combination telephone and sock entertoinment Tuesday evening.

Mr. Henry Sefferson of Hilton is in the city the guest of Rev. Bingaman, and will be treated for his eyes at hospital.

Mable Bland is very sick at her home on Morgan street.

Mr. Frank Robinson, the district deputy master of the T. B. F. of Quincy and of state of Illinois was in the city several days on business and left for his home Tuesday morning.

A certain lady on North Third street will have to tell her gentleman friend to "take a seat way back and set down" if her friend appears from St. Louis.

DAVENPORT.

Mr. Ered Wright left for Des Moines last week in hopes of obtaining a position at the state house.

Rev. Cal Mannering Williams of Oberlin, Ohio, the able evangelist, is holding a series of meetings at the Third Baptist church. Rev. Williams was once a rosident of Des Moines.

The A. M. E. church held children's exercises Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Hattie Foster who has been quite sick is improving very fast and is able to sit up.

The Sunday School of the Third Baptist church elected the following officers.

Mrs. H. M. Hughes Supt ; Mrs. Lydia Moss Sect.; Mrs. R. Battles Asst. Sect. Mrs. B. Baker Treasurer; Miss Bessie Rogers Librian; Miss Nora Allen Asst. Librarian, Teachers, Mrs. F. Baker, Mrs. Hoskins, Mr. Scott and Mrs. Hughes.

The Violet club meets with Mrs. Allen on Main street, Jan. 15th.

Mrs. Ben Bright has just returned from her Xmas outing ot Colfax. She reports a very pleasant time.

Mrs. Mary Rogers who has been dangerously sick is reported better. Her many friends will be glad to hear of her recovery.

Mr. Ben Berry has been called out of town on account of the illness of his brother Charley.

Miss Mabry, cousin of J. T. Mabry, is in our city and will make it her home. She is staying at the residence of Mrs. James Thomas on Harrison street.

The ladies and friends of the Toussaint L'Ouverture club met at the residence of Mrs. Lydia Moss Jan. 8. All report a pleasant time.

The funeral of Mrs. Anna Shortridge was preched at the Baptist church by Rev. Burton Jan. 7. She leves a husband and and two small children to mourn her.

The Shakespeare club met with Mrs. Sarah Weathers last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Baker and Mrs. B. Baker have returned from their holiday visit to Galesburg, the guests of Mrs. Ella Elsey.

Mrs. Ruth Richardson has been on the sick list.

Sunday afternoon the Tri-City literary congress met at the Third Baptist church. A good program was rendered consisting of solos, recitations and papers from the different members of the different places—Rock Island Moline and Davenport, after which the president Mr. Scott introduced Rev. Williams who gave us many encourageing remarks.

BURLINGTON SAYINGS.

Don't forget to have your subscription renewed for BYSTANDER.

Mrs. Laura Veal is still on the sick list but is some better.

Rev. W. W. Williams of St. Johns A. M. E. church was agreably surprised on last Wednesday evening at his home on Washington street, by the members and friends of his congregation.

Mrs. Peter King of West avenue is on the sick list.

Messers John Veal and Dean have removed to their old stand on Washington street and are always ready to meet any of their old friends who chance to call.

The choir at St. Johns A. M. E. church is gradually impoving and under the instruction of the yresent choristee we look for good results.

Rev. William is conducting a series of meetings at St. Johns A. M. E. church this week.

The members of the Industrial Musical club are again holding regular meetings.

Mr. Peter Johnson of 1507 South Fifteenth stredt is on the sick list.

It is hard to convince some people that in union there is strength.

Mr. Ed Johnson who is at present Manager of Burlington's leading shining parlor, 201 Jefferson street, extends a cordial invitation to all to call at his place of busines for good work.

Mrs. Wash Graham has returned from a visit with her sister Mrs, J. Johnson of Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. James Dean is slowly improving at the pest house and will no doubt be ou in a few days.

The ball given by the J. H. & D. club at Labor hall Monday the 6th of January was a success.

ALBIA NOTES.

Monday evening a surprise party was given at the home of Mr and Mrs. E. T. Butler on Mr. Butler. Quite a large crowd was present. All report an enjoyable time.

Mr. Elmer Tolson, Mrs. Soudan and Ollie Tolson of Foster was in town attending court a few days of this week.

Mrs. G. A. Davis went to Garden Grove to be with her daughter Mrs. Martin Sickness was the call.

Mr. Waren Taylor of Hilton was in town this week.

Woodson & Brown have a case in court in Albia this week.

Mr. S. E. Franklin entertained at dinner Sunday Rev. Ed. G. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Butler, Mrs M. F Ward, Mr. Mr. and Mrs Burton, Mr. Monroe Davis and Miss May Davis.

Special to Bystander.

Jan. 9.—At the residence the reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Broddus of Colfax in the honor of Mrs. L. B. Bright of Davenport and Miss Ida Bright, the guests of twenty-five and supper was served by the young men of Colfax, Mr. Chill Mr. Miller and Mr. Broddus. The farewell address, Mrs. L. B. Bright in honor of host, hastess and friends. Responded by Mrs W. B. Battles of Colfax. A desirable time was spent.

SIOUX CITY ITEMS.

If you are not a subscriber for the BYSTAANER begin aright with the New Year and subscribe.

The Mt. Zion Baptist church had a grand rally Sunday. The services were well attended all day.

There will be quarterly meeting at the A. M. E. church Sunday, Jan. 19. Presiding Elder Malone will de present.

Mrs. Lucy Wright of Yankton, S. D., spent a few days in our city he guest of Mrs. F. Baker.

Arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Watkins a fine baby girl, mother and daughter doing nicely.

The Ladies' Singing Club, under the leadership of Mrs. C. A. Dean, will sing at the Grace M. E. church Morningside in the near future.

There were five candidrtes introduced to Mr, Goat in the Decature lodge, A. F. & A. M. Monday night.

The Mt. Zion Baptist church will give a musical social Tuesday night Jan 14.

The basket social at the A. M. E. church Friday evening was quite a success both socially and financially. Mr. R. Early was auctioneer.

Mr. Edward Ross, one of our worthy citizens, who went to Des Moines has been given the position as janitor of the cloak rohm for the house of representatives. We congratulate him upon his success.

Mrs. Rev. W. H. Speece is dangerously ill.

Those on the sick list are namely: Mesdames J. W. Norris, B. Yussum, C. Watkins, M. Thompsoc and Mr. Boston Yussum.

There will be a drawing social at the A. M. D. church Thursday evening Jan. 16th.

DR. A. G. EDWARDS.
Physician and Surgeon.

IOWA PHONE 1081 (Office)
MUTUAL PHONE 46[illegible] Miles' Drug Store

OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

Over 764 West Ninth Street.

Judge Has a Good Voice.

William Jefferson Pollard, known as "the steutor of all Missouri," is now judge of the Fourth District Court of St. Louis. His voice, which is described by an enthusiastic local paper as "weird, wonderful, witching, powerful as the basso profundo, penetrating as Gabriel's silver trumpet, and sweet as an Aeolian harp," won him the position of reading clerk in the Missouri State Assembly, and in many city and state Democratic conventions. He was also one of the reading clerks in the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1896.

Filipinos Make Good Servants.

An army officer who recently returned from our Pacific possessions says: "The Filipinos, whatever may be their faults, make the best servants in the world, if you can cure them of petty thievery. Overcome that, and you have an ideal servant. At home here we are confronted everlastingly by the servant-girl proposition. Bring the Filipino men here and the servant girl will be a dead issue. The men are small, active and not afraid of work. They could be trained to do general housework, just as the Chinese do out on the Pacific coast."

Watch Given by Walter Raleigh.

Among the bequests of the late Dr. Edmund Croker of Lisnabrin House, Tallow county, Waterford, Ireland, is a gold watch which Sir Walter Raleigh gave to the infant son of Richard Croker, the direct ancestor of Dr. Croker, in 1589. Sir Walter was sponsor to the infant son, who was named Walter, and to whom the watch was given. Until a few years ago the watch kept excellent time, although the case was worn to the thinness of silver paper.

Feud Exists in Wyoming.

Wyoming has 35,000,000 acres of good grazing lands. There are about 1,000,000 cattle and 3,000,000 sheep in the state. Between the cattle men and sheep men exists a feud that not infrequently leads to murder. Sheep, as you may or may not know, feed in so close order that when a flock has fed over a range, not a spear of grass remains. Cattle browse at random, and leave behind more than they eat, so that the range may provide sustenance for two or three herds, one following the other.

France Carrying a Heavy Load.

With a national debt of $6,000,000,000 and a population practically at a standstill, with a costly standing army and an expensive navy, France is staggering under a heavy load. Perhaps her shoulders are strong enough and broad enough to bear it, but the crash may come some day despite French confidence in the stability and financial resources of the republic.—Baltimore Sun.

Fate Delays an Undertaking.

At the time of his death the late Puvis De Chavannes was at work on a series of frescoes for the Pantheon. The painter Cazin, who was intrusted with the completion of the work, died in his turn. The frescoes are now to be finished by one of Puvis De Chavanne's favorite pupils.

Too Radical for Arkansas.

The Hot Springs citizen who shot two men because they refused to drink with him pleads self-defense. But even in Arkansas it is hardly to be assumed that a man who declines to take a drink is so dangerous a madman that the safety of others depends on his being shot on sight.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

First Lake Superior Ore.

The first discovery by white men of the iron ore of the Lake Superior region was made September 16, 1844, near the eastern end of Teal lake, in northern Michigan, by William A. Burt, a deputy surveyor of the general government. In June, 1845, the Jackson Mining Company was organized at Jackson and in the same year it secured possession of the celebrated Jackson iron mountain. The ore from this mountain was first used in a bloomery at Jackson and afterward in 1847 and subsequently in bloomeries in northern Michigan.

In the Woman Suffrage States.

The four states in which woman suffrage is established, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming, are noted for the radical changes which they made in declarations of political preference. In 1896 the fusionists carried Colorado by 134,000 majority. A year later they had 3,900. Utah gave Bryan 33,000 majority in 1896, and four years later went against him by 2,100. Wyoming was carried by the Republicans in 1892, by the fusionists in 1896, and by the Republicans again in 1900.—New York Sun.

Establishment of Divorce.

Divorce was established in Germany in 1875. From 1881 to 1885 the yearly number of divorces was about 8,000, while of late years it exceeds 10,000. In England divorce was established in 1857. During the years 1858-1862 the annual number was about 200; in 1894 about 550; in 1898 about 650. In Austria, where only non-Catholics can apply for a divorce, the number of demands for divorce increased 25 per cent in four years, and in Belgium about 20 per cent in four years.

Plague in Many Lands.

The plague during the year has been reported in the following countries: Cape Colony and Egypt, in Africa; Arabia, the Argentine Republic, Australia, Brazil, China, England, Formosa, Germany, Hawaiian Islands, Japan, Madagascar, Paraguay, Philippine Islands, Mauritius, Portugal, Reunion, Russia, Scotland, Straits Settlements, Turkey and Wales—probably a wider dissemination than has ever been known in the history of the world.

Cost of New York Police.

The police department and the board of education continue to be the New York city departments requiring the largest expenditure of public money. For 1902 the appropriation for the police department is $11,350,000 and for the school department $19,263,000, subject to a reimbursement by the state of $1,200,000, which will bring the school expenses this year to $18,000,000, approximately.

Reminder for Forgetful Persons.

Conspicuously posted near the exit of a Rumford Falls (Me.) dry goods store, is the query in bold print, "Have you forgotten anything?" In the half dozen odd years that the sign has hung there it has saved innumerable return trips for forgotten parcels and done away with months of worry on the part of customers with short memories.

Chicago Law Field Is Crowded.

There are said to be from 8,000 to 10,000 men in Chicago who have been admitted to the practice of law, but only about half of them are actively at work in the profession. The others have gone into mercantile and financial employments, in some cases from necessity, and in others from choice.

Drinks Electricity in Water.

A New York man says he drinks electricity in water and it has made him ten years younger in a twelvemonth. It restored his teeth, his sight, his hair, his lost vitality. He declares that a glassful of the water as he prepares it will produce sufficient electric force to ring a small bell.

"Observation Automobiles."

A line of "observation automobiles" is to be run in Washington, D. C., for the benefit of visitors. Each vehicle carries twenty-two passengers and will be accompanied by a lecturer on points of interest at the capital. The fuel is kerosene and the motive power steam.

To Offset Heat at St. Louis.

An air-cooling system on a vast scale is to be tried at the St. Louis exposition. Great fans will bring down a current of cold air from a height of 800 feet above the earth and pour it over the grounds on hot days.

Sanitary Inspection for Dolls.

In view of the instinctive fondness of little girls for kissing their dolls, the Lancet thinks more attention should be paid to the source of the material used in making and stuffing them.

Italian Emigration to America.

Italian statistics show the emigration to America has reached the figure of 160,000 annually. About half of these return eventually to Italy; the rest remain in the United States.

Iowa State Bystander.

By BYSTANDER PUB. CO.

DES MOINES, - - - IOWA

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

Des Moines, Jan. 16, 1902.

A decisions rendered in Judge Holmes' court is of much interest to tax collectors and tax payers. It is in regard to the constitutionality of chapter 50, of the acts of the Twenty-eigth General Assembly, relative to the manner of collecting taxes on property not previously listed or assessed, as, for instance, where through oversight no record had been made of a certain property, by reason of such oversight, taxes had not been collected upon the property. Under the decision, the assessor may, upon finding that such an error has been made, go back as far as five years and levy such assessment as is equitable for each year of that time.

Attorney General Mullan has received a letter from F. E. Rittman, auditor for the war department in the federal treasury department, in which it was stated that the claims filed by the state of Iowa for interest on its war bonds and war warrants would be disposed of by the court of claims. It has been expected by Mr. Mullan for some time that these claims would not be settled in the treasury department directly, but that they would be referred to the court of claims for adjudication. More especially has this been the case since the appointment of Governor Shaw as secretary of the treasury, as it was anticipated that the governor would not deem it best to permit the department of which he is to be the head to pass on claims from his own state. It seems, however, the course to be followed is indicated plainly in the statutes and that the law supposes that these claims shall be adjusted by the court of claims.

The Continental Biscuit company, whose officers decided several weeks ago to establish a mammoth factory in Des Moines from which to handle its Iowa trade, has closed a deal with F. M. Hubbell, Son & Co. for a site and will commence work of construction at once.

The city of Des Moines, according to the present plans of the local committee on arrangements, will be strewn with natural corp badges when the State G. A. R. encampment is held here May 21, 22 and 23, the dates fixed on yesterday. It is the intention to grow badges of the different army corps of the rebellion with foliage plants set out in the parks, on the river front, in the yards of private homes and wherever opportunity offers.

The statement of the conditions of the state and savings banks of Iowa at the close of business December 10, has been issued from the office of Auditor of State Merriman. It shows a steady increase in the business transacted by the [illegible] The statement preceding the last one issued showed the condition at the close of business September 30 of last year. At that time there were 495 state and savings banks in Iowa. At the close of business December 10 there were 501 banks transacting business, 281 savings banks and 220 state banks. The amount of money on deposit in the state and savings banks September 30, 1901, was $120,466,645.42. At the close of business December 10 the amount on deposit was $121,852,942.76, an increase of nearly a million and a half of dollars.

The Lincoln hussars of this city will shortly hand in their equipment to the adjutant general, as recommended by Col. J. A. Olmsted, the inspector general, in his report. The hussars are practically a defunct organization, and, according to Col. Olmsted's report, could not legally use the state's equipment.

At a joint caucus of the members of the senate and house to select trustee of the Agricultural College to succeed L. B. Robinson, of Harlan, James H. Wilson, of Adair county, better known as "Prairie Jim" Wilson was named. The other candidates were the present incumbent, L. B. Robinson and Silas Wilson of Atlantic. Senator Hazleton was chairman of the caucus, and Asmus Boysen secretary. Ten votes were cast in the caucus, and Mr. Wilson was elected on the first ballot, the result being as follows: James H. Wilson, 6; L. B. Robinson, 2, and Silas Wilson, 2.

For the first time in the last six years the state auditor has been notified of the sale of Iowa school lands. He received notice that 160 acres in Allamakee county had been disposed of. No information was given as to whom the land had been sold to or as to the price it brought. The sale was reported and blanks asked for making returns regarding it. The state auditor has just transferred another batch of school funds to Winnebago county. The transfer amounted to $1,800 and was transferred from Cedar county. This makes about $209,000 in school funds which Winnebago county has on hand, and the county is still asking for more.

The eighth biennial session of the Pioneer Law Makers' association of Iowa, will convene in Des Moines in the state historical building, at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, February 12, 1902.

If we measure an adversary wrong the undertaker will measure us right.

Special Session Called.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 13.—Governor Van Sant has issued a formal call for an extraordinary session of the state legislature, to assemble Tuesday, February 4. The call sets forth that the tax commission appointed at the last session to revise and codify the laws relative to taxation has completed its work, and its report is now ready for submission. The session is therfore called upon to consider this report and enact such tax laws as may be deemed best.

Vienna has a school for waiters, with a three years' course. Among the subjects is French.

THE NEWS IN IOWA

SURPLUS IS A FICTION.

Treasurer Gilbertson Says It Will Be Gone in Three Months.

Des Moines, Jan. 15.—Treasurer of State G. S. Gilberson yesterday stated that the apparent $655,117 surplus in the treasury of state will be wholly dissipated before the legislature adjourns by reason of the ordinary depletion on account of regular appropriations. Members of the legislature have been figuring that the assembly would have at least $1,000,000 surplus which might be used in making extraordinary appropriations for the fair at St. Louis, for the educational institutions, for capitol improvement, for new buildings for the state, etc. All appropriation estimates had been made on the basis of this surplus, and the announcement that there would be no surplus at the opening of the appropriation year in April created consternation. Every appropriation so far discussed must be scaled down, if the state does not wish to create a deficit.

Treasurer of State Gilbertson said to the members of the assembly who called on him: "There is now in the treasury $655,117.97, as against $795,752.48 on this date last year. This decrease of $140,664.51 represents the excess of appropriations made two years ago which have been drawn out in the last half of the biennial period. In the matter of state contracts, the work is not paid for until it is finished. This will result in very large drains on the surplus on hand now. I estimate that when the appropriation accounts now outstanding are satisfied the state will be about even and the surplus will have entirely dissipated. In March we may collect $75,000 in insurance taxes and there is no danger of a deficit, but beyond an even balance in the treasury I cannot give the legislature assurances."

DECISION IS VERY IMPORTANT.

Persons Listing Property With Real Estate Men Must Watch.

Rockwell City, Jan. 15.—The decision handed down by Judge Elwood in the case of White & Hoskins, real estate dealers of this place, against J. I. Benton, a farmer living near here, will be of general interest to land owners and real estate men as well. Some time ago Benton placed his farm in the hands of several agents for sale on the usual terms of commission, if sold. Afterward Benton sold the farm himself to F. F. Hunter, and notified some of the agents of the sale, but did not notify White & Hoskins. Being ignorant of the fact that a sale of the land had been made, plaintiffs showed the land the following day to B. E. Sebern and succeeded in making a sale. When Benton informed them that he had sold the farm the day before they demanded their commission on the ground that they had not been notified and that they had made sale in good faith, accor[illegible] the terms of their agreem[illegible] to the refused to pay [illegible]ent. Defendant [illegible] claiming that he had [illegible] a deal prior to the date of the sale made by plaintiffs. Judge Elwood took a different view of the matter, however, and decided that plaintiffs had made a boni fide sale and were entitled to their commission.

Cornea of a Rabbit Grafted to the Eye of a Man at Clinton.

Clinton, Jan. 15.—Dr. Paul Walter of this city, performed an operation here which will be watched with interest by scientific men from all parts of the country. He removed the cornea from the eye of a Belgian hare and placed it on the eye of Wm. Strickell of Anamosa, who had his eyes injured by a premature explosion in a California gold mine a number of years ago. One eye was completely destroyed by the explosion and the cornea of the other was so badly damaged that he was only able to distingush between night and day. The cornea of the Belgian hare was grafted on the eye of Strickell and as far as appearances are concerned, the operation was successful, although it will be three weeks before it will be known whether or not Strickell will be able to see. It is said to be the first operation ever performed to restore the entire cornea.

The hare from which the eye was taken was strapped to a board, to which its ears were nailed. In order to insure success it was necessary to remove the cornea from the rabbit's eye while it was alive and graft it as quickly as possible to the eye of the man. The operation was witnessed by a number of physcians and newspaper men.

NAMED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Thayer and Seerley are Nominated For the Senate.

Des Moines, Jan. 16.—The democrats of the house and senate met in joint caucus at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and nominated for United States senators to oppose Senators Allison and Dolliver, Judge E. H. Thayer of Clinton and John J. Seerley of Burlington. A significant feature of the caucus was that harmony prevailed and the factional strife on the money question was not in evidence.

On motion of Senator Emmert it was decided not to nominate a candidate for state printer or state binder, for the reason that the democratic party is opposed to both of those offices.

Mettie Given His Liberty.

Cedar Rapids, Jan. 16.—Charles Mettie, who was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary at Anamosa for attempting to blow up the home of Attorney Cron, has been pardoned by Governor Shaw after serving eighteen months.

A Miner Killed.

Ft. Dodge, Jan. 13.—James Burgess, a coal miner employed in the mine of the Webster County Coal company, at Lehigh, was killed by the discharge of a blast. Burgess went up to see why the blast did not explode, when it went off, shattering his left side and injuring him terribly. Burgess lived five hours after the explosion. He leaves a widowed mother in destitute circumstances.

A bachelor always wonders what is the matter with a baby when it isn't crying.

Hate is a low-grade powder that flashes in the pan.

SHAW'S PARDON REPORT

BIENNIAL DOCUMENT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Resume of All Men Freed From The Pen During The Last Two Years By Gov. Shaw.

Des Moines, Jan. 16.—Governor Leslie M. Shaw yesterday transmitted to the Twenty-ninth general assembly his biennial report of pardons, reprieves, commutations and suspensions granted during his term which closes today, the report being a part of and accompanying the biennial message of the governor to the general assembly. The report is made in accordance with the requirements of section 16, article 4, of the constitution of Iowa.

The report is very lengthly and covers nearly one hundred pages of closely typewritten matter. This greater length is required because the governor during the term has taken occasion to restore to citizenship a large number of paroled prisoners, who were released from the penitentiary during his first term and even as far back as the terms of several of his predecessors. In many instances the men restored to citizenship did not know that they did not have all the rights of other free men. In one instance a paroled convict of Iowa was residing in a New England town of several thousand people and holding an elective office of responsibility and emolument, not knowing that he could not legally hold such an office until he had been restored to citizenship.

The large number of names appearing in the report are therefore accounted for to a large degree. During the term the governor found it necessary to revoke suspensions of forty-five prisoners in which he had misplaced his confidence, ordering their return to the penitentiary.

A brief synopsis of the number of cases touched on in the report is as follows:

Full pardons	8
Pardons, where previously paroled	81
Commutations	13
Remissions of fines, etc.	53
Remissions of forfeitures and judgments	5
Suspensions of sentence	244
Suspensions from industrial schools	11
Revocations	45
Applications for pardon to general assembly	13
Total number of cases covered in report	473

TWO SENATORS NAMED

UNANIMOUS ACTION BY REPUBLICAN JOINT CAUCUS.

Each made a Brief Address Expressive of His Appreciative [illegible] Honor.

Des Moines, Jan. 15.—The joint caucus of the republicans of the house and senate of the Twenty-ninth general assembly, held in the hall of the house of representatives last evening, by a unanimous vote nominated William B. Allison and Jonathan P. Dolliver to succeed themselves in the United States senate. The honor conferred upon Senator Allison is unprecedented. He was nominated for the sixth consecutive term. Senator Blanchard placed Senator Allison in nomination and Senator Hubbard presented the name of Senator Dolliver. There were several seconding speeches in each case.

Both Allison and Dolliver spoke briefly after their nominations, expressing gratitude for the trust reposed in them. Senator Allison spoke with specially deep feeling and referred earnestly to the weighty problems which confront the government and the responsibilities which confront the members of the senate.

The caucus, in addition to renominating Bernard Murphy for state printer and Howard Tedford for state binder, nominated John R. Carter of Sioux City for editor of the code supplement.

KEANE'S FIRM STAND.

Archbishop Goes Into Dubuque City Politics.

Dubuque, Jan. 16. — Archbishop Keane has promulgated a platform upon which he will stand for the coming city election, the archbishop denouncing the present administration and declaring that Bacchus and Venus now reign here. The archbishop's platform contains five planks as follows:

First—Saloons closed on Sunday; no back doors.

Second—Saloons closed every night at 10 o'clock.

Third—No selling of liquors to persons under 21 years of age.

Fourth—No selling of liquors to persons that are known to be drunkards or that may become drunkards.

Fifth—The aboslute abolishment of the wine room.

The archbishop stated that he did not desire to appear in the role of a dictator, nor did he wish to work a hardship against any saloonkeeper, but in the same breath he declared that the saloons of Dubuque are being conducted with unbridled license and that a check would have to be put on them. In a word, he is in favor of enforcing the mulct, but is more concerned about the adoption of the five planks mentioned above than he is about the presence of curtains on saloon windows and the customary saloon lunch.

The archbishop is now looking about for some level headed man that will be available for the office of mayor. He can be depended upon to put his platform into effect—one that will not "flunk" after election day.

Mrs. Eva Ryan Cies of Grief.

Cedar Rapids, Jan. 16.—Mrs. Eva Ryan and George Smith are dead under rather mysterious circumstances. Mrs. Ryan, a well known character of this place and her lover, George Smith, lunched together, after which Smith became violently ill and died. The Ryan woman grieved over his death to such an extent that on the following day she was found in an unconscious condition from the effects of poison. She died a short time afterward.

The difference between a job and a position seems to depend on the salary.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Des Moines, Jan. 13.—Senate—The senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by Lieutenant Governor Milliman. After the report of the committee on credentials the members present took the oath of office. The election of permanent officers, on motion of Senator Hubbard of Woodbury, was next entered upon, the nominees of the senate caucus being elected as previously announced without exception. Senator W. F. Harriman of Hampton, was chosen president pro tem of the senate, after which the permanent officers of the senate were sworn into office, and the senate was fully organized. On motion of Crossely a committee was appointed to notify the house that the senate was duly organized and on motion of Harriman a committee was appointed to notify the governor that the senate was ready to receive any message which he might desire to make. The former committee was Senators Crossely of Madison; Townsend of Monroe; and Clossen of Marshall. The committee named to notify the governor consisted of Senators Moffet, Bishop and Mardis. On motion of Senator Hayward it was voted to hold a joint session of the houses, Tuesday, January 14, at 2. p. m., for the purpose of canvassing the vote on governor. Notice was given that the seat of J. M. Emmert of Estherville, was contested by James E. Bruce. On motion of Trewin, the contest was referred to a committee of five to be named by the incoming lieutenant governor; another contest was filed in the Thirty-fifth district. Thos. F. Nolan vs. P. W. Crawford, incumbent. This was referred to a similar committee. Adjourned.

House.—The house effected formal organization by electing the officers agreed upon by the republican caucus. The election of W. L. Eaton, as speaker, was made unanimous, the democrats having endorsed his candidacy. Papers in the Fields case from Plymouth county were ordered filed by secretary of state with the houso. Upon motion by Teachout, the speaker was authorized to appoint a committee of five memoers to make arrangements for the inauguration of governor and lieutenant governor. Before the session adjourned, Mr. Eaton named as such committee Teachout of Polk, Larrabee of Fayette, Cummings of Marshall, Gilchrist of Humboldt-Pocahontas, Nagle of Van Buren and Whiting of Ida-Monona.

Des Moines, Jan 14.—Senate —The feature of the morning session of the senate was the discussion which arose over the Bruce-Emmert contest. Senator Ball, one of the leading democratic members, brought the matter up in an effort to give Senator Emmert, a democrat and the present incumbent, an opportunity to file an answer bef[illegible] the special commi[illegible] to whom the contest papers of James Bruce, republican contestant, have been referred. Senator Hubbard and other republicans at first thought this an effort on the part of the democrats to cause a delay in the consideration of the matter, but after some discussion it was found that Senator Ball's only idea was to give Senator Emmert a fair showing, and the matter was agreeably adjusted by the adoption of a resolution referring the contest to a special committee and providing for the filing of an answer by Senator Emmert with this committee. The only other matter of importance was the adoption of a concurrent resolution, providing for a recess of three days when the assembly adjourns Thursday afternoon for the inauguration ceremonies.

Joint Session.—A scene such as has not been witnessed in Iowa for a third of a century was presented in the house chamber today when Governor Shaw read his message to the two houses assembled in joint convention. Through the efforts of the governor's friends, who considered it would be a fitting tribute to the man who is about to be secretary of the treasury, the governor was extended an invitation to personally present his message before the joint convention instead of merely filing it, as has been the practice since the time of Governor Stone. Senators Allison and Dolliver were present.

The session then proceeded to canvass the vote on governor and lieutenant governor. The discovery of an error of 1,000 votes in the official returns from Dallas county on lieutenant governor brought proceedings to a sudden stop. The mistake gives G. E. Furgeson, democrat, 1,815 votes when he is entitled to only 815. The result of it was the adjournment of the joint body until 2 o'clock tomorrow in order that the error might be corrected.

Des Moines, Jan. 15.—Senate.—A resolution providing for four policemen, three clerks in the document room, twelve janitors, three elevator tenders, two assistant bill clerks, one clerk in the supply department and a mail carrier, was adopted. Papers in the Crawford-Nolan contest case, from Dubuque county, were ordered filed with the special committee already provided for. Adjourned.

House.—Senate resolution providing for additional employes was adopted. Kendall of Monroe introduced a resolution providing that no appropriation measure should be considered by the house unless indorsed by three-fourths vote of the members, providing such measure was not presented before February 20. It went over. The message of the governor on pardons was presented to the house.

Joint Session.—The house and senate met in joint convention at 2:30 p. m. and concluded the canvass of the vote on governor and lieutenant governor. The vote was found to be as follows: On governor: For A. B. Cummins, 226,802; for T. J. Phillips, 143,783; for A. U. Coats, 15,659; for James Baxter, 3,463; for L. H. Weller, 780; for E. H. Conger, 1; scattering, 1; total, 390,489. On lieutenant governor—For John Herriott, 227,171; for G. E. Ferguson, 142,588; for A. B. Wray, 13,095; for W. A. Jacobs, 3,391; for Perry Engle, 766; total, 387,011.

Des Moines, Jan. 16.—Senate.—The senate session this morning was devoted entirely to a farewell of Lieutenant Governor Milliman, who has been presiding officer of that body during the last two sessions. The following resolution was adopted by a rising vote:

"Resolved, That our sincere thanks be, and the same are hereby, most cordially tendered to Lieutenant Governor J. C. Milliman for the able, efficient and kindly manner in which he has presided during the opening days of the Twenty-Ninth general assembly.

"We recognize that he possesses the indispensable attributes of a valuable public officer, among which are honesty, ability and faithfulness.

"Realizing that his duties as president of this senate will terminate this day, we extend to him our good wishes for his future prosperity and happiness.'

During consideration of the resolution Senator Porter occupied the chair and addresses were made by Senators Harriman, Lambart, Junkin, Ball, Blanchard, Crossley, Garst, Hayward, Molsberry, Bishop, Tallman, Lister, and Trewin.

After the ceremonies attending the inauguration the senate reassembled. Lieutenant Governor Milliman called the senate to order and, after a brief address, presented his successor, Lieutenant Governor Herriott, and conducted him to the president's chair. The retiring lieutenant governor spoke as follows:

> Senators: At the beginning of the session of the Twenty-seventh general assembly the state treasurer was burdened with an indebtedness of nearly $450,000, while you begin the work of the Twenty-ninth assembly with a surplus of over $600,000. The wise and compreheisive measures enacted by the two last assemblies, together with the faithful discharge of duty by the executive officers of the state, have wrought this remarkable change, and these facts are mentioned at this time that we may remember that all things desirable and necessary may be accomplished by the untied action of unselfih, determined men. During the period now under consideration partisan spirit and local interests have been subordinated to the public good and it is due to the distinguished gentlemen composing the general assembly that their good work be thus noted. The past is history, the present ripe in opportunity, the future laden with possibilities.
>
> Senators, I cannot sever my relations with you without attempting to express to you my sense of gratitude for the kindness and forbearance shown me during my four years of service as president of the senate. When I recall how patiently each senator has overlooked my shortcomings and how promptly one and all have approved such rulings as were helpful in the dispatch of [illegible]usiness. I am persuaded that nowhere [illegible] may be found abler and more courteous gentlemen. I retire from [illegible]sponsible office of president of the senate of Iowa with sentiments of admiration and friendship toward every senator who has during such service been a member of this body. Not one has been unkind, and not one has failed in doing his duty to the state and his constituency. It is due to you that I say, "Well done, servants of the people," for in my position it was given me to know of your work.
>
> Of future legislation by you I feel no apprehension, and trust the future in your private lives may bring much of success and happiness and little of suffering and sadness which so often fall to the lot of man.
>
> Emotions too deep for utterance and too delicate for expression crowd upon me, and I ask you to read in my eyes as I look into your faces and from my handclasps as I bid you good-bye, the benediction of friendship and love known only among manly men. May the blessing of heaven attend you always.

Lieutenant Governor Herriott's address to the senate after taking the chair was as follows:

> Senators: In entering upon the duties of this high office with which the suffrages of my fellow citizens have honored me, it is both a duty and a pleasure to acknowledge the uniform courtesy extended my by your retiring president, Lieutenant Governor J. C. Milliman, and by the members of the senate in the incoming days of the session. Even though I have not been able always to indicate a favorable response to your requests or desires, your courtesy has notwithstanding been no less considerate. It is, I assure you, my sincere wish that my conduct as your presiding officer will not alienate your good will.
>
> It is, however, but prudence for me to ask for leniency in your judgments as it has fallen to my lot to be concerned with business affairs and administrative duties and but little with parliamentary bodies and their procedure. If, therefore, it happens that I occasionally go far afield in my rulings I ask that the presumption of good intention be accorded me. I shall do my best to expedite business and deal fairly with you and among you.
>
> Shall we proceed with business?

No business of importance was transacted and the senate adjourned till Tuesday.

House.—After a spirited debate and atter several unsuccessful attempts to amend, the Kendall resolution introduced yesterday, providing that all bills carrying appropriations should be introduced before February 20, except by a three-quarters vote, was passed by the house this morning. The passage of this resolution was the feature of the session, and the only important work done by either house during the day. The object of this resolution is to get all bills before the appropriation committee at the earliest possible date, that they may be reported back by the committee and time given the house for a full discussion of the measures. Ex-Governor Larrabee was present during the session this morning and was introduced to the house. He spoke briefly, not desiring to interrupt the discussion on the Kendall resolution then pending.

The house adjourned until 1:15 and then convened preparatory to the joint session. It met to adjourn after the inaugural observances. The house, like the senate, yesterday accepted an invitation of the trustees of the state normal school to attend the dedication of the new building at Cedar Falls January 30.

"I wonder why they haven't started any yellow journals in Cuba yet?" "I don't believe there are enough Americans there to support one."

The general—"Was Colonel Bragg cool when the bullets began to fly?" The major—"Cool? He was so blamed cold he shivered like a leaf.'

Numerous girls talk faster than they are wont to walk.

Affair of No Consequence.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Secretary Long received the following cablegram from Commander Edward D. Barry of the gunboat Vicksburg, in answer to the department's inquiry regarding the recently reported clash at Niu Chwang between sailors of the Vicksburg and Russian soldiers:

"Ying Yaug (no date).—Secretary Navy, Washington: Nothing serious: crew orderly.

(Signed.) "Barry."

Worry often comprises things that never comes to pass.

A girl does not need a musical ear to like "hims."

"Henry, how is the plot of that sea novel running?" "Well, just at this chapter there is a terrible storm, and the passengers are afraid the boat will go to the top." "You mean to the bottom." No; this is a submarine boat."

Jones—"How on earth does Bluffem manage to get credit for his clothes at that swell tailor's?" Brown—"The tailor found out that he lived at the Hotel Magnificent." Jones—"But how does he manage it to carry it of with the hotel people?" Brown—"I suppose they judge him by his clothes."

Keep off an honest man's toes and he will be a true friend.

PHILLIPS IS SQUEEZED

CORN KING IS SERIOUSLY EMBARRASSED FINANCIALLY.

Compelled to Close His Deals on Board of Trade at Great Loss.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—"Corn King" Geo. H. Phillips, unable to meet 10 per cent margins on rye, is seriously embarrassed financially.

Mr. Phillips gave out a statement in part as follows:

"The amount involved in my trouble of today is about $60,000. My customers had their trades well margined and if the trades closed out today bring a fair price I can meet all my obligations.

"I was long about 1,200,000 rye, 5,000,000 wheat and 600,000 corn and oats. Saturday a member of the board interested in breaking the rye market sent notices calling for an extra margin of 10 per cent on rye.

"This naturally caused selling orders Monday and the report of the member mentioned, finding the market bare of orders, forced the market down 3 cents. This was done in a moment, and the news flashed all over the country caused consternation among holders of rye contracts, many of whom sold on a weak market. A decline of one cent in wheat, coupled with rumors reflecting on my strength resulted in unusually heavy calls for margin. I was for the moment unprepared and the only alternative left was to close out. I have no excuses to offer and no complaints to make."

Phillips opened negotiations with elevator men before the opening of the board yesterday in an endeavor to dispose of his rye outside the pit. The negotiations fell through and May rye which closed Monday at 66¾c, opened at sales from 61 to 60c. The whole Phillips line was dropped into the market. Brokers acting for Armour & Company, however, bought nearly all of it and the market in consequence rallied sharply to 65c.

COMPLIMENTS EXCHANGED.

Messages Between Roosevelt An[illegible] Emperor William.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—In connection w[illegible] the proposed trip of the Hohenzollern to New York, Emperor William telegraphed as follows, in English, t[illegible] President Roosevelt:

"I am most gratified by your permission for Miss Roosevelt's performing the christening ceremony of my yacht. It gives me great pleasure to announce to you that I have ordered my yacht Hohenzollern to cross over and be present at the ceromony. My brother, Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, will appear as my representative and will be able to express to you once more my sincere feelings and friendship for the United States and their illustrious head.

(Signed) "William I. R."

President Roosevelt replied as follows, in German:

'Yours majesty's intention to send over your yacht, Hohenzollern to attend the christening by my daughter of your new yacht is a source of great pleasure and satisfaction to me. I can assure you a hearty welcome for your brother, Admiral Prince Henry, to whom I shall personally express my sincere feeling of esteem for your majesty, as well as my best wishes for the welfare of the German people.

(Signed) "Theodore Roosevelt."

GORMAN IS RE-ELECTED.

Returns to Place in Senate He Lost Four Years Ago.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 15.—Former United States Senator Arthur Pue Gorman was yesterday re-elected to occupy the place in the senate which he lost in the general elections four years ago and regained in November last. He received every democratic vote in both branches of the general assembly, the only absentee in either branch being Representative Smoot, a republican from Charles county. Congressman William H. Jackson was the republican nominee. The vote stood: Senate, Gorman 17, Jackson 9; house, Gorman 51, Jackson 43.

Foraker Re-Elected.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 16.—The senate and house met in joint session yesterday and re-elected Jos. B. Foraker to the United States senate. Senator Foraker had practically no opposition, the division being purely partisan, the democrats supporting Hon. Charles H. Baker of Cincinnati. Every republican present passed his vote for Senator Foraker.

Miss Robertson, daughter of John Robertson, a hotel keeper at Dinsdale, and Miss Mutch, daughter of Jas. Mutch, a farmer near Dinsdale, drove to Traer. On their return home their horse became frightened at some boys skating under the bridge over Wolf creek near Taer. The bit of the horse's bridle broke. Miss Robertson jumped from the buggy and in doing so broke one leg above the knee and the other below the knee, the bones protruding through the flesh. The break was badly splintered and the doctor says she will be lame for life. Miss Mutch remained in the buggy. The horse ran with her for five miles. She escaped without any injury. The girls are about 17 years of age, and both were experienced in handling horses.

Charters and Warson, tax ferrets, who are overhauling the tax books of Dubuque county, have through attorneys filed a petition asking the court to reopen the estate of the late Henry L. Stout, which was closed recently on approval by the court of the final report of the executors. The claim is made that $30,000 back taxes are due, running several years. The untaxed property it is claimed is shares of stock in Knapp, Stout & Company.

"I'm so glad I'm dead," said the shade of George Washington to the wraith of Benjaman Franklin. "Why, my liege?" "I. I were alive, they might court-martial me for compelling Cornwallis to surrender.'

Tourist (after his first drink of Bloody Gulch whiskey)—"Thunder and lightning! Gimme a chaser, quick!" Bartender (disdainfully) —"Wot d' yer want—water." Tourist —"No; linseed oil!"

We are all caught oftener than we imagine.

She—"And were you successful with your first case, doctor?" He—"Ye-ye-es. The—er—widow paid the bill."

GOV. CUMMINS' ADDRESS

ELOQUENT ADDRESS DELIVERED AT DES MOINES

THE GOVERNOR SUGGESTS NEEDED CHANGES IN TARIFF.

The Government Should Take a Hand in Settling the Labor Problem.

Suggests Many Changes in the Law Governing Railway Taxation.

Senators, Representatives and Fellow Citizens: I gratefully acknowledge my deep appreciation of the confidence and goodwill of my fellow men, and I am solemnly conscious of the obligations I have undertaken and the responsibilities I have assumed.

The honor of the office I now enter is outranked by but one of all the places of trust and distinction known to the institutions of the public; and if its duties were as difficult as its honor is great, I would have little hope of discharging them either to your satisfaction or my own; but, happily for you and for me, government in this state has attained a climax of steadiness which gives me courage to begin the work so generousy committed to my hands. While the problems of organized society are not less intricate here than elsewhere, and while lawbreaking is not unknown to us, it is still true that the ease with which the laws are executed in this state is a superb testimonial to the sound character of its people, The men and women of Iowa are, I believe, beyond all their fellows, either of this country or any other, law abiding; yielding that implicit and instinctive obedience to the ordinances of both God and man, which makes the enforcement of statutes, the preservation of peace and the maintenance of order a task so light in comparison with the labor attending the duties of a chief executive in many parts of the world, that one may, with confidence and hope, take up the work incident to the office with which I have been injested.

In common with all of you, I share the pride which has become the habitual garb of the citizens of this state. We would indeed be insensible to the natural sentiments of patriotic humanity if our hearts did not expand with pleasurable emotions under the influences which surround us. Our beloved state has barely passed the pioneer period of its development, and yet it occupies a position, in all the affairs of the republic, so commanding and so honorable that its sister commonwealths, without envy or jealousy, graciously yield to Iowa a pre-eminence that it modestly accepts and will zealously hold . It is fast becoming an established maxim that of the things men most want, Iowa has the most to give, With an empire of farms, which, taken as a whole, never have had, nor can have, a parallel on the face of the earth—farms whose productions can be multiplied again and again without serious strain upon the enduring strength of their fertile fields; with a population steady in growth and permanent in character, prosperous beyond description and as well defended against the uncertainties of the future as the imagination can conceive; with poverty and ignorance reduced to their minimum; with education and intelligence universally diffused; with a love of country in every heart, and the weapons of industry in every hand; with a genius for the science of government, leading as well in congress as in cabinet; with a growing tendency toward the best forms of learning, and the noblest ideals in social and civic life, it is small wonder that prosperity reaches its highest level, progress its most uniform pace, content its serenest phase, and happiness its most perfect expression, in Iowa. Without disparaging the splendid accomplishments of other states, it can truthfully be said that the world can present no fairer destiny for the human race than may justly be predicted for the men and women whose homes will beautify and enrich this garden of the world.

It is with mingled sentiments of pride and gratitude I speak of the republic and the conditions which surround and sustain its citizens. Governments may rise and fall, nations may appear and disappear, races may develop and wither away, but we have established one proposition that will never again be doubted. The student of statecraft will hereafter always assume that a republic may be free, just, strong, and enduring. We have solved the problem for all time and our people will be renowned in all ages for the splendor of the period in which the demonstration has been made.

The story of the marvelous transition from the puny power of colonial days to the puissant strength we now exercise, is in every memory, and need not be retold. The magical development in material things which has raised us above all the nations of the earth, has been the theme of so many an oratorical epic that the echo of the song is always in our ears. The wonderful prosperity of the people is a theme so fascinating that we rest continually under its charm and detail only makes the romance sordid. The maintenance of our high standard of manhood, so essential to the preservation of free institutions, is so manifest and satisfying that the evidences of our senses needs no supplement.

I therefore check a natural tendency to fall into the language of eulogy, and content myself with these plain statements. The men and women of the United States have reached a higher point in the pathway of progress morally, intellectually and socially than was ever before touched by the human race; they are the creators of a mightier physical and material development than was ever before known; and they have established and now maintain a government that has more liberty, justice and improvement in it than any other government that the world has ever seen.

These observations, however, do not mean that we have finished the fight. The years to come have victories to be won and will be crowded with opportunities to be embraced. I turn from an inspiring retrospect to a hopeful future.

It is eminently appropriate upon this occasion to review some of the duties of citizenship, to re-examine some of the questions which engage the public mind, and to again resolve to promote with our utmost endeavor the cause of good government. The experience of the world establishes beyond controversy that nothing is more helpful in the solution of the problems of state and nations, than constant discussion of the plans suggested for the reform and betterment of the rules of society. It is unfortunately as common, as it is unpatriotic, to sneer at the idea of reform and to deride the reformer; but the sneers and derision proceed either from a corrupt heart or an unthinking mind. Reform and betterment in laws are as essential to the advance of the republic as is the growth in its industrial life. I therefore make no apology for the belief that many of the questions propounded to us by the evolution of the time have not been adequately answered. On the other hand, he who predicates his demand for change upon the hypothesis that what we have is wholly bad and proposes overthrow rather than a gradual approach toward higher efficiency in government, is a superficial agitator, who dooms himself to defeat by ignoring the fundamental law of mankind. The true friend of progress recognizes that what we have is good, but perceives that we may have better. He sees life and energy taken on, from time to time, new forms and phases; and he knows that government, to be just and effective, must adapt itself to the changing relations of men and the varying tendencies of the age. He understands that this generation has something more to do than to glorify the past and enjoy the fruits of its victories.

The rapid accumulation of wealth and its unparalleled concentration were the distinguishing characteristics of the last decade of the nineteenth century. These characteristics have propounded a new inquiry for governmental investigation. The subject has, by common consent, received a [illegible] which, though once appropriate, is [illegible]together misleading. Commercial [illegible]tions and industrial trusts have pr[illegible] much thought which, as yet, has produced little result. Originally they were, as the names imply, concerts of independent companies acting through agreements controlling the business of the several constituent parts. In that sense they have substantially disappeared, and there have been substituted for them incorporations that have become the absolute owners of the property and business affected by them. I shall not pause to inquire whether these vast incorporations are wise or unwise. The extinction of the independent trader, merchant and manufacturer may ultimately impair the standard of manhood so essential to free institutions. If this shall be its effect, we may deplore the tendency; but if it be wholly overcome, it will not be through the prohibition of government; but by that imperceptible warning which changes the currents of the world and teaches humanity to avoid approaching danger. I do not believe that the government can safely deny the right of association under established forms; nor am I ready to concede that industrial organizations, however large their capital or extend their operation, if competition remains, constitute a menace to the prosperity and welfare of the people. The motive which underlies the so-called trusts and combinations is apparent; it is the ordinary selfish desire to make money, coupled with the belief that it can be more readily, surely and largely made in that manner than by any other. I do not criticise the motive; for it is the mainspring of material progress, and to eliminate it would be to paralyze the arm of industry, fatal alike to ambition and improvement. The most manifest evil of these tremendous aggregations is their effect upon competition. Competition is the paramount law of industrial life. It may, and very often does, destroy; but in my judgment it must exist in full vigor if we do not desire the government to assume the power of fixing the prices of industrial products. It must be clear that if a single corporation owned and controlled all the transportation facilities of the United States, it would be absolutely necessary for the government to prescribe and enforce the rates for transportation service. It is equally clear that if a single corporation controlled the manufacture of the important commodities required by modern life, and the monopoly was likely to be long continued, it would be necessary for the government to fix the price at which such commodities should be sold. It cannot be successfully denied that every consolidation, even though it does not draw in all the products in which it deals, narrows the field of competition. There may be sharp and effective competition with two competitors; it is, however, not so likely as with a greater number. I have mentioned these things, not to indicate that I think there is a perfect remedy within our reach, for much must be remitted to the natural laws of individual enterprise; but rather to point out the lines along which interference is not only permissible, but demanded. First, the motive to organize such coporations could be, and should be, limited to the natural desire to make profit from the business in which the coporation is to engage. My observation leads me to believe that many of the large industrial combinations would not have been proposed or effected, had it not been for the knowledge that the promoters or organizers could make stupendous fortunes in the mere operation of consolidation. It is said, and I believe it to be true, that more than 50 percentum of the stock of every trade combination now in existence is pure fiction, and the opportunity to gamble upon the stock exchanges in worthless stocks has been uppermost in the minds of those who have been most active in bringing together these organizations. Every coporation should be required to have its capital stock paid for at par, in money, before it is authorized to transact business. The genius for deception has too often been accepted as legal tender for stock and it should be declared the counterfeit it is. The evil of over-capitalization has still another serious phase. It furnishes an illegitimate motive for excessive prices. It is perfectly natural for the managers of a corporation so organized to endeavor to pay dividends not only upon the real capital invested in the business, but also upon the baseless stock which represents nothing but the audacity of promoters and the weakness of the law.

These suggestions would be idle if there were no practicable remedy for the obvious wrong. There is no hopes of attaining uniformity through state legislation. The state in which the greater number of these companies is organized secures a revenue from them more than sufficient to defray the expenses of its state government, and seems easily convinced of the justice of its laws. I believe the question is a national one, and that the time has come to nationalize it. I recognize the difficulty of amending the constitution of the United States; but I know that whenever the people are sufficiently in earnest, it can, and will be done. Before corporations which are to do business throughout the country, and in which the people of one state are quite as much interested as the people of another, are permitted to organize, they should be compelled to show that their capital stock has been paid for in money, and that the real value of the property they acquire is as great as the stock which represents it.

I am unable to agree that we can cure [illegible]ver evils may exist in these organizations, by publicity. Their affairs are already sufficiently public so that every intelligent man understands in a general way of what they are composed, what they are doing, and what they are earning. It is well enough to require them to make statements, and submit to examinations, but if we are to limit our regulation to mere publicity, the outcome will not justify the attention we are bestowing upon the subject.

I recur to an expression of a moment ago, that competition is the force upon which we must rely to regulate the prices of the products of industry, for I cannot consider with complacency the alternative to which we would be driven if competition were eliminated. I sincerely hope that we will find sufficient protection against the efforts to monopolize or unduly restrict the field of a profitable business; and if these coporations, however large, can be put and maintained upon a lawful basis, I confidently believe that industrial monopolies cannot endure.

Pursuing the subject one step further, I am led to observe that if we accept the proposition that competition, and that alone, will preserve the people from undue exactions, we must see to it that if we cannot artificially induce competition, we can at least be certain that we do not artificially exclude it. We have limited competition in the past through tariff duties, believing, and well believing, that the general interests of the people would be better served by developing our own resources to the fullest extent, even though in so doing the American price rose higher than the foreign price; believing also that home competition would hold every commodity manufactured here upon a fair American level. To me, however, it seems plain that whenever a consolidation of manufacturers with respect to any commodity stifles competition at home, or so restricts its operation that its force is not fairly felt, then it is the imperative duty of congress to immediately remove the artificial restraints we have created. I am not an advocate of general revision of the tariff; but I stand for competition, the competition of the republic if possible, but of the world if necessary. I regard the consequences of a monopoly, or substantial monopoly, in any important product, as infinitely more disastrous than the consequences of foreign importations.

Permit me also a brief consideration of the tariff and of reciprocity. In this presence I need hardly reiterate my profound conviction in the wisdom of the policy which has levied tariff duties, not for revenue alone, but to equalize the conditions under which manufacturing has been established and carried on in the United States and the conditions which have existed elsewhere. I firmly believe that we are more deeply indebted to this doctrine for the gratifying position we hold in the affairs of the world, than to any other one cause. Situated as we have been, the paramount object of maintaining high protective duties has been to enable us to profitably produce that which we have consumed, paying for its production the superior wages which are the birthright of the American laborer. The point of view, however, has somewhat changed, and we are now feely exporting not only agricultural, but manufactured products; and we must look, therefore, not alone to the things we consume, but to the things we export. Our tariff, therefore, should always be adjusted so as to give the greatest possible amount of work to our own people, whether the product of their labor be intended for home or foreign use. We have come gradually to feel that there is little danger of an invasion of our markets with respect to many of the commodities we are naturally fitted to produce; and we must keep our eyes steadily upon the chief purpose of protection; viz: the employment, not of a part, but of all the men and women of America. This, I submit, is the spirit in which reciprocal treaties should be examined. If we can make a trade that will enlarge our markets; that is to say, increase the amount of work to be done in the United States, the trade should be made, even though some particular industry is curtailed in its production. While we shall hold fast to cardinal principles, we are not blind worshippers of a tariff schedule. Protection was established for man, not man for protection. Reciprocity that takes without giving is an idle dream and a contradiction in terms; and if its scope embraces only noncompetitive products, it is of little future value in the economy of the nation.

I cannot resist the conclusion that some changes might well be made, not through the medium of reciprocal treaties, but directly. I said recently in a public address, and I repeat it, that there is one condition which the consumers of this country will not endure. They are patriotic enough to see American goods sold in foreign markets cheaper than they are sold at home, if the purpose is to establish a trade or to unload an unexpected surplus; but they will not tolerate, as a permanent trade policy, the selling of goods abroad at a less price than they are sold at home." It is believed that there are lines of industry in which this practice is likely to become permanent, and if congress so finds, it ought, and I doubt not will, declare they no longer need the fostering care of protective duties. In no other way can we render justice to all our people.

I have already referred to one subject which, as I view it, cannot be successfully dealt with until the constitution of the United States is so amended as to give to congress the power to make and enforce such regulations as will be effective throughout the whole territory of the United States. I now desire to refer to another which, in my judgment, must ultimately be treated from the same standpoint. I mean the unending controversy between the employer and the employed respecting the conditions of work and the compensation for it. It is altogether natural that the employer reaches a conclusion different from that of the employe. The accumulated and aggregated wealth ordinarily represented by the employer gives him a palpable advantage in the contest, and the employe long ago discovered that associated labor was necessary to deal with associated capital, and the tendency toward organized labor is as marked and will probably be as enduring as the tendency toward organized wealth. The collision between these forces in society not only disturbs the peace of industrial pursuits, but is so destructive that the student of affairs is constantly looking for some plan through which agreements, fair to both sides, may be affected. I thoroughly believe that the government must bear a hand in the solution of this problem, and I am equally convinced that it cannot effectually do so until we nationalize the subject. I have no sympathy with the arraignment of our institutions because a few men have grown very rich while the great mass of mankind accumulates but little or nothing. I do not believe that the laws of the United States, and in them I include the laws of the several states, can be justly charged with either the intent or the effect of favoring one man or class of men at the expense of another man or class of men. I may deplore the fact that wealth is not more evenly distributed, but it is nevertheless true that the startling inequalities of life must be imputed to some other cause than the favor of the government. Nature endows one man wtih a genius to make and save money, and denies it to another. This power can no more be equalized than any other form of superiority in the struggle for leadership; and he who cavils at the differences which the world presents, quarrels with the plans of the Almighty. While, therefore, the government could not if it would, and should not if it could, attempt to reduce humanity to a common level, I am firmly of the opinion that it is worth our while to consider the propriety of curbing some of the power which great success creates. Our history makes it clear that it is easy to create wealth, but the problem of its just distribution is one which will tax the strength of the best minds of future generations. Governments are not organized simply to keep the peace; it is no inconsiderably part of their function to help those who cannot help themselves. It is perfectly true that the world always has a place for men of great capacity, and they can always exact full compensation for what they do. It must not be forgotten, however, that much the larger part of the work of the world does not require great intellectual strength or demand trained minds. This work must be done, and the pay for it cannot be raised to the standard of those who lead in the fields of industry. The government, as it seems to me, has at least one duty to perform in this connection. It is vitally interested in seeing to it that the men who can never rise to that prominence which will enable them to fully protect themselves, shall receive that reward for their labor, and shall be surrounded by such conditions, as will make them good citizens. I believe that the power which wealth bestows ought sometimes to be checked, and, through wise legislation, the rights of the weak and helpless more carefully preserved.

There is another thought which is directed more to the creation of a wholesome sentiment than to the enactment of laws, to which I must draw your attention. He who honestly makes has the right to safely keep, whether it be one dollar or a million dollars; yet there are certain incidents of wealth, and especially associated wealth, which ought to receive the serious consideration of those who have the welfare of their country at heart. Wealth gives to him who owns or controls it power for great good and for great evil; it gives him power to endow schools found libraries and relieve want; but it also gives him power to seduce and coerce his fellow men and this power should be most jealously scrutinized. Wealth, and especially incorporate wealth, has many rights; but it should always be remembered that among them it not the right to vote. Corporations have, and ought to have, many privileges; but among them is not the privilege to sit in political conventions or occupy seats in legislative chambers. Corporations, as such, should be rigorously excluded in every form from participation in political affairs. Here at least, the rich and the poor, as individuals, should meet upon a plane of absolute equality. The conscience and intelligence of the natural man must be the sole factors in determining what our laws shall be and who shall execute them.

At this point I must be permitted to refer specifically to one phase of corporate interference that ought speedily to disappear under the righteous indignation of honest men. The professional lobbyist has, I regret to say, become one of the features of legislative assemblies; he has become a stench in the nostrils of a decent community; and he ought to be driven with the lash of scorn, pursued by the penalties of the law, from the presence of every official and from the precincts of every legislative body in the republic. Do not understand me to suggest that the halls of legislation should be inaccessible to either the individual or the corporation. The right of petition is as sacred as it is venerable; and through it the wants, objections or complaints of all who are interested in public affairs should be made known with absolute freedom; not only so, but the right to a fair and impartial hearing before appropriate committees should be sedulously preserved. The lobbyist, however, who is for anything or against anything for hire, whose mission it is to promote one measure or defeat another, who haunts the chambers of legislation and taints its atmosphere with his corrupt designs, who sends for members for interviews in the cloak room, who carries a tally sheet and watches the roll call, who shadows the members at their homes and hotels, injecting at all hours and all places his poison into the public service, is a criminal whose approach is an insult, and to whom the doors of the capitol should never swing inward. Even as Christ scourged the money changers from the temple at Jerusalem, so you, senators and representatives, will scourge the lobbyist from your sight and hearing.

TAXATION.

The manner in which the government ought to raise the money necessary to carry on its varied operations has been the subject of the widest difference of opinion from the time organized society took form until the present moment. The subject has been a difficult one with every people in all time, and it is especially difficult in the complex material development in which we live. While it has not always been so, the fundamental principle of taxation has now become well settled. It is universally agreed that every tax payer should contribute his fair, just and proportionate share of the expense which governments entail. The preparation of a law carrying this principle into execution would not have been an easy task in the simplicities of a former period, but with the wonderful variety of property, with the mysterious forms in which wealth finds expression, and in the dual system of government known to the United States, the subject has become altogether the most intricate and baffling of modern days. I believe that there is no economic question that has been so adequately answered as the one relating to taxation. This conclusion must not be accepted as a disparagement of what has been accomplished, for those who have been charged with the duty of framing our laws have been inspired by conscientious motives and have done the best they could. The conclusion is rather an acknowledgement of the tremendous obstacles which lie in the way of fitting a law to meet the infinite variety of progress and expansion, and the fertile power of the tax payer to shift his burden to his neighbor's shoulders. The fact that our present law relating to the assessment and collection of taxes is imperfect, should not discourage the general assembly from attempting to remedy its defects. It is not likely that justice can ever be completely done, but each year will shed new light for our guidance, and every general assembly should courageously undertake to make the law a more perfect exemplification of the principle upon which it is founded.

The most flagrant defect in the execution of our taxing law is disclosed in the escape of so large a part of the personal property within our jurisdiction from the view of the assessor. The plan which has been recently adopted to bring it to light can not be said to be permanent in its character, and eventually some officer of the county must be entrusted with the duty that contractors now perform. Final relief will come, I believe, first from the gradual growth of a sentiment that the tax dodger is an unworthy citizen. There ought to be, and will be, a quickened conscience that makes the duty of the tax payer much plainer than it now is, and that will command the truth and sincerity in dealing with the assessor that is practiced in all other business matters. I believe further that there ought to be imposed a reasonable penalty upon the failure to list taxable property. From the standpoint of high morals, the tax payer forfeits his title to property which he wilfully conceals, and there is no stringency of legislation which would, in such cases, invade natural right. The severity of the penalty should be determined with reference to the practicability of enforcing the law, and if we had appropriate legislation along these lines, I doubt not that it would aid materially the development of a sense of duty to the state which seems now, with many persons, to be dead or dormant.

My observation reveals another weakness which may well engage the attention of the general assembly. A casual examination of the reports of the state board of review shows that many of the assessors of Iowa sadly mistake their duty. It is probably true that personal property fails to bear its just measure of taxation, partly through the weakness of the connivance, or both, of assessors; but the more serious charge to be brought against them, or some of them, is their disobedience of the statute which requires that the true value of property shall be made the basis of its assessable value. In my judgment, the compensation provided for assessors is much too low and as is usual when economy of that kind prevails, many of them do not earn the meager salary which the law allows. The effort to make taxation just and uniform begins with the assessor, and the general assembly cannot render a greater service to the state than by diligently inquiring whether there is any method of selecting assessors that will be likely to yield better results than are now before us. While it is not within the province of this address to make specific recommendations to the legislature, I earnestly hope that in the midst of other duties the Twenty-ninth general assembly will find time to consider this vital point in our system of taxation.

RAILROAD TAXATION.

No discussion of the subject would be complete without a reference to the taxation of railroad property. The policy of our law which has created a distinct tribunal for the ascertainment of the value of the railroads of the state, naturally introduces a comparison between the values attached to railroad property and the values assigned to other property. Those whose property is valued by assessors, subject only to a limited revision by the state board of review, have an undoubted right to demand that the executive council, the assessing board of railway property, shall so perform its duty that the railway corporations shall pay their just and proportionate share of taxes; or, to phrase it differently, that the assessable value of railroad property shall bear the same relation to its true value that the assessable value of other property upon the tax list bears to its true value. I believe that the difficulties in ascertaining the value of a railroad are not fully understood or appreciated. It is comparatively easy to fix, with approximate accuracy, the value of a farm, or of live stock but it is not easy to fix the value of a railroad, and especially of that part of a railroad which lies in this state and which is but a portion of a system extending through many states. Nevertheless, the work must be done, and it should be done so that, as nearly as human power can accomplish it, justice is done both to the railroad company and to the general tax payer. Many plans have been suggested and some have been adopted in other states, which would, if adopted here, relieve the executive council of the discretion or judgment which it now exercises. I have not been able to perceive the merit claimed for them, in any of these plans; and moreover it may well be doubted whether under our constitution, any plan is available which destroys the discretion and judgment of the assessing board and its right to give due weight to all the elements or factors which, by the common consent of the business community enter the question of value. I, therefore, do not advocate a change in the law which would take away from the executive council the duty of expressing its honest conviction, after having sought and obtained all the information accessible to it. I do, however, believe that there are amendments to the law which, if made, would greatly facilitate the work of the executive council and render its conclusions more just and certain. The three great factors to be taken into account in determining the value of a railroad are: First, its physical condition; second, its gross earnings, and third, its net earnings. Passing the first, concerning which the executive council has now abundant authority to acquire all the information that exists relating to it. I come to gross earnings. With respect to a railroad that begins and ends in the state of Iowa, there is comparatively little difficulty; but with respect to a railroad which owns or operates a system extending through two or more states, the escertainment of the gross earnings of that part of the property lying within this state is most imperfectly provided for. Very much the larger part of the railroad property in Iowa is owned and operated by companies with lines extending through other states, and their property in this state is used as a part of a system. The business done upon these railroads is divisible into four clases: First, that which originates and ends in the state of Iowa, second, that which originates in Iowa and terminates eleswhere; third, that which originates elsewhere and terminates in Iowa; fourth, that which neither originates nor terminates in Iowa, but is carried over some part of the state. It is manifest that with regard to all the business save that which originates and terminates in the state there must, in order to ascertain the gross earnings within this state, be established a basis of division; and that I believe should be the work of the legislature and not of the executive council. The basis of division being known it is then clear that in order to do justice there must be a uniform system of accounts kept by the railway companies so that their reports will furnish the same information, computed in the same manner, from each company. The executive council has no authority to so require, and the remedy is in the hands of the general assembly. With such amendments, and with faithful reports the assessing board could ascertain, with reasonable accuracy, the gross earnings of a railroad property in this state.

With respect to net earnings, the inadequacy of the law is still more apparent. I have much reason to believe that the phrase, "net earnings," has different meanings with the various railway companies. What should be deducted from the gross earnings, in order to arrive at the net earnings, ought to be declared by statute; and such uniform accounts should be kept by railway companies as will enable them to make their reports upon a common basis. With net earnings, as with gross earnings, it is palpable that with respect to those railway companies which have systems doing business in two states or more, there must be some rule adopted for the division of the cost of maintenance and operation by the law. With the gross and net earnings thus ascertained, many of the obstacles in the way of a just assessment would disappear.

I am heartily in accord with the proposal to make railroad assessments in July instead of March; that is to say, at the time when the executive council has under review the assessment of other kinds of property. I favor such change in the law for two reasons: First, because it will enable the executive council to have more fully before it the general basis of assessment of other property, and to put the railroad property upon the same basis; second, because the time between the coming in of the reports from the railway companies and the time at which the assessment must be made, is inadequate for the work that must be done. The executive council should have the amplest opportunity, not only to examine the reports themselves, but if such reports fail to disclose all the information which the executive council should have in order to fully and fairly discharge its duty, it ought to seek that information from other sources. My final thought in this connection is that the executive council should have the power to employ, if deemed necessary, an expert accountant, and acquire through further inquiry the facts which the reports may fail to disclose.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

There will occurr next year at St. Louis the celebration of an event of greater significance to the people of Iowa than any other in the history of America. We were deeply interested in the exposition which took place in Philadelphia in 1876, but we shared that interest with the whole nation. We were much concerned in the Columbian Fair at Chicago in 1893, but we shared that concern with all the people of North America. The centennial anniversary of what is commonly known as the "Louisiana Purchase" relates peculiarly to those states which comprise the territory then acquired. The patriotic citizens of this commonwealth claim for her the highest range among the states. The commemoration of the act which gives us our title to statehood in the greatest republic of the earth, the event which gives us a place in the azure field of Stars and Stripes from which our star blazes more radiantly than any other, ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed. It would humiliate every man and woman in the state if at St. Louis in 1903 Iowa were not, as she is everywhere else, among the first. We may not be able to pass into the treasury the dividends which will, from time to time, be declared upon the investment we make in this memorial; but I am sure that abundant returns will come to us in a more devoted and enlightened citizenship, and in a truer conception of the greatness and growth of our splendid commonwealth.

VICKSBURG MONUMENT.

It gives me more than ordinary pleasure to mention the proposal to erect an appropriate state monument and suitable regimental monuments in the National Park at Vicksbusg. The tributes we render to the patriotism and heroism of the men who fought for the Union in the war of the rebellion, no matter how great or how noble, will but feebly express the gratitude we feel Iowa has a peculiar interest in the siege of Vicksburg. The valor of Iowa soldiers everywhere conspicuous was especially distinguished through the dreadful days that preceded the fall of this import[illegible] stronghold. Our proportionate losses were greater than history records for any other engagement, and it is meet that we should mark the field of patriotic courage with enduring testimonials of our grateful memories.

HISTORICAL BUILDING.

The state has made a beginning in the erection of an historical building. In the rush of material affairs let us not forget that important and essential department of the government which is to be housed and carried on in the historical building. Many considerations urge the completion of the work at the earliest practicable moment. The proposed division of the state library, which I believe meets the approval of all who have examined the subject, must be delayed until the building is finished. There is no adequate repository for the collection of books, papers, documents, and other things that relate to the history and growth of the state. As time passes on much that is now accessible will become inaccessible, and much that is now in existence will be destroyed. I am not permitted at this time to enter into the detail of this, the most interesting branch of state affairs; but must content myself with earnestly urging the speedy completion of the work so well begun.

LAW OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

I have been advised that there will be introduced into the general assembly a bill covering the law peculiar to negotiable instruments. I have long felt so deep an interest in the attempt to create uniformity throughout he United States upon this important subject that I cannot resist the inclination to mention the matter at this time. In an age like ours, when commerce utterly disregards state boundaries, and in which the business relations of the people of one state are as intimate with the people of another, as with their own citizens; and when we reflect that law is but a stumbling block unless it is known to those who are to be governed by it, the diversity of the laws of several states upon so simple a thing as a promissory note or a bill of exchange is a reproach to a civilized people. It is obvious that the final remedy must be in extending to congress the power to enact a statute that will be general in its operation throughout the whole sovereignty of the republic, but in view of the difficulties that lie in the way of an amendment to the constitution of the United States, the American Bar association, about three years ago suggested an effort to secure concerted action in the principal commercial states. The proposed statute was prepared by a competent lawyer, and has already been adopted by three or four states, and will unquestionably. during the present year, be favorably acted upon in several others. It contains no radical departure from the well known principles controlling the subject, and I confidently believe that nothing objectionable will be found in its provisions. I earnestly hope that it will receive the favor of the Twenty-ninth general Assembly, and that before many years all of the great states of the Union will have taken the step toward uniformity.

Of all the sources of state pride, the most constant has been the generality and completeness of our educational equipment and facilities. We have again and again challenged the country for comparison between our people and any other for education and intelligence. It is to be feared that we have been so well contented with laurels already won that we have forgotten that eternal vigilance is the price of other things than liberty. It is unfortunately true that we have fallen a little behind in the race, and we must gird up our loins and quicken our step.

With respect to our common and high schools in which we are more deeply interested than in any other institutions of society, I cannot now speak, inasmuch as it would be impossible to intelligently treat the subject within the limits of this address. I beg, however, that senators and representatives will make themselves familiar with the well enthenticated statements made by our superintendent of public instruction during the late meeting of the teachers' association, and with his report to the governor. I have been greatly impressed with the recent discussions and I believe that there is an imperative demand for a full and comprehensive review of the whole subject at the hands of the legislature.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Of the three educational institutions directly in charge of the state, I refer first to the Normal School at Cedar Falls. It would be impossible to exaggerate the concern we all feel for the proper training of those who are engaged in the work of teaching. The mere possession of the knowledge that is to be taught is not the most important part of a teacher's equipment. We have long ago passed the period of controversy respecting the necessity of training the teacher to teach. It is also accepted as an established fact that the capacity of the present school at Cedar Falls is inadequate to accommodate those who should and who can take the course of instruction now required. Nothing but the disabilities of poverty can be pleaded in defense of the failure of the state to furnish additional facilities. Iowa cannot make this defense, and I confidently predict that the session of the general assembly just begun will not close without supplying a want so keenly felt.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts holds, and ought to hold a high place in the affections of the people of this state. If it ever failed to recognize its true position in the societies of learning and culture. that day has gone by, and it is at the present moment one of the best exemplifications of the science of agriculture, of the mechanic arts and of kindred things known to the United States. Under difficulties which have not confronted all its competitors, it has won its way to the front, and now enjoys a reputation that confers honor upon its board of trustees and its faculty. The science of agriculture and analogous pursuits have in recent years received a marked impetus. The wonderful progress in the learning which relates to the farm and the dairy is doing more, and will do more, to put money into the pockets of the farmer, the stock raiser and the dairyman than any other branch of educational training. Other forms of study and reasearch may be curious and interesting, but this form pays its dividends in gold. The knowledge, zeal, and devotion of the present secretary of agriculture, all of which he is employing with an energy never equalled, will in my opinion, do more to promote the material welfare of the people of the United States than the work of any officer of the government. national, state or municipal; and it is our duty to aid him in his developments and experiments in every practicable way. Our Agricultural college was never more favorably circumstanced, and it should, both as to buildings and support, be so strengthened that it may have at least an even chance with other colleges of like character.

The established policy of this state concentrates all its colleges of higher learning save those already mentioned, in the State University. It is, and ought to be, a cherished object of devotion and admiration. I confess that while I have the deepest solicitude for the growth and betterment of our Normal school and Agricultural college, my affection lingers last and longest upon the State University. In an educational way it is the monument which marks the position of the state, in the world of culture, and around it there should cluster our choicest memories and our fondest hopes. In considering it we should remember that it is easier to form character than it is to reform it, and that formative institutions precede in point of importance reformative institutions. Government has no higher function than to prepare men and women to become good citizens. Generosity and liberality should distinguish the provisions made for the university, and inasmuch as it is the institution intended to represent our appreciation of education in its higher and specialized forms, it should be all that money can create or genius devise. Iowa is not poor, and there is no extravagance in any provision which will enable the State University to do the most and best work of which the university is capable. I have given some time to the investigation of the subject so near my heart, and I assert with confidence that there is no school in the union that has made more progress, achieved better results, or done more work with the same means. The fact that it is a state institution precludes its growth through private benevolence and philanthrpy, and I trust that you will feel that the full responsibility for its destiny lies with you. In this day of eulogy and rejoicing respecting the high position which this state has worthily acquired, it is not gratifying to our people to remember that we are doing less for our university than Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska are doing for theirs. We ought to march in the very van of the procession of education, and it is humiliating to see states less able to keep the pace passing us in the ranks. We are not accustomed to look at the backs of our comrades in any march and I trust that we may speedily take our proper position in the advancing column. The boys and girls of our state have a right to the best opportunities of our civilization and we will fail of our duty to coming generations if we deny the right. The university should have buildings which in the beauty of their architecture, the permanency of their construction and the conveniences of their arrangement are the best types of the class to which they belong. It should have a constant support that will relieve its management of apprehension and enable it to secure and retain the most accomplished instructors and varied equipment, to the end that it may gather into its roll of pupils the largest possible number of young men and young women and may be fitted to give the most efficient help in the development of the mind the growth of skill and the creation of character.

Senators and representatives, I conclude my first utterance as an officer of the state with the thought often expressed but never exhausted. It is the quality of our men and women that has made the republic of the United States great, powerful and prosperous. Bountiful as providence has been, her treasures would still be unexplored and undeveloped had not the manhood and womanhood of America towered above the standard of other nations. If we would preserve and increase the honors we already wear we must see to it that no child shall be born without hope; no boy or girl mature without care, and no man or woman die without opportunity. Property must have its protection, but men and women are worth more than property. We are appointed to do justice, absolute, even handed justice, and to the test of this, the divinest attribute of humanity, let us bring every legislative or executive act.

Hate is a low-grade powder that flashes in the pan.

Numerous girls talk faster than they are wont to walk.

Mrs. Jenkyns—"I see Mrs. Hoetong is going to have 'King Lear' at her next private theatricals." Mrs. Newrich (furious with envy)—"Is she? The affected thing. Do you know, I don't believe he's a real king at all."

Willie had swallowed a penny, and his mother was in a state of much alarm. "Helen," she called to her sister in the next room, "send for a doctor. Willie has swallowed a penny." The terrified boy looked up imploringly. "No, mamma," he interposed; "send for the minister." "The minister!" exclaimed the mother. "Yes, because papa says our minister can get money out of anybody."

Smith—"What became of your friend Brown?" Jones—"Dead, poor fellow. Died by hanging." Smith—"Hanging! Is it possible!" Jones—"Yes; hanging around saloons."

"I say, is this here the novel you advised me to read?" said the cabman to the librarian. "Yes," replied the librarian; "that's the one." "Well," said the cabman, "you can just take it back. There's nine people in the first four chapters who hired cabs, and each of 'em, when he got out, 'flung his purse to the driver.' Now, when I want that sort of literature, I'll go to Jules Verne and get it pure."

"Why did you murder your wife?" asked the missionary of the cannibal king. "Because she put no doylies under the finger-bowl at the table," howled the savage.

Wife—"I am going down town this morning to try and match a piece of silk." Husband—"Very well, my dear; I'll tell the cook to save some dinner for you, and I'll put the children to bed myself."

"Would you rather have something else than a piece of cake?" asked the kind neighbor of little Freddie, who had run an errand for her. "Yes, ma'am," said Freddie, promptly; "I would rather have two pieces."

Minister—"I am sorry I didn't see you at church yesterday, Tummas." Tummas—"Well, ye see, it was siccan a wet day it wisna fit tae turn oot a dog in. But I sent the wife, sir."

Mrs. Flynn—"An' phwat's yer son Moike doin' now, Mrs. Casey?" Mrs. Casey—"Shure, Moike ain't doin' annything, Mrs. Flynn. He's got a government job."

He—"Ah, those days of our young love! You remember that afternoon you promised to meet me, and didn't come? How I raved!" She—"Just like a man! And there I was suffering agonies trying on that dress you liked so much."

Smithe—"Hello! Fine day! Are you out walking for your health?" Smythe—"Yes; I am going to the doctor's."

When a workingman has a job, the presumption is that he is an honest man. When a politician has one, the presumption is the other way.

Street car conductor—"How old is that boy, madam?" Lady—"Why do you ask?" Conductor—"Because it's a fair question."

Mrs. O'Rourke (to charitable old Mr. Hartwell, who is giving away poultry to the needy)—"Long life to yer honor; sure, I'll niver see a goose again, but I'll think of yez!"

She—"And were you successful with your first case, doctor?" He—"Ye-ye-es. The—er—widow paid the bill."

"I wonder why they haven't started any yellow journals in Cuba yet?" "I don't believe there are enough Americans there to support one."

The general—"Was Colonel Bragg cool when the bullets began to fly?" The major—"Cool? He was so blamed cold he shivered like a leaf."

The difference between a job and a position seems to depend on the salary.

A bachelor always wonders what is the matter with a baby when it isn't crying.

Rosetti Resented Intrusion.

Toward the latter part of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's life he rarely left his house and garden and preferred to see his friends and acquaintances by appointment. Woe betide the too intrusive stranger. It is said that one day an enterprising man called, duly armed with a letter of introduction, and the servant was nearly yielding to the impulsive stranger, whereupon the painter of "Dante's Dream" leaned over the banister and said, in a firm, mellifluous voice, "Tell the gentleman that I am not at home."

J. P. Morgan's Dream in Boyhood.

"The dream of my boyhood days," observed J. Pierpont Morgan to a friend recently, "was to be a farmer and have the finest stock in the world —the dolce far niente of the farmer's life was my fancy." "Well, you have your farm and your stock—to say nothing of stocks," retorted the friend. "Well, but I am the man of all work, and I haven't got the dolce far niente; and can't buy it either, big a price as I might be willing to pay for it."—New York Times.

Sailors Want to Keep Warm.

Crews of several big oil tankers now at Point Breeze have appealed to the consuls of their various countries for assistance to secure the electrical heating of the vessels, and have made threats to desert unless their condition is ameliorated. No fire of any kind is allowed on board of these vessels. Most of them have electric plants for lighting and the sailors argue that heating arrangements can be installed cheaply.

Gamblers Are Superstitious.

Habitual gamblers are perhaps the most superstitious persons in the world. They invariably carry little portable mascots in their pockets, and it would be impossible to persuade them to enter into a game of chance if by some inadvertence their mascots were not with them. Lumps of lead, coins, snake rattles, locks of hair, cauls, bits of bone, hairpins, are some of these charms.

Fairy Tales Becoming Realities.

The century is beginning with the great achievement of wireless telegraphy. With what it will end passes the imagination of man if progress into the secrets and resources of nature continue at the same rate. We have already realized in common business life some of the wonders of the ancient fairy tales.—Baltimore American.

The Partridge Detested in Turkey.

In Turkey the partridge is detested because once it betrayed the prophet to his enemies, and its legs are red because they were dipped in the blood of Hassan. If a man kills a panther he is imprisoned for twenty-four hours and then is handsomely rewarded. The crane is respected and it is a crime to kill it.

Tricky Dentist's Punishment.

A Berlin dentist was sentenced the other day to five years' imprisonment, a fine of 1,000 marks ($238) and five years' loss of titles and privileges, for overcharging, cheating and injuring his patients as well as compelling them to sign contracts while under the influence of anaesthetics.

Carnegie's Coat of Arms.

Andrew Carnegie's coat of arms shows a reversed crown surmounted by a liberty cap. A weaver's shuttle and a shoemaker's knife are upon the escutcheon, Scotch and American flags are the supporters, and below is the legend, "Death to Privilege."

Wheat for Semi-Arid Districts.

Wheat-growing in the semi-arid districts of the west has been rendered less uncertain, it is thought, by the introduction of macaroni and several other varieties of wheat, which have already given promise.

New York's Civil Service.

Next year's appropriation for the civil service commission of New York city is $86,000. The state expends for the same purpose $40,000 of which $2,450 is for printing and $11,000 for postage.

Early Definition of Saunterer.

A saunterer is believed by some etymologists to have originally signified a man without lands, such a person naturally wandering to and fro in search of employment.

Doctors in Congress.

There is one physician in the present senate and four physicians in the present house of representatives. There is one clergyman in the present house of representatives.

Population's Rate of Increase.

Such has been the increase in population in civilized countries that the space occupied by one person a century ago must now contain three.

Should Chinatown Be Burned?

Chinatown, in San Francisco, according to the president of the board of health, should be burned. As it is at present, it cannot be rendered sanitary except by total obliteration.

Must Buy Off Girl's Parents.

In Turkestan every wedding engagement begins with the payment of a substantial consideration to the girl's parents. If a girl jilts her lover the engagement gift has to be returned, unless the parents have another daughter to give as a substitute.

ORIGINAL NOTICE.

In the District Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Polk county:

Birdie Gay
vs
John Gay
} March Term, A. D. 1902.

To John Gay: You are hereby notified that on or before the 8th day of February, A. D. 1902, there will be a petition on file in the Clerk's office of the district court, in and for Polk County, Iowa, claiming of you a divorce from the bonds of matrimony that is now existing between you and plaintiff, on the grounds of desertion without a cause, and such other relief as may be just and equitable, and unless you appear and make defense thereto, on or before noon of the 4th day of March, A. D. 1902, which is the second day of the said March of 1902 term of court, which is held at the court house at Des Moines, Polk county, Iowa, default will be rendered against you and decree rendered thereon as prayed for in the petition, dated this the 11 day of January, A. D. 1902

J. B. RUSH,
Attorney for plaintiff.

COLD INDEED.

Some of the Odd Tricks of Liquid Air

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

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 store 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.

An Old Lady's Mistake.

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

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Corinthian Baptist Church —situated on 11th St., between Crocker and School Sts Preaching; at 11 A. M.; Sunday School; at 12 o'clock Preaching. at 7 P. M.
Rev. S. Bates, Pastor.

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

First African Baptist Church—Corner School and Fourth streerts. Rev. F. Lomack pastor. Preaching 10.30 a. m.; Sunday school 2.30 p. m., Mr. M. E. Housten. Superintendent; Young People's meeting 7 p. m., preaching 8:00 p. m.

Burn's M. E.—East Second and Des Moines street.—Sunday services, preaching at 11:00 a. m and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 12:30. Prayer and Class meeting, Wednesday 8 p. m. All are welcome. Rev. C. W. Holmes, pastor, 220 Des Moines streer.

Mount Nebo Baptist Church—E. Second street, between Locust and Grand aveuue—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 605 East Locust street. Preaching 11 a. m.; Sunday School 9:00 a. m.; preaching at 8 p. m. Rev. J. R. Winbush, pastor.

SECRET ORDERS.

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

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. Susan White, matron; Mrs. Flora Majors, secretary.

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

H. H. of R., No. 339 of G. U. O. of O F.—Convenes the first and third Thursday in each month, promptly at 8 o'clock. Mrs. B. J. Holmes, M. N G. Mrs. G L. Williams, W. R.

Knights and Ladies of Honor of the World No 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 Girl 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 freehand 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, [illegible] knitting, 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 $43,450,000 in cows, and a corresponding amount in dairy farms and fixtures—an amount not less than $150,000,000.

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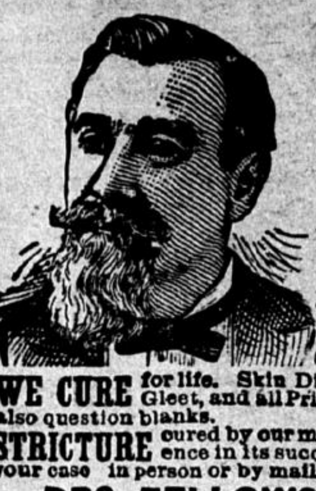

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Sold at all drug stores. Price, 25c. in large cans—Contains One Month's Treatment. If your druggist does not keep it he will get it for you, or we will mail it to any address, securely wrapped on receipt of 30c. in stamps or silver. For testimonials and full information, address

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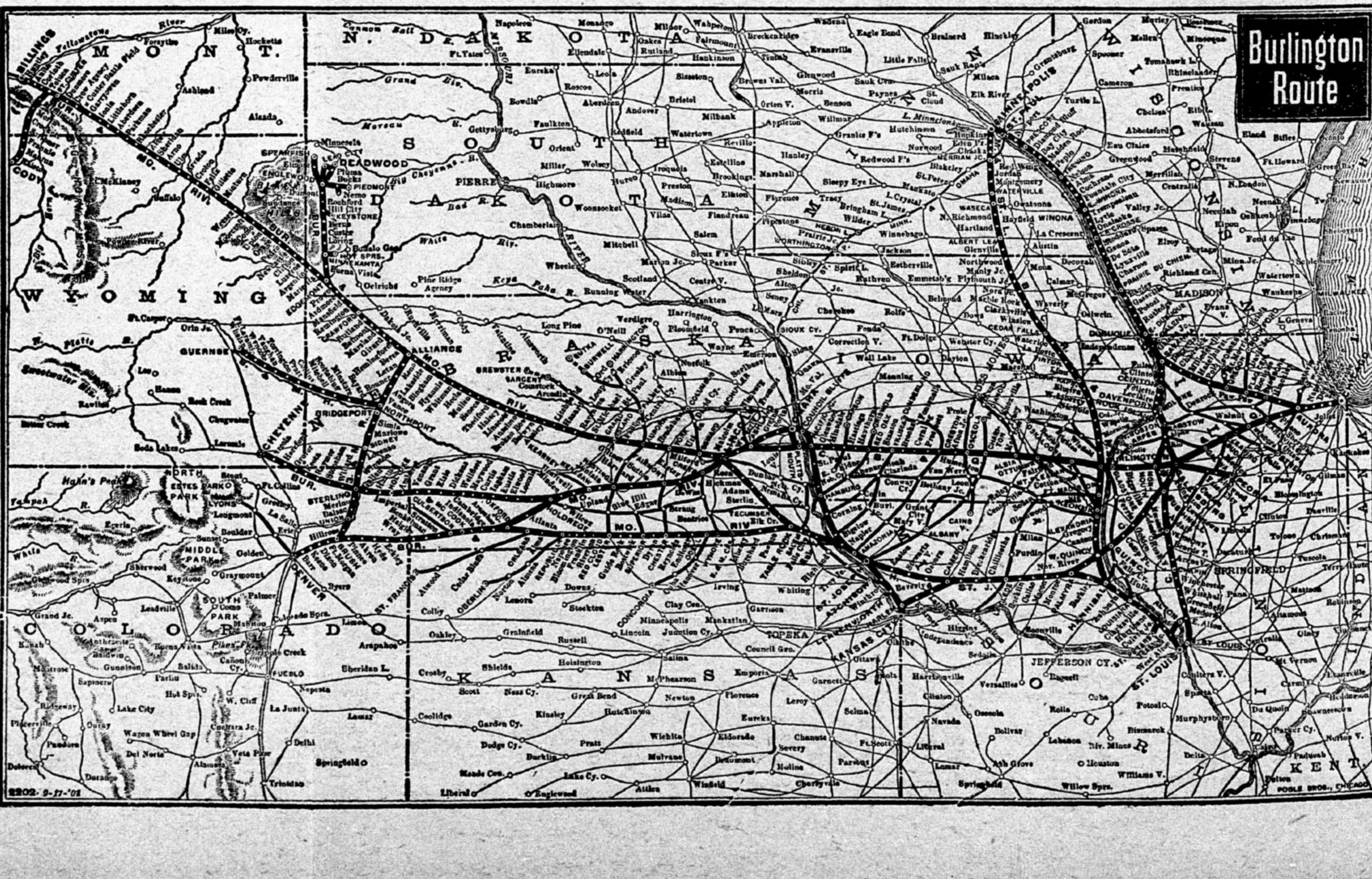

No Fashion; Many Styles.

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 cocoanut 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 sliver cut from the shell.

The Imitation "Reuben."

The imitation "Reuben," clad in a linen duster and carrying a carpetbag, 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. Picnickers, 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 kindliest 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 1,660 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 phool than to differ with him.

All men owe mutch 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 iz a perch whare all the akes, sorrows and ils ov life cum to roost.

Obstinacy 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 conshience.

Luv, which is simply the result ov fear, will turn to hate the fust good chance it gits.

Thare is nothing that God luvs more, and nothing that makes us all feel better, than thankfulness.

The man who won't proffitt bi the experiences ov others, ain't a going to proffitt mutch bi hiz own.

Take all the folly and foolishness out ov this world, and thare 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 kan be mended agin.

All human natur luvs to tak the chances. Thare is grate fun in seeing how near yu can go to a mule's heels without gitting highsted.

I hav no doubt thare iz a perfeckly honest man in the world sumwhare, but I will travel 250 miles to see him, and giv 10 dollars for the sight after I git thare.

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 rosy pink.

A shelf supported by brackets and from which falls a curtain is a good scheme to conceal a radiator. Then 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 kirn-dolly, a tiny sheaf made of the last stalks of grain cut, tied with bright ribbon and carried home by the harvest queen, 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 fichu 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 sateens, which very closely resemble satin foulard, and soft silk and linen mixtures in dainty colorings, striped, dotted, and plain of surface, are among the favored materials for shirt waists for morning wear this spring.

HAPPY TIT-BITS.

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

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

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

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

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

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

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

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

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

ODDS AND ENDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Typhoid Killing British Soldiers.

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

PEOPLES
STEAM LAUNDRY

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

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Corner of Fourteen and Blondiau Streets
Pastor F. J. Peterson D. D. Residence
1318 Fulton Street.

Services: Preaching 10:30 a m and 7:30 p m Class 12:00 m. Sunday School 2:30 p m Christian Endeavor 6:30 p m Prayer Meeting Wednesday 7:30 p m. Class Meeting Friday 7:30 p m. All are welcome to these service.

TRICK OF VOICE.

How One Lawyer Keeps the Judge from Sleeping.

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

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.

BLACK SKIN REMOVER.

REGISTERED IN PATENT OFFICE U.S.
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 pox pits, tan, liver spots 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-SMELL 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 sent C. O. D., 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. Packed so that no one will know contents except receiver.

CRANE AND CO.,
123 west Broad Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

Proposed Highway for Bicycles.

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

CARRIER PIGEONS.

Their Use on Land and Sea Is Steadily Increasing.

Here is a new word for you, columbophilism. It means raising and training messenger pigeons. Within the last few years this industry has grown wonderfully. The governments of Belgium, Germany, France and the United States are training these birds to serve as messengers from army stations. The United States makes use of them more especially from ships. Nearly every one of our big ships carries a coop of homing pigeons, as they are called, which are released as occasion demands, and almost without exception the birds go with unerring swiftness to their home on shore, carrying a tiny tube fastened to one leg, which contains a message written on the thinnest of paper. They can be depended upon to go a hundred miles at a speed of fifty miles an hour when they are three years old. Special attention has recently been paid in France to the use of carrier pigeons by the cavalry. The bird is placed in a wicker tube lined with hair to deaden the effect of the jolting. Three such tubes can be carried in a basket, which is attached to the rider's shoulders in the same way as a knapsack. The bird's feet are drawn up and its wings are folded when it is placed in the tube, and a light form of folding cage is carried, in which the birds can rest and eat during a halt. Twelve men are sent every year from the French cavalry ranks to attend a course of instruction in the treatment and handling of pigeons at the military pigeon station at Vangirard. The sense that guides the pigeon back to its home is as much a mystery now as it ever was When set at liberty, it immediately rises in the air in a spiral, higher and higher, as if getting its bearings, then away it goes in the right direction. At nightfall the bird goes into camp near water, and early next morning resumes the journey.—Little Chronicle.

Sullivan's Instruments Sold Well.

Sixteen of the violins and violoncellos owned by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan were recently sold for $1,800. The greatest prize realized for any one of the instruments was $850, which was paid for a violoncello by Joseph Guarnerius.

Britains Degenerating Physically.

According to Arnold White, an English critic, the inhabitants of the British Isles are degenerating physically. He bases his conclusions on the results of recruiting for the Boer war. In the Manchester district alone 8,000 out of 11,000 men who offered themselves for military service were certified unfit to endure a soldier's life.

Sultan Doctors Himself.

The Sultan of Turkey is devoted to the study of chemistry and has given a good deal of time to the study of medicine, a study which he first took up because of fears that his life was in danger from poison. He now doctors his own ailments so long as they are not of a serious nature.

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 up 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 to 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 Benvenuto 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 Carrolton, 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 $283,042,000. The debt of Chicago is $26,000,000, of Philadelphia $43,000,000, and of Boston $51,000,000. The oldest cities have the largest debts.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CASE

Which the Doctors Failed to Cure or Understand.

A Medical man as a rule dislikes to acknowledge the value of a proprietary medicine—in fact, professional etiquette debars him from doing so. Yet there are many eminent physicians, those most advanced in their professions, who give full credit to the great curative properties of Vogeler's Curative Compound, from the fact that it is manufactured by an old and reliable company, proprietors of St. Jacob's Oil, from the formula of a brother physician, who to-day stands in the front ranks of the most eminent medical men in London, and on account of its intrinsic merit, it is largely prescribed by the medical profession; but, in the case which we are about to relate, the attending physician called it "rubbish," but, as it turned out, Mrs. Nettleton tells the doctor that "rubbish or not, it saved her life."

Mrs. Nettleton graphically relates the particulars of her own case, which will doubtless be of interest to many of our lady readers:

"I had been an intense sufferer for many years from dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, when a little pamphlet was placed in my hands, and, although at that time I had been bedridden for more than six months, I determined, after reading some of the wonderful testimonials therein of cases similar to mine, which had been completely cured by the timely use of Vogeler's Curative Compound, to try some, especially as my doctors failed to even benefit me, and I had almost given up all hope of ever being well again. It is most interesting, and, in fact, marvelous to relate, that the very first dose of fifteen drops relieved me. It was not long before I was able to get up and about; three months from taking the first dose I was enjoying better health than I had been for fourteen years. I continued well until a few months back, when I was taken ill again, my troubles being dyspepsia and constipation. I had a doctor attending me for a month, but continued to grow worse, until I again found myself bedridden, when I bethought myself of my old medicine, Vogeler's Curative Compound, which I immediately sent for and took in place of the doctor's medicine; at that time I had not had a movement of the bowels for five days, but Vogeler's Curative Compound soon put me on my feet again—in fact, completely cured me a second time, but, of course, this attack was not as bad as the first, yet I fully believe I should not have been alive today had it not been for Vogeler's Curative Compound. If I had only thought to have taken it when my last illness took place, I should not only have been saved much suffering, but a $75 doctor's bill."

Mrs. Nettleton said: "I have recommended Vogeler's Curative Compound for indigestion and eczema, and in every case it has proved a cure beyond a doubt. Mr. Swinbank, our chemist, has sent me the names of no end of people who have been cured by Vogeler's Curative Compound. By the way, the proprietors have so much confidence in this great London physician's discovery, that they will send a sample free to any person sending name and address and naming this paper." St. Jacob's Oil Co, 205 Clay Street Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Nettleton is a confectioner, in the Brighton Road, where she has been established many years, and is honored and respected by all classes. Her statements as regards Vogeler's Curative Compound may, therefore, be regarded as reliable evidence of its great value. The public, however, may look upon this remarkable statement as one of the many which we are constantly receiving from grateful people all over the world, who have been cured of various maladies by the use of this wonderful remedy, which is the result of an eminent physician's life-long experience. These people are nearly always representative and well-known citizens.

The native Indian tribes of Alaska number 29,536, a gain of 4,182 in ten years.

A Pueblo Indian Book.

The Santa Fe has in preparation a book on the Indians along its lines. The material is being gathered and arranged by an expert ethnologist, and although the primary object of the publication is to advertise the wonders and interesting features of the Southwest the book is expected to have a definite scientific value and great care is being given to the accuracy of the subject-matter and illustrations.

A Kansas girl who recently lost her voice has received twenty-seven offers of marriage.

Jay—"Yes, sir; when I was in New York a sharper robbed me of fifty dollars." Hay—"Why didn't you call a policeman?" Jay—"Well, I thought fifty dollars was enough."

Tourist (after his first drink of Bloody Gulch whiskey)—"Thunder and lightning! Gimme a chaser, quick!" Bartender (disdainfully)—"Wot d' yer want—water." Tourist—"No; linseed oil!"

Manager—"Be careful not to make the plot of your novel to complicated." Author—"Why not?" Manager—"Well, you know before it is dramatized the plot will all have to be taken out."

"You don't know how to make love!" sneered the Gentleman of the Old School. "No," laughed the Gentleman of the new school; "I leave all that to the women! I have need only to make money!"—Life.

"Where there any pretty dresses in the play?" "Oh, yes. The poor deserted wife, who had to take in sewing for a living, suffered agonies in a lovely white silk gown with chiffon ruffles, and a dream of a pearl-colored plush opera cloak lined with white fur."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

GOVERNOR SHAW'S LAST MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Read Before The General Assembly On The 14th of January.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Iowa:

The constitution of this commonwealth requires the Chief Executive to communicate to the General Assembly the condition of the state, together with such recommendations as he may deem expedient. In obedience to this mandate I have the honor to submit the following:

The receipts of general revenue during the fiscal term, July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1901, aggregated		$5,120,059.54
Add to this treasury balance July 1, 1899		445,002.37
Total revenue		$5,065,061.91
Outstanding warrants at the beginning of the term	$ 30,708.35	
Warrants drawn during the term	4,420,193.70	$4,450,902.05
Balance		$1,114,159.86
Outstanding warrants June 30, 1901		29,728.31
Balance in the treasury June 30, 1901		$1,143,888.17
At the close of business Dec. 31, 1901, there was in the treasury		780,527.75

The following is a partial list of the appropriations that will be urged at your hands:

For institutions under the management of the board of control in excess of ordinary operating expenses	$ 848,000
The board of regents of the State University asks (including $35,000 additional annual allowance	363,000
The trustees of the Iowa college of agriculture and mechanic arts ask (including $75,000 additional annual allowance)	465,000
The trustees of the State normal school ask (including $25,000 additional annual allowance	167,000
The Capitol Improvement Commission estimates the cost of improvements it recommends at	250,000
The Vicksburg National Park commission asks	150,000
Amount suggested as needful for a creditable display at the Louisiana Purchase exposition	250,000
For the completion of the Historical building	200,000
For State Historical society (including $1,500 additional annual allowance)	4,000
For arsenal building	50,000
For state board of health (additional annual allowance of $2,500)	5,000
For fish and game protection	16,000
For bureau of labor statistics	5,000
For state library commission(additional annual allowance of $1,000)	2,000
For new normal school	100,000
Total	$2,871,500

I believe the amounts asked in the foregoing list are all needed, and it would be gratifying indeed if they could all be allowed. It is manifest, however, that this session of the general assembly cannot grant them all without incurring an unwarranted indebtedness. They are therefore submitted with but this suggestion, that if any additional buildings are to be provided they should be of the most permanent character. For many years the policy prevailed of building cheaply. It was thought almost anything would do so long as the roof did not leak, nor the walls cave. A wise departure in recent years has been made. The new hospital for the insane at Cherokee, the Liberal Arts building at Iowa City, and the new buildings at both Ames and Cedar Falls are excellent in character. Those competent to judge have used this seemingly extravagant language in connection with the hospital for the insane at Cherokee: "The world may and probably some time will have a better planned and more completely equipped hospital, but it has none better now." The time for anything other than commodious buildings of modern architecture, and of strictly fireproof construction, has passed, let it be hoped, in this state.

In this connection, I desire to indorse most heartily the recommendation of the board of control that the state architect be relieved from designing educational buildings. I am of the opinion that designs for all public buildings should be thrown open to competition, and the plans before selection examined by men of recognized ability, and of national reputation. The buildings hereafter to be erected should be such as will stand the test architecturally, as well as mechanically, not only of this, but of subsequent centuries. The work of no one man will meet these requirements. A building admirable in itself may not harmonize with those already erected—a consideration of great importance. Neither will success in one instance afford a guaranty against signal failure in the next. Architecture is expression and therefore educational. Even the sacred writings contain the language and characteristic expressions of more than sixty authors, each inspired, and their value and interest is largely enhanced thereby.

Our state educational institutions are of great importance, and should be liberally dealt with. It takes money to build a university. Iowa need not expect to compete with institutions that are the recipients of donations aggregating millions with meager biennial appropriations. The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames is, admittedly, the best of its class in the United States. The Union Stock Yards of Chicago expects to spend $10,000 at this institution in the department of animal husbandry, believing there is no place where so good returns can be obtained. This fact is an indorsement that should commend the institution to the very favorable consideration of your honorable body.

During the past year, both the State University and the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts lost useful, though not valuable, buildings. Temporary relief was granted in each instance from the emergency fund, wisely provided by the last general assembly. Commodious and permanent buildings should be provided at the earliest date consistent with the available resources of the state.

Our single state Normal School is overcrowded. The attendance (over 2,000), in my judgment, is in excess of what can be cared for with best results under one management. Two years ago I recommended the location of four additional normal schools to be equipped and put in operation from time to time as the finances of the state might justify. I recommended the location of four, in view of the fact that every effort to establish one had failed, and I hoped four might be located at one time without serious difficulty. The attempt was again made to locate one, but rival interests defeated it, as usual.

In this connection, I again call attention to the inadequate educational advantages in rural districts. The average country school teacher receives less than $25 per month, exclusive of board, less, we are told, than in any other northern state, and less than in several southern states. It must be that the major part of the $8,000,000 annually spent by the state for public schools is expended in cities and towns. It is exceedingly unfortunate that the rural schools are of such a character that the average farmer boy leaves at fourteen or fifteen years of age. This lamentable condition will be painfully apparent in ten years, if it is not already. No number of colleges or universities will meet the demand or cure the evil. The village and city school is especially planned for those who begin at five years of age and continue until graduation without intermission. It is a poor place for the child from a rural community. I have in previous communications discussed this question at some length. It has also received consideration—wise consideration, I think—from the superintendent of public instruction. I believe with him that central township schools with provision for conveying the pupils to and fro at public expense will afford greater relief than any other proposed system. If to this could be added at an adequate salary, to be chosen in the same manner as city superintendents, and with analogous duties and responsibilities, it would revolutionize our school system for good. The salary should be fixed by law or the position would be let to the lowest bidder, as our rural schools largely are at present. It is feared that some of the teachers have little else to commend them than kinship to the director. Nepotism is generally condoned if the compensation is low enough. Neither can very much be expected of a county superintendency under a system that invites considerations of availability only. If these changes were made, some of you gentlemen might not be returned, but you can afford to sacrifice your political lives if by so doing you shall serve and save the youth of Iowa. They will have no committee on legislation. Other interests will be represented. I appeal to you, gentlemen, directly. Much of the evil so manifest is the restultant of a wave of sentiment that has in comparatively recent years created the impression that economy is the synonym of statesmanship.

The Twenty-eighth General assembly authorized the creation of a commission to investigate and recommend such improvement of the capitol and other property of the state connected therewith, including decorations, works of art, electric lighting, and burglar alarms, as in the opinion of the commission would "place the capitol building in a state of perfect repair," and equip the same with modern improvements. In obedience to this provision, Hon. Peter A. Dey, who was a member of the original capitol commission, and who bore a conspicuous part in erecting the present edifice; Prof. Chas. Cummins, an artist of more than state reputation; and Henry S. Josselyn, a learned and practical architect, were selected. Their report is on file, and is commended to your careful perusal, and favorable consideration. This commission recommends the expenditure in the aggregate of $250,000. I think it should all be provided for at one time, but it need not all be made available in one year. I think it would be unwise to mutilate the recommendations. The commission went very thoroughly into the subject and consulted the best authorities in the nation, and it is doubtful if its conclusions can be hastily improved upon. The whole scheme has been carefully wrought out. Those competent to judge believe the result will be most satisfactory. The capitol is considered the third best in the country, and its artchitecture makes possible a more artistic interior than any other. It will be remembered that the original commission was suddenly and unceremoniously discharged before the contemplated work was completed. As a result, for nearly the fifth of a century, visitors have stood on the outside of the building in great admiration, but have entered it only to be shocked at bare walls and unfinished corridors. The recommendation of this commission with reference to an electric lighting plant is especially indorsed as a matter of economy. A system of burglar alarms is also very important. In the same connection, I suggest that an artesian well be bored at the power house, the expenese of which can be nearly, if not wholly, saved in one biennium.

The members of this commission have performed their duties so thoroughly and have so patriotically given their time to the work, that I recommend that they be reimbursed for the expenses incurred in excess of the amount allowed by the act creating the commission.

The centennial of the purchase and cession to the United States in 1803 of the larger portion of our national domain west of the Missouri river is to be commemorated by what promises to be the most extensive exposition the world has yet seen. With your honorable body rests the responsibility of determining the part Iowa shall take in this event. Wisely, this state contributed little to the Trans-Mississippi exposition in 1898, nothing to the Pan-American exposition in 1901, and nothing to the South Carolina and West Indian exposition which is now in progress. But I am of the opinion that the people of this commonwealth will approve such provision for the Louisiana Purchase Centennial exposition as will leave no doubt in the minds of visitors that Iowa constitutes an important part of that priceless acquisition. Something worthy of the state, or nothing, should be our motto. Certainly there ought not to be created a commission with such limited means as to belie our prosperity and libel our resources.

The government has recently established a National Park at Vicksburg, and the Twenty-eight General assembly authorized a commission to locate the position of the thirty-two Iowa regiments and other organizations which took part in that memorable siege, and to recommend such legislation as shall suitably and permanently mark the positions thus ascertained and worthily commemorate the valor and services of Iowa soldiers in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg. This commission was duly appointed and has filed its report, which is submitted to your honorable body with the recommendation that it be published in suitable form for distribution. The commission recommends the appropriation of $150,000 for the erection of suitable monuments. I am of the opinion this amount is not excessive. A larger proportion of Iowa troops took part in this siege than in any other battle or siege, and numerically more soldiers from Iowa were there engaged than from any other state save Illinois. Visitors ought never to leave this park doubting either the patriotism of Iowa soldiers or the appreciation of Iowa people. The Light Brigade in the famous charge at Balaklava lost sixty-three per cent, and Tennyson has immortalized their valor. The Twenty-second Iowa in a single charge at Vicksburg lost eighty-two per cent, (several other regiments during the siege lost from fifty to over seventy per cent), and it will now be the privilege of the Twenty-ninth General assembly to permanently commemorate both their valor and their awful sacrifice.

I am still of the opinion that the salary of the chief executive of this state ought to be increased. A bill fixing the salary at $5,000 passed the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General assembly, but for want of time failed to pass the senate. Salaries of all state officers are very low. They were fixed at a time when living expenses were much lighter than at present.

In former years the bond of the treasurer of state was $300,000. This, through the discretion lodged with the chief executive, has been recently increased to $800,000. For more than six months the balance in the treasurer's bond ought to be approximately large. I am also of the opinion that this bond should be furnished at the expense of the state. The market value of the bond now furnished by the state treasurer is $4,000 per annum. The present treasurer actually paid $1,500 in cash for his bond of $300,000. The proposition on final analysis resolves itself thus: The state treasurer, if his bond shall remain at $800,000, must pay $1,800 per annum in excess of his salary, or he must secure by subscription among his friends that which is purchasable in the market. I think similar provisions should be made with respect to all bonds required of public officers.

In view of the large treasury balance much of the time, I recommend that provision be made whereby the state may receive interest on at least the greater portion, and I am gratified that the treasurer joins in this opinion and recommendation.

The executive council, sitting as a board of equalization in July of last year, passed the following resolution:

"The executive council recommends to the general assembly such a modification of the statutes of the state as will allow the board of review to adjust the assessment of all property at the same time, and it suggests the following ways in which this may be done: Either the railroads might be assessed primarily by the railroad commissioners (who, in view of their duties should be the better prepared than any one else to judge of the relative value of the several roads), and then the executive council adjust all assessments at the July meeting; or the time of assessing railroads, if left with the executive council, might be changed from March to July, so that the whole subject should be before the council for adjustment at the time."

This action was not taken for the purpose of escaping responsibility, but in view of the fact that the present law requires the executive council to assess railroads annually in the month of March and equalize the assessment of all other property in July following. It does not contemplate a revision of the railroad assessment already made. The following illustrations will, I think, justify the recommendation. In March, 1899, the railroads were assessed at a slight increase over the figures of any previous year, but in July following it was found that real estate had been assessed $22,000,000 less than two years before. In March, 1901, while the railroads were assessed $2,500,000 higher than in 1899, in July it was found that real estate had been assessed $14,000,000 higher than in 1899.

The Twenty-eighth general assembly provided for the employment of a parole clerk in the office of the chief executive. This action I have interpreted as legislative approval of the policy which has grown up in the state of granting conditional pardons; and by reason of this additional assistance I have been able to investigate to some extent the practical workings of the parole system.

During the ten years prior to the commencement of my administration, in addition to full pardons and commutations of sentence, 134 convicts had been released conditionally, most of them in the very recent past. Of this number eight had been returned under revocations, and I have returned one more. The remainder have been investigated, and their whereabouts, their conduct, and their standing, have been carefully inquired into. Very favorable and satisfactory reports have been received from fifty-three, and to these I have granted full and unconditional pardon and restoration to citizenship. The term for which six others were committed has not yet expired. Eleven are dead or insane. Only meager reports, not sufficient to justify action, were secured from thirteen. Unsatisfactory reports were received from fourteen. I have been unable to locate or get any reports from twenty-eight. It does not follow, however, that all of these are leading vicious lives. The reports received from the fifty and more to whom full pardon has been granted were most gratifying. Several wrote using letter-heads that bore their names. Others were holding responsible and trusted position with prominent business houses and industrial corporations. One was the incumbent of an official position of trust and responsibility in a New England city of more than 100,000 inhabitants. Many were reported to have become industrious citizens, and to have won the full confidence and esteem of the communities in which they reside.

Very few pardons and less commutations of sentence have been granted during the past biennium; but, encouraged by the action of the legislature, I have been quite liberal in granting paroles; and have released 201 on conditions more or less exacting. Suitable employment has usually been secured before the release, and the parole has been upon condition that the recipient employ his time industriously, spend his evenings at home, absent himself from all places where intoxicating liquors are sold or kept for sale, and report every thirty days to this office the amount earned and the disposition made thereof. In addition I have a number of benevolently disposed persons in each county who, unbeknown to others, watch the conduct of paroled prisoners, and report their conduct to this office. The result in most instances has been very satisfactory. Of the 201 paroled, unfavorable reports have been received from thirty-one, and they have been returned to serve out the expired portions of their sentences. The present whereabouts of fifteen others is unknown. Most of these had but a few months of their terms remaining, and they were released in the hope that the conditions imposed and the system of surveillance inaugurated might have a helpful influence. The remaining 155 are doing reasonably well, and many of them excellently. Some of them, however, if they should chance to be thrown out of employment would very likely lapse into vice. A volume could be written that would be as interesting as a romance of the transformation in some of these lives. I have extended a full pardon to quite a number whose terms would have expired, and who have acquitted themselves creditably. It has not been my purpose to extend clemency to those who have deliberately embarked upon a career of vice, but to sift out such as appear to have been in a sense accidental criminals. Some of them, it is believed, were innocent of the crimes charged. A detailed list, giving names of all persons to whom executive clemency has been extended, and my reasons therefor, is this day submitted to your honorable body as provided by statute. I refer to the subject here as preliminary to the following suggestions and recommendations. I think additional legislation should be had, but I do not favor encumbering the parole system with specific restrictions. I think the chief executive should have absolute authority to release at pleasure any one charged with a less offense than murder in the first degree, and to return him to the penitentiary at his discretion. The statutory provisions for shortening the term because of good conduct should be so amended as to permit the governor to declare the same forfeited in case the conduct of the prisoner when on parole is not satisfactory. Each case is distinct from all others, and no plan can be formulated with sufficient elasticity to meet the requirements of changed and ever changing conditions. Under statutory provisions, as distinguished from free exercise of an unrestrained discretion, it is as easy for the intentionally vicious to earn release as for those of honorable and virtuous instincts. I have paroled several before they have ever seen the penitentiary. This I have not done, however, except upon the recommendation of the trial judge and the county attorney who prosecuted. There are two quite distinct classes of criminals; the one deliberately and permanently vicious, the other to some extent the creature of circumstances, and no law can be made that will enable a chief executive or a pardon board to discriminate wisely. Mistakes will be made at best, but on the whole I believe in the greatest possible discretion, and the free exercise thereof. I have returned several to the penitentiary because their early education was neglected. They had never been taught to work, and when released would not seek or accept employment. They are now in the tool factory at Fort Madison acquiring what they should have been taught in youth.

The investigations made by the bureau of labor statistics during the last biennium are of great importance, and the report will be found interesting and valuable. More than 300 factories were inspected, and the facts ascertained and reported lead to the belief that it would be well to make all needed provision for the inspection of the nearly 15,000 other factories in the cities and towns of Iowa, employing 60,000 persons. The sanitary conditions of many of the factories examined is well nigh alarming; and, I think demand consideration by this general assembly. The department should be clothed with authority as ample as the mine inspectors, and it should be made incumbent upon the commissioner to protect employes from inadequate heat and dangerous machinery, and to enforce adequate fire-escapes and wholesome sanitary conditions.

The report shows that a large number of children, some as young as ten years of age, are being employed in the factories of Iowa, and the faces of many of them tell a sad story of overwork and over hours. The statutes of this state already prohibit the employment of children under a certain age in coal mines. Why not extend restrictions as to their employment in factories? Healthful employment for limited hours is beneficial, and I therefore do not object so much to the fact of child labor as to its character and duration. There should be at least, I think, some statutory limitation, and the bureau should be clothed with a wise oversight, ample discretion, and plenary powers.

Two years ago I called attention to the fact that the title to the beds of a large number of meandered lakes was in dispute. The state claims title to these lands. I think it would be wise to memoralize congress to protect the rights of the state by appropriate legislation. Certainly nothing ought to be done to interfere with what is now believed to be our vested right. I am still of the opinion it would be wise to grant these lands to some one or more of our educational institutions. They are supposed to be worth several hundred thousand dollars.

Experience has shown that the provision for the inspection of linseed oil is insufficient to protect the public. The most vile and worthless adulterations are readily sold as pure linseed oil. I am of the opinion that dealers in paint oils should be required to place a label upon the vessel containing each sale, and proper penalty should be provided for the sale of adulterations unless appropriately labeled.

The act of congress which admitted the state of Iowa into the union fixed the western boundary of this commonwealth as the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river. Since that time the channel of the river has changed, and there is considerable territory formerly in this state now on the western side of that river. This has given rise to much controversy, and to some litigation. At the last session of the legislature of Nebraska, a boundary commission was authorized, the same to be appointed when the legislature of Iowa should make similar provisions. The Nebraska law provides for three members to be appointed by the governor to receive $10 per diem for a period not to exceed thirty days, and the sum of $2,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of the commission. I recommend similar action in this state in the hope that a permanent boundary may be established and ratified by the states interested therein, and by the congress of the United States.

During the last biennium the people of this state have been called to mourn the death of Hon. John H. Gear—legislator, speaker of the house, governor, representative in congress, and United States senator—a most conspicuous character in Iowa history. Of no man has it ever been said, with greater verity, "He was the servant of the people." He never held a position that he did not fill, and never filled a position of which he was not worthy, or in which he failed signally to honor those who had honored him.

More recently our people were appalled at the violent death of the best beloved of rulers and the most honored of men, William McKinley, president of the United States. I shall not weary you, gentlemen, with an attempt to recount the virtues of that noble character. The immortal words used by Lincoln concerning Washington, and which have been repeatedly reiterated as applicable to their author, can now be said of McKinley: "To add brightness to the sun and glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on."

Such a trinity of names blesses not the annals of any country but ours, and no other people cherish such a priceless legacy of influence.

To fill the vacancy by the death of Senator Gear, Honorable Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, of the city of Fort Dodge, was, on the twenty-second day of August, 1900 appointed a senator of the United States from the state of Iowa for the remainder of the term that expired on the third day of March last; and on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1901, Mr. Dolliver was appointed for the term beginning on the fourth day of March following, to hold until this general assembly shall elect a successor.

Thomas B. Hanley, of the city of Tipton, was, on the eleventh day of January, 1901, commissioned a member of the board of regents of the State university, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Mortimer A. Higley, the commission taking effect January 8, 1901, and continuing until this meeting of the general assembly.

The state is in a flourishing condition. Her people are prosperous. If there be discontent anywhere or among any class, it is not manifest. While our population is increasing, the court records indicate that crime is decreasing. Fewer persons were sent to the penitentiary during the last year than in any other, save one, in the last quarter of a century. The relations between capital and labor have been exceptionally cordial, and deeds of violence have been few. The fair record of the state has not been marred by an illegal execution in more than a decade. Justice according to law, the distinctive feature of Anglican liberty, is the recognized rule of our people. With no small degree of pride for the past history of my state, rejoicing in her present greatness, hopeful for her future, and in the full confidence that the conservative wisdom of your honorable body will preserve and strengthen all that is good and cure that which may need correction, I submit the foregoing.

LESLIE M. SHAW.

January 13, 1902.

Rosetti Resented Intrusion.

Toward the latter part of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's life he rarely left his house and garden and preferred to see his friends and acquaintances by appointment. Woe betide the too intrusive stranger. It is said that one day an enterprising man called, duly armed with a letter of introduction, and the servant was nearly yielding to the impulsive stranger, whereupon the painter of "Dante's Dream" leaned over the banister and said, in a firm, mellifluous voice, "Tell the gentleman that I am not at home."

J. P. Morgan's Dream in Boyhood.

"The dream of my boyhood days," observed J. Pierpont Morgan to a friend recently, "was to be a farmer and have the finest stock in the world—the dolce far niente of the farmer's life was my fancy." "Well, you have your farm and your stock—to say nothing of stocks," retorted the friend. "Well, but I am the man of all work, and I haven't got the dolce far niente; and can't buy it either, big a price as I might be willing to pay for it."—New York Times.

Sailors Want to Keep Warm.

Crews of several big oil tankers now at Point Breeze have appealed to the consuls of their various countries for assistance to secure the electrical heating of the vessels, and have made threats to desert unless their condition is ameliorated. No fire of any kind is allowed on board of these vessels. Most of them have electric plants for lighting and the sailors argue that heating arrangements can be installed cheaply.

Gamblers Are Superstitious.

Habitual gamblers are perhaps the most superstitious persons in the world. They invariably carry little portable mascots in their pockets, and it would be impossible to persuade them to enter into a game of chance if by some inadvertence their mascots were not with them. Lumps of lead, coins, snake rattles, locks of hair, cauls, bits of bone, hairpins, are some of these charms.

In some hotels the louder the gon the less there is to eat.

When asked what he thought of a certain captain who frequented the Essex links, a Scotch caddie said: "Weel, sir, he's a verra nice gentleman an' a good gaufer, but he's awfu' nerra—awfu' nerra.' "Narrow! What do you mean Donald?" "Weel, sir, it was this way. Efter the game was ower, and I had carried his clubs up tae the house, he says: 'Donald, will ye hae a draw?' and I said: 'I do be verra pleased,' so he gets the bottle, an' he pourin' awa' intae a glass, an' I wantin to be genteel, says: 'Stop! stop!'—an' he stopped."

L. R. Stockwell, the popular actor, says that some years ago in Chicago when Peter Jackson, the colored pugilist, was a feature in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Bill" Nye was to have lectured at the Baldwin theatre, but was greeted by so small an audience that he excused himself and went over to hear Jackson talking of the pearly gates to Little Eva. After the performance Stockwell met Nye in the lobby of the theatre, and exclaimed: "Hello, Nye! What did you think of Peter?" "Well," responded the humorist, dryly, "anatomatically he was great, but Uncle Tomically he is the worst I ever saw."

A story is told of a naval officer, who had been charged with some slight offense and ordered under arrest. He presented himself in full dress uniform, but without his sword. "I can't arrest you," exclaimed the captain, "unless you come prepared to submit your sword to me!" The officer explained that unfortunately he had not received his sword from home, but that it was on the way. "Then go and get one," was the reply. So the officer skirmished among his brother officers until he obtained a sword. Returning, he handed it to the captain, and was put under arrest according to the regulations.

We are all caught oftener than we imagine.

"Henry, how is the plot of that sea novel running?" "Well, just at this chapter there is a terrible storm, and the passengers are afraid the boat will go to the top." "You mean to the bottom." No; this is a submarine boat."

Jones—"How on earth does Bluffem manage to get credit for his clothes at that swell tailor's?" Brown—"The tailor found out that he lived at the Hotel Magnificent." Jones—"But how does he manage it to carry it off with the hotel people?" Brown—"I suppose they judge him by his clothes."

FOUND AMERICANS BUYING LAND AT SASKATCHEWAN, WESTERN CANADA.

A Michigan Farmer Visits Saskatoon and Is Well Pleased.

Mr. S. K. Lent was a delegate sent from the farmers of Allegan County, Michigan, to Western Canada, to report on the prospects for successful settlement. His report is as follows: I went from Winnipeg to Edmonton, thence east one hundred miles by wagon. I found the country in that vicinity a rich, black loam, varying from 12 inches to 3 feet deep; the crops are simply something enormous; wheat and oats by actual measurement often standing five feet in height. I have been a farmer for forty years, and consider myself a fair judge of the yield of grain, and I saw wheat that would yield 50 bushels per acre, and oats that would yield 100 bushels per acre; not one alone, but a good many. As for root crops and garden truck, in no country have I ever seen their equal for all kinds except corn and tomatoes; the nights being too cool for these to ripen well. As a stock country it has no equal. East of Edmonton, on the head waters of the Vermillion River, I saw hay meadows containing from 10 to 100 acres, the grass standing 4 feet high, and would often cut 3 to 4 tons to the acre. From Edmonton I passed through some fine locations, namely, Wetaskiwin, Lacombe and other points.

From McLeod I went to Regina, thence to Prince Albert, 247 miles north of the main line. For the first fifty miles is fine farming country, but the next hundred miles is more of a stock country. Then at Saskatoon, Rosthern and Duck Lake I found some very fine farming country, so good that I found a party of Americans from Minnesota buying land for themselves—one party buying 12 sections, and the other 20 sections of land for themselves, which they proposed to improve at once.

I have traveled over twenty-three different States and Territories in our Union, and never in my life time have I ever seen such magnificent crops and especially as fine a stock country.

The French use only one-third as much sugar, head for head, as the English.

If You Want Chromos

Buy inferior goods and the dealers will throw them. But if you want Defiance Starch go to your grocer and he will sell you a 16 ounce package for ten cents. The only premium that goes with it is the merits and quantity. At your grocers. Made by Magnetic Starch Co., Omaha, Neb. None other "just as good."

Holiness is never under the necessity of advertising itself.

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

A mother's love is something that connot be explained.

FOR SALE—Sumner County, Kansas, wheat, corn and alfalfa farms; best in the world. Write for list. Wellington Land Co., Wellington, Kansas.

We are all caught oftener than we imagine.

The true furniture of life is made in the factory of drudgery.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

The best that Money and Experience can produce. 25c

At all stores, or by mail for the price.

HALL & RUCKEL, NEW YORK.

CURE YOURSELF OF CATARRH

at Cost 10 Cents a Month.
Send 50 Cents for Recipe.

H. B. LISLE, 736 W. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.

RED RIVER VALLEY FARMS for sale at lowest prices. Good farms from $8 to $27 per acre according to location and improvements. Write for list and map. Many of these farms will double in value in 12 months.

F. W. FLANDERS, Warren, Minn. Cashier First Nat. Bank

OKLAHOMA 500 HOMESTEAD CLAIMS for Sale. DICK T. MORGAN, El Reno, O. T.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 DAYS' treatment FREE. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box E, Atlanta, Ga.

IOWA FARMS.

140 acres four miles from town of 15,000 pop., rolling pasture land, $85.00 per acre.
240 acres, Pocahontas Co., well improved, $62.50 per acre.
160 acres, Polk Co., $67.50 per acre.
120 acres, Polk Co., $75.00 per acre.
150 acres, Sac Co., $60.00 per acre.
I have farms in nearly every county in state.

J. A. SNYDER,
Rooms 107-9 Manhattan Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

WESTERN CANADA'S

Wonderful wheat crop for 1901 now the talk of the Commercial World is by no means phenomenal. The Province of Manitoba and districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta are the most wonderful grain producing countries in the world. In stock raising they also hold the highest position. Thousands of Americans are annually making this their home, and they succeed as they never did before. Move Westward with the tide and secure a farm and home in Western Canada. Low rates and special privileges to homeseekers and settlers. The handsome forty-page Atlas of Western Canada sent free to all applicants. Apply for rates, &c., to F. Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to N. Bartholomew, Canadian Government Agent, 306 Fifth St., DesMoines, Iowa.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

BLESSING TO HOUSEWIVES.

maha Product that is Fast Winning Public Favor.

ithout making any undue clamor t it or seeking the aid of capitai- or the Commercial club, the man- urers of Defiance Starch started usiness in Omaha a little over a ago, and from every indication have already achieved triumph- success. The local patrons, who induced to try it by reason of its g purely a home industry and en- prise, have discovered an article nufactured right here in their ist superior to any starch ever be- used by them.

here are, however, excellent rea- s retailers and jobbers are giving ference to the product of this com- y aside from any consideration of home patronage idea. "Defiance rch" is unequalled for excellence is fast supplanting other starches ong careful housewives throughout e territory west of Chicago.

t is true that the progressive and ergetic management of the company doing some strenuous and effective rk in acquainting the public with e superior quality by expending om $5,000 to $6,000 per month in ad- rtising, but, after all, "the proof of e pudding is the eating," and it is om the excellent results obtained by ose who have been induced to use t on trial that this splendid Omaha roduction obtains its widest and most ofitable publicity. It has taken so ell from the start that the factory is eing taxed to meet the demand, while he company keeps twenty-five sales- en on the road and is shipping its oods to every state and territory west f Chicago.

"Defiance Starch" is pronounced to e not only the best starch on the arket, but the least expensive to the onsumer. It is a cold water starch nd needs no cooking. Yet for that lass of goods where boiled starch is required, this same "Defiance Starch" xcels the old-fashioned gloss or lump tarch. It gives a better finish, works asier, goes further, therefore costs ss. Not only this, the lump starch ill blow out and freeze out, which is t the case with "Defiance Starch." The ingredients are such that no emicals, the presence of which in any other starch compounds has roven injurious to linens, are re- uired in its manufacture. It contains othing that can in the slightest degree injure the most delicate fabric, which must commend it highly to those who have had their garments ruined by the use of other starches.

"Defiance Starch" contains ingredients that remedy all the objectionable features of other starches. It will not blister, nor does it break the fabric. It does not stick to the iron during the process of ironing and does not tamp unsightly streaks upon colored oods. It gives a beautiful, stiff and urable finish to fabrics and makes hem look new.

Possessing so many points of superiority over rival preparations, and voiding so many of the latter's faults, t is somewhat surprising to note that one can secure for the same amount of money one-third more of the Omaha-made article than of any other. Heretofore starch consumers have been paying ten cents for a twelve-ounce package of starch. A package of "Defiance Starch" weighs sixteen ounces and costs no more. Its manufacturers offer no chromos nor premiums to encourage its sale, but they do offer a better starch than any other, and one-third more of it.

Having utilized every medium of excellence which modern ingenuity has devised in the preparation of its product, this Starch Manufacturing Company offered their "Defiance Starch" with the most firm conviction that it would give perfect satisfaction, and the results of a year's work have proven that they made no mistake. Many a miserable commodity is sold by the use of premiums, but "Defiance Starch" stands on its own merits. Its makers guarantee all consumers that dealers are authorized to take back any starch that a customer claims to find unsatisfactory in any way.—Omaha Examiner, November 23.

SOME SCOTCH PROVERBS.

Fools' haste is no speed.
Little said is soon mended.
Gude watch prevents harm.
Great barkers are nae biters.
Never quit certainty for hope.
A hasty man never wants woe.
Every shoe fits not every foot.
An ill plea should be well plead.
A man is a lion in his air cause.
Nothing so bold as a blind man.
A sorrowing bairn was never fat.
A wilful man should be very wise.
Forbid a fool a thing and he'll do it.
I like na to make a tail o' a pleasure.
Many irons in the fire some may cool.
A gude word is as soon said as an ill one.
Be the same thing that ye wad be ca'd.
Be a friend to yourself and others will.
Nae great loss but there is some gain.
It is not the cowl that makes the friar.
I cannot sell the cow and have the milk.
As ye mak' your bed sae ye maun lie down.
Force without forecast is of little worth.
A blithe heart makes a blooming visage.
Better an empty house than an ill tenant.
If it can be nae better, it is weel it is nae waur.
A gude tale is na the waur to be twice told.
He that wad eat the kernel maun crack the nut.
Gentility sent to market will not buy a peck o' meal.
Before you make a friend, eat a peck of salt with him.
He that seeks trouble, it were a pity he should miss it.
He was scant o' news that tauld his father was hanged.

Some men are born poor, some achieve riches and some mary extravagant women.

Jones—"How on earth does Bluffem manage to get credit for his clothes at that swell tailor's?" Brown—"The tailor found out that he lived at the Hotel Magnificent." Jones—"But how does he manage it to carry it off with the hotel people?" Brown—"I suppose they judge him by his clothes."

An actor named Wright, who was once impersonating the First Gravedigger in "Hamlet," prepared to take the house by storm by incasing his person within a dozen or more waistcoats of all sorts of shapes and patterns. When about to commence the operation of digging the grave for the "fair Ophelia," Wright began to unwind by taking off waistcoat after waistcoat, which caused uproarious laughter among the audience. But as fast as he relieved himself of one waistcoat, Paul Bedford, who was playing the Second Grave-digger, incased himself in the cast off vests, which increased the salvos of laughter, for as Wright was getting thinner Paul grew fatter and fatter. Wright, it is said, seing himself outdone, kept on the remainder of the waistcoats, and went on with his part quite crestfallen.

Several years ago, a colored Baptist minister who was anxious to be appointed to a vacancy in a Georgia church, went to one of the old residents and asked him what he should preach about in his trial sermon. He was informed that a good topic would be the proper rearing of children, who in that section were greatly neglected. When the would-be pastor arose to preach the next morning, he started out this way: "I'm gwine to preach to you today on de subjec' of chilluns. You ain't rainsin' 'em right. Insted of dem bein' in Sunday school dey is strayin' away, fightin' and playin' marbles, and de Bible is bitterly agin de las one of dese acts beca'se it says in two or three places: 'Marble (marvel) not I say unto you.'"

SCIENCE SETTLES IT.

Dandruff is Caused by a Germ That Saps the Hair's Vitality.

It is now a settled fact that dandruff is caused by a germ. Falling hair and baldness are the result of dandruff. Dr. E. J. Beardsley, of Champaign, Ill., got hold of the new hair prepartion, Newbro's Herpicide—the only one that kills the dandruff germ. He says: "I used Herpicide for my dandruff and falling hair, and I am well satisfied with the result." Dr. J. T. Fugate of Urbana, Ill., says: "I have used Herpicide for dandruff with excellent results. I shall prescribe it in my practice." Herpicide kills the dandruff germ. Physicians as well as the general public say so.

People say things every day they should not, and hear from them a month or two afterward.

WHEN YOU GO TO BUY BLUING,
Ask for Russ Bleaching Blue. Made by The Russ Company, South Bend, Ind.

Some people are never satisfied unless doing what they should not.

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

Even a liar respects veracity in the other fellow.

"I'm so glad I'm dead," said the shade of George Washington to the wraith of Benjaman Franklin. "Why, my liege?" "If I were alive, they might court-martial me for compelling Cornwallis to surrender.'

"Henry, how is the plot of that sea novel running?" "Well, just at this chapter there is a terrible storm, and the passengers are afraid the boat will go to the top." "You mean to the bottom." No; this is a submarine boat."

Old gentleman—"Why do you shed such bitter tears my boy?" Boston Child (pausing in his grief)—"Really, I cannot conceive that my tears differ as to their brackish quality from other lachrymose emissions. I have never heard of saccharine tears."

Mrs. Goodsole—"Why, Johnny, are you just going home now? Your mother's been looking for you all afternoon." Johnny—"Yes'm, I know." Mrs. Goodsole—"Just think how worried she must be." Johnny—"Oh, she's near the end of her worryin.' I'm just beginnin' mine."

The visitor—"Horrors! The lightning express wrecked and totally destroyed by fire!" Young artist—"Hurrah! Good!" The visitor—"Are you crazy?" Artist—"No, but I expressed a drawing on that train, and I valued it at fifty dollars. Now the express company will have to pay for it."

"H'm!" exclaimed Mr. Goldie, after reading his morning post, "that boy's college education is making him too smart." "What's the matter?" asked Mrs. Goldie. "I wrote him the other day that I thought it would be kinder for me not to remit the check he asked for. Now he writes: 'Dear Father—I shall never forget your unremitting kindness.'"

An Important Discovery.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 13.—A sensational statement is made by Mr. Benjamin Major, whose home is at the corner of Jane and Hurlbut Ave., this city.

Mr. Major says that he has found a remedy which will positively cure all Kidney and Bladder troubles. He suffered himself for a long time with these diseases in the most painful form, and during his illness experimented with a great many medicines without getting any relief. Finally he tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, and to his great joy was cured completely.

The statement he makes seems to have ample confirmation in reports being published every day of wonderful cures by this remedy.

A fool can ask more quetions in seven minutes than a wise man can answer in seven weeks.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children
Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Few of the world's great men were born in palaces.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 10.—House—The house spent the day considering the bill to create a permanent census bureau. While the general sentiment was in favor of a permanent bureau, there was a strong opposition to the bill as drawn, on the ground that it was not well matured. There also was an overwhelming demand for a provision to place the present employes of the census bureau under the protection of the civil service law, and the bill finally was recommitted with instructions to report back a bill containing a plan for a detailed organization of a permanent census bureau and including also a provision to place the present employes of the census bureau under the protection of the civil service. The fight to recommit was made under the leadership of Burkett of Nebraska, the new member of the appropriation committee. A bill was passed unanimously to give Mrs. McKinley the free mailing privilege during the remainder of her life. The house then adjourned until Monday.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Senate.—In the senate today Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, called up the bill providing for the establishment of a department of commerce. He explained the necessity which he said existed for the passage of such a measure, and was plied with questions by several senators who said that sufficient time had not been allowed for looking into the merits of the measure. Mr. Teller criticised that feature relating to the transfer of the geological survey, while Mr. Hale said that the bill provided for a department which ultimately would be one of the largest in the government. The bill finally went over subject to call by Mr. Nelson. The senate was in executive session for an hour and a half.

House.—The house of representatives spent the day in general discussion of the pension appropriation bill, the first of the annual budgets. The debate took a wide range. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Hepburn, of Iowa, denounced a report presented to the last G. A. R. encampment criticising the course of themselves and other members of congress on the veteran "preference" bill, which was defeated at the last session. They explained that their opposition to the bill was due to the incorporation in the bill of a clause which had not been endorsed by the G. A. R., placing veterans of the Spanish war in the preferential class. Rixey, of Virginia, caused something of a stir on the democratic side by advancing a proposition to open the doors of national soldiers' homes to ex-confederates and to furnish federal aid to state confederate homes. Richardson, of Alabama, was the only democrat who joined Rixey in support of it.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Senate.—For the first time this session the Philippine question was touched on in the senate today. The interest taken indicates that it will occupy the attention of the upper branch of congress for some time when the tariff bill is reported. The Philippines was the subject of an address by Hoar of Massachusetts, who spoke on his resolution introduced yesterday applying for the appointment of a senate committee to investigate the administration of those islands. Hoar spoke at some length regarding the unreliability of statements which have been made from time to time regarding the situation in the Philippines and the causes which led to the outbreak. He urged that there should be a place where any senator in his official capacity could go and ask for two witnesses to prove the correctness or incorrectness of any question upon which light is desired. Lodge, Hoar's colleague, said he regarded the resolution as a reflection on the Philippine committee, of which he was chairman, and the necessity for the latter would cease were this resolution to be adopted. His committee, he said, was perfectly able to handle any investigation which might be conducted. Carmack, democrat, agreed with him. The discussion was leading rapidly to an opening of the whole Philippine question when it was agreed that tomorrow. Mason of Illinois made a speech in favor of reciprocity with Cuba and discussed the protective policy generally.

House.—The house continued the debate on the pension apropriation bill today and devoted much time to the proposition advanced by Rixey of Virginia to open the doors of the soldier's home to ex-confederate veterans. Two notable speeches were made in support of the proposition, one by Gardner, a Michigan republican, and the other by De Armond, a Missouri democrat. De Armond's eloquence aroused both sides of the house. The republicans, with the exception of Gardner, took part in the discussion of the Rixey suggestion, which met with much opposition on the democratic side on the ground that it was utterly impracticable. Lamb of Virginia read a number of telegrams from prominent ex-confederates of Richmond protesting against it.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Senate.—A spirited discussion was precipitated in the senate today by some remarks submitted by Hale of Maine in respect to bills relating to the formation of a naval reserve which he introduced. He took strong ground against the organization of a naval reserve, his comments being construed by some of the senators into a reflection upon volunteer soldiers and land militia. Half a dozen senators were on their feet in an instant to defend the volunteers and the national guard of the various states and the debate took so wide a range that senators went back in their references to the days of the revolutionary war to seek illustrations for their arguments. While no action was possible at this time, it is likely that the discussion upon the measures, should they be reported, will be very lively. No business of special importance was transacted, the time of the senate being consumed by matters of routine.

House.—The house today passed the pension appropriation bill, which has been under discussion for three days, and then adjourned until Saturday. The resolution prepared by the special committee on the McKinley memorial exercises providing for an address by Secretary of State John Hay in the hall of representatives, February 27, was adopted.

January 28 has been fixed as the date for the republican joint caucus to ratify the action of the district caucuses on the nomination of regents of the university and trustees of the other two educational institutions.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senate.—The senate today for a brief time had under consideration the bill creating a department of commerce, and the discussion tended to show that the measure will have to be amended in many particulars before it can receive the approval of the senate. Serious objections were raised to the transfer to the proposed department of several important bureaus now a part of other departments of the government. It was pointed out that if the bill as reported became a law it would create the greatest department of the government, and that the secretary of commerce would have more power even than the secretary of the treasury. Notice of several important amendments was given. A large number of uncontested bills and private pension measures were passed.

French Minister Is Spunky.

Pekin, Jan. 11.—The French minister, M. Beau, refuses to present his credentials until China fulfills certain demands of the French government. The joint audience of the foreign and new Chinese ministers which had been arranged has been postponed because of M. Beau's action. His colleagues are discussing whether to support him or not. A repetition of the Turkish incident is considered possible.

A Kansas girl who recently lost her voice has received twenty-seven offers of marriage

OFFICERS TAKE THE OATH

CUMMINS AND HERRIOTT ASSUME THEIR NEW DUTIES.

Thousands Watched the Progress of the Parade From the State House to the Auditorium.

Des Moines, Jan. 17.—At ten minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon A. B. Cummins of Des Moines and John Herriott of Stuart took the oath as governor and lieutenant governor of Iowa and their predecessors, Leslie M. Shaw of Denison and J. C. Milliman of Logan, retired from office and became private citizens. The exercises accompanying the induction into office of Mr. Cummins and Mr. Herriott were characterized by unusual brilliancy and a due degree of the pomp and circumstance that obtains on such occasions, even on the democratic soil of Iowa.

The day's programme consisted of a parade from the capitol to the Auditorium, exercises at the Auditorium, including Governor Cummins' inaugural address, and a reception at the state house in the evening. In addition to these was the formal assumption of office by Lieutenant Governor John Herriott, following the farewell address and retirement of Lieutenant Governor Milliman.

The exercises were carried out in the midst of perfect weather and in the presence of great crowds of enthusiastic spectators gathered from Des Moines and from all quarters of the state.

The military features of the day were imposing. The battalion that took part in the parade contained four of the crack companies of the state in addition to the local company. The starting of the parade from the state house was accompanied by inspiring ceremonies. The senators and representatives assembled in their respective chambers at 1:15 and thence at 1:30 proceeded through the east door of the capitol to carriages in waiting. At the head of the procession walked Governor Shaw and Governor-elect Cummins. The battalion of troops had been drawn up along Eleventh street facing the state house. As the two distinguished citizens walked side by side down the state house steps, the trumpets sounded loud and clear the general's march, and the troops saluted by coming to a present arms. The colors were dipped, and shortly afterward the first gun of a general's salute of seventeen guns re-echoed from Scott's Heights, south of the capitol.

The troops were then moved to Ninth street and Grand avenue and the carriages were filled as rapidly as possible by the members of the assembly and others who were to take part in the parade.

The parade from the state house through the principal business streets immediately preceding the inaugural ceremonies at the Auditorium was one of the most pretentious ever seen in Des Moines. Thousands of people thronged the streets along the line of march and waited patiently for an hour in the biting weather for the parade to pass.

Governor Cummins and Governor Shaw returned to the state house together. They were taken there in Charles E. Rawson's carriage, drawn by the four-in-hand that had driven them to the Auditorium. Governor Cummins remained in the office of the chief executive for an hour or more. A number of his friends called and extended their congratulations. Governor Shaw, after remaining in the chief executive's office for a short time, left the state house.

Foraker Re-Elected.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 16.—The senate and house met in joint session yesterday and re-elected Jos. B. Foraker to the United States senate. Senator Foraker had practically no opposition, the division being purely partisan, the democrats supporting Hon. Charles H. Baker of Cincinnati. Every republican present passed his vote for Senator Foraker.

A story is told of a naval officer, who had been charged with some slight offense and ordered under arrest. He presented himself in full dress uniform, but without his sword. "I can't arrest you," exclaimed the captain, "unless you come prepared to submit your sword to me!" The officer explained that unfortunately he had not received his sword from home, but that it was on the way. "Then go and get one," was the reply. So the officer skirmished among his brother officers until he obtained a sword. Returning, he handed it to the captain, and was put under arrest according to the regulations.

VERY LOW RATES OF FARE.

Homeseekers' Excursions Twice Monthly via Iowa Central Ry.

On the first and third Tuesdays of January and February, 1902, the Iowa Central railway will have on sale at all stations homeseekers' tickets to many points in the north, northwest, west, south, southeast and southwest at the low rate of one fare plus two dollars for the round trip. Best line to Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas points. Elegant equipment—through chair cars, and sleeping cars, and fast time. For full information call on ticket agents or address Geo. S. Batty, G. P. & T. A., Marshalltown, Iowa.

The hotel runner doesn't run the hotel.

In Winter Use Allen's Foot-Ease,
a powder. Your feet feel uncomfortable, nervous, and often cold and damp. If you have Chilblains, sweating, sore feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The man who hesitates may be lost, but the man who never hesitates is hard to find.

ALWAYS USE RUSS BLEACHING BLUE,
acknowledged the leading bluing. Made by The Russ Company, South Bend, Ind.

Lucky is the girl who marries the best man at the wedding.

No family, shop, ship, camp or person should be without Wizard Oil for every painful accident or emergency.

Do your duty and don't make any fuss about it. It's the empty wagon that rattles.

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

Prayer should sound of "thank you" as much as of "please."

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are easier to use and color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. Sold by druggists, 10c. per package.

Better be a poor man than a rich machine.

Don't Suffer From Rheumatism.
Take MATT J. JOHNSON'S 6088. It is a positive cure. Try it. All druggists.

Vienna has a school for waiters, with a three years' course. Among the subjects is French.

To Cure a Cold in One day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

No man finds his work till he loses himself in it.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Diversities in truth are not divergencies.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Crooked living makes the cross christian.

MISS BONNIE DELANO

A Chicago Society Lady, in a Letter to Mrs. Pinkham says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Of all the grateful daughters to whom you have given health and life, none are more glad than I.

"My home and my life was happy

MISS BONNIE DELANO.

until illness came upon me three years ago. I first noticed it by being irregular and having very painful and scanty menstruation; gradually my general health failed; I could not enjoy my meals; I became languid and nervous, with griping pains frequently in the groins.

"I advised with our family physician who prescribed without any improvement. One day he said,—'Try Lydia Pinkham's Remedies.' I did, thank God; the next month I was better, and it gradually built me up until in four months I was cured. This is nearly a year ago and I have not had a pain or ache since."—BONNIE DELANO, 3248 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Trustworthy proof is abundant that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** saves thousands of young women from dangers resulting from organic irregularity, suppression or retention of the menses, ovarian or womb troubles. Refuse substitutes.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

"ALL WRIGHT-FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY"

ROMAN EYE BALSAM

FOR WEAK, INFLAMED **EYES AND EYELIDS**

Price 25 Cents. All Druggists.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL CO., New York.

CAPSICUM VASELINE

(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)

A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all of your preparations." Price 15 cents, at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.,
17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

W. N. U., Des Moines, No. 3.—1902.

SALZER'S New 20th Century OATS

TEST YIELD 300 BUS. PER ACRE

CLEAR THE TRACK!

Here's the monarch—nothing like it on earth. Salzer's New 20th Century Oat takes the cake, carries first prizes as the biggest yielder everywhere. The fact is, Salzer's oats are bred to produce. The U. S. Department of Agriculture claims that out of over 400 samples and kinds tested, Salzer's were the best. How do you like that, Mr. Farmer? Our new 20th Century Oat is bound to completely revolutionize oat growing and we expect dozens of farmers to report yields in 1902 running from 200 to 300 bushels per acre. Price is dirt cheap. Be in the swim and buy this variety this spring to sell to your neighbors the coming fall for seed. It will surely pay you.

Salzer's Marvel Wheat—42 bus. per Acre

The only spring wheat on earth that will yield a paying crop north, east, south, and west and in every state in the Union. We also have the celebrated Maccaroni wheat, yielding on our farms, 63 bushels per acre.

SPELTZ

The most marvelous cereal and hay food on earth, producing from 60 to 80 bushels of grain and 4 tons of rich hay per acre.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

We are the largest growers and our stock of earliest Peas, Beans, Sweet corn and all money making vegetables is enormous. Prices are very low. Onion seed 60 cents and up a pound. Catalogue tells.

For 10c—Worth $10

Our great catalogue contains full description of our Beardless Barley, yielding 109 bushels; our Triple Income Corn, going 400 bushels; our potatoes, yielding 600 bushels per acre; our grass and clover mixtures, producing 6 tons of magnificent hay; our Pea Oat, with its 8 tons of hay, and Teosinte with 80 tons of green fodder per acre. Salzer's great catalogue, worth $100 to any wide awake gardener or farmer, with 10 farm seed samples,—worth $10 to get a start—is mailed you on receipt of 10c. postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WISC.

HAS NO EQUAL.
DEFIANCE
TRADE MARK
DEFIANCE IN QUALITY & QUANTITY
STARCH
16oz.
REQUIRES NO COOKING
PREPARED FOR LAUNDRY PURPOSES ONLY
MANUFACTURED BY
MAGNETIC STARCH MFG Co
OMAHA, NEB.

Yellow, musty looking linen can be avoided by using Defiance Starch, which whitens the goods and makes them like new. Ask for the 16 oz. package Defiance Starch. All other starches weigh 12 ounces.

Don't forget it—a better quality and one-third more of it.

Iowa State Bystander.

By BYSTANDER PUB. CO.

DES MOINES, - - IOWA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17.

Plan for Reducing Flesh.

The newest plan for reducing the flesh exacts no particular self-denial. Those who are anxious to try its effects need renounce only water with their meals. But they are required to make up for the water they avoid at meals by the amount to be drunk during the day. Not less than two quarts of water is the daily allowance. The results are soon noticed and are said to be as lasting as those of any other method of reduction.

New Giant Peanut.

There are reports of a wonderful new kind of peanut, called the "Japanese White Mammoth," grown in Matagorda County, Texas. It is of giant size, and is said to yield 87 barrels to the acre.

Original Meaning of Prejudice.

Prejudice was originally nothing more than a judgment formed beforehand, the character of such judgments being best indicated by the present meaning of the word.

State Proud of Miss Kellar.

Miss Helen Kellar is an Alabama girl. She was born in Tuscumbia, and the people of Alabama have always been proud of her wonderful career.

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION.

To Estin Weeks:

You are hereby notified, that the following described real estate, situated in Polk County, Iowa, to-wit: Lot Thirteen (13) Block B, Des Moines Co's Addition to town of Polk City, Iowa, was sold for the taxes of 1895, 1896 and 1897 on the Fifth day of December, 1898 to J. L Sands. That the certificate of sale thereof has been assigned to and is now owned and held by J. W. Reigel, 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. You will govern yourself accordingly.

Dated Seventh day of November, A. D., 1901.

J. W. REIGEL,
Owner of certificatd

Chile Seeks Steamship Line.

Senor Salvador Cafiero has presented to the Chilean government a project for a new fast line of steamers between the Pacific and Mediterranean ports, with headquarters at Valparaiso and a capital of a quarter of a million sterling in 20,000 shares, a subvention to be granted on condition that the steamers should be armed as cruisers in war time.

Immigration from Europe.

More immigrants are said to be arriving from Europe this year than ever before. Most of them come from southern Europe and Scandinavia. Italy furnishes the largest quota this season. Most of them are coming west to work on railroad extensions of the Burlington, Union Pacific and Great Northern. Italians, it is said are the best track workers that can be obtained, and they are replacing the Chinese heretofore employed by the railroads on the Pacific coast.

Latest Fad of Critics.

The latest fad of critics, the New York Press says, is to rebel against the names of months. They point out that it is absurd for Europeans and Americans of today to dedicate one-sixth of the year to the memory of Julius Caesar and Augustus, to name a third after heathen gods and goddesses, to have two months of doubtful nomenclature, and to designate the remaining four by misleading numericals, September being obviously ninth and not seventh in order.

"Papering Up" Silk Goods.

Silk goods should not be folded in white paper, as the chloride of lime used in bleaching the paper will impare the color of the silk. Brown or blue paper is better; yellow India paper is better still. Silk intended for dress should not be kept in the house long, as lying in folds causes it to crack or split. White satin dresses should be pinned up in blue paper, with coarse brown paper on the outside, sewed together at the edges.

Lord Chancellor of England.

Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor of England, is the son of Dr. Stanley Lees Giffard, who was editor of the London Standard for twenty-seven years. His grandfather, a noted Dublin politician of the union period, John Giffard, had for more than a generation the sole editorial control of the Dublin Journal, which had been started and for fifty year edited by George Faulkner, the friend of Swift and Chesterfield.

Freeman's Nevada Farm.

Daniel Freeman, of Sage county, Nevada, owns and occupies the first farm given away by the United States government under the homestead act. His original entry of 160 acres has expanded to a farm of 1,200 acres.

Of Interest to Investors.

British consols draw more interest than United States 2 per cents, but are at a discount of 7 per cent, while our 2 per cent bonds command a premium of 8 per cent.

Had Seen Enough of Show.

An Oklahoma paper tells of a farmer who went to town and thought he would treat himself by attending an opera. He went up to the ticket window and planked down a $5 gold piece and asked for a good seat. The show was the "Forty Thieves." The ticket agent shoved out a ticket and a dollar in change. Picking up the dollar the farmer started out of the building. "Hold on!" called the ticket seller, "you've forgotten your ticket." "Keep it, dern yer," replied the farmer. "I don't care to see the other thirty-nine."

A Patrick Henry in Congress.

For a number of years Mississippi has sent a Patrick Henry to congress. He does not claim, as many Patrick Henrys do, to be the only and sole lineal descendant of the immortal patriot, but he comes from that famous branch of the family just the same. Mr. Henry is the nephew of Patrick Henry, who represented the seventh district in the last two congresses. For nearly 100 years the eldest son in the Henry family has been named Patrick in honor of the great Virginian.—Washington Times.

The Teacher Failed.

In a school for colored children there was a little boy who would persist in saying "have went." The teacher kept him in one night and said: "Now, while I am out of the room you may write 'have gone' fifty times." When the teacher came back he looked at the boy's paper and found the task completed. Fifty times had the little darkey written the words "have gone." But alas, upon the other side of the paper was written, "I have went home."

Faith and Works.

One day recently a Berkeley student in one of Professor L. Dupont Syle's classes came into the recitation room so late that the English teacher made a mild remonstrance at the extreme tardiness of the young man. "Professor," replied the young fellow in excusing himself, "my watch was slow. I shall have no faith in it after this." "My dear fellow," said Syle, "what you need is not faith, but works."—San Francisco Wave.

Talented Princess.

The most interesting member of the Danish Court is the Princess Waldemar. She is an artist, her special line beinng scenes from animal life, and judges declare that, if she had been stimulated by necessity, she might have rivaled Rosa Bonheur. She is to be found in her studio every morning, brush in hand, and clad in a long painter's blouse, at 7 o'clock, absorbed in her favorite occupation.

Reading for the Blind.

Representative Dayton of West Virginia recently introduced a bill in the House providing that books, pamphlets and other matters in raised characters for the use of the blind shall be transmitted through the mails to blind readers and returned to depositories free of charge. This matter must be sent in unsealed packages not weighing over seven pounds.

Californians Scorn Pennies.

They haven't any use for pennies in California. In Los Angeles they circulate a little, owing to the fact that many Eastern people have made that town their adopted home. Everywhere else in the state these small coins are scorned because they are thought of too little financial significance.

Arizona's Application for Statehood.

The application of Arizona for admission to the rights of statehood is based less upon its growth in population than in wealth and manufactures. By the census of 1870 the investment in manufactures in Arizona was only $150,000. In 1880 it was $270,000, in 1890 $615,000, and last year $10,100,000.

"Uncle Sam's" Marine Hospitals.

The government owns and operates twenty-one marine hospitals and operates two additional hospitals in leased buildings (New York and Dutch harbor, Alaska). There are besides 115 relief stations, where patients receive hospital or dispensary treatment.

Swedish Dynamite Gun.

A Swedish officer named Elmelin has invented a dynamite gun, which is said to be capable of piercing double the thickness of steel penetrable by any other known gun. The gun has been bought for the Swedish navy.

Classified as to Church Attendance.

Justice Phillemore of England, the other day declared that modern church-goers are "oncers," not "twicers, "while non-church-goers are either "has-beeners" or "neverwasers."

Persian Ladies Dress Like English.

The British consul-general at Meshed reports that the Persian ladies are adopting the English style of dress, and that all articles of ladies clothing are in great demand there.

Saved Half His Wages.

One of the large dry goods stores in Montgomery, Ala., is owned by a colored man who began life as a porter and made it a rule never to save less than half his wages.

Possibly Green or White.

A Kansas City man's full dress suit was stolen one night recently and the detective who was sent to investigate the case asked, "What color was it?"

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DANISH PROVERBS.

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

Do not wade when you see no bottom.

It is bad to lean against a falling wall.

Better the child cry than the mother sigh.

We must sow even after a bad harvest.

An ill-tempered dog has a scarred nose.

Never let fools see half finished work.

Even he gets on who is drawn by oxen.

Big words seldom go with good deeds.

It is folly to fear what one cannot avoid.

He is easy to lure who is ready to follow.

Little sorrows are loud, great ones silent.

Riches are often abused, but never refused.

Every fool thinks he is clever enough.

Under white ashes lie often glowing embers.

A thankless man never does a thankful deed.

It is the raised stick that makes the dog obey.

It is hard to pay for bread that has been eaten.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Love and philosophy are sworn enemies.

Old age commands respect—except in poultry and jokes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Fastening Penny.

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

Ingenuity.

The following ingenious mode of crossing a river was once displayed by a kaffir, who had for some time stood watching the vain attempts of a party of soldiers to cross the stream at a time when to ford it was attended by considerable danger. After smiling at their efforts with that sardonic expression remarkable among these savages, he quietly raised a heavy stone, placed it on his head and then walked, with perfect ease, through the torrent to the opposite side.

Sober Second Thought.

Tom—"Was it hard to tell Miss Autumnal you loved her?"

Jack—"Not half so hard as it was to explain matters after I got sober."—Chicago News.

If we could only look at our own troubles as philosophically as we do at those of others happiness would [illegible]

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12 31 pm	Day Express	*12 48 pm
9 10 pm	Hawkeye Limited	7 00 am
	C. R. I. & P., GOING WEST	
8 30 am	Denver Limited	*8 35 am
9 55 pm	Night Limited Express	6 40 am
4 00 pm	Day Express	*4 15 pm
3 55 am	Rocky Mountain Limited	*4 00 am
*11:40 am	Fast Mail	†11 49 am
	C. R. I. & P. TO KEOKUK.	
11:30 am	Eldon	6 55 pm
3 50 pm	Keokuk	7 10 am
	DES MOINES & FORT DODGE.	
6 35 pm	Ruthven Mail & Express	12 10 pm
10 45 am	Tara and Fort Dodge	4 4 pm
8 15 pm	Minn., and St. Louis	*9 00 pm
6 45 am	St. Paul and Minn. Flyer	8 30 am
	WINTERSET BRANCH.	
11 20 am	Mail	4 40 pm
8 50 pm	Express	7 20 am
6 40 pm	Freight	8 45 am
	CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—NORTH	
8 15 pm	Chicago and St. Paul Lim.	*8 30 pm
	Chicago and St. Paul Ex.	8 30 am
*2 23 am	Twin Cities Special	*2 30 am
	CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—SOUTH	
6 50 am	Kansas City Limited	*7 00 am
11 30 am	Day Express	*11 40 am
7 50 pm	Night Express	8 45 pm
	CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY	
*12 15 pm	Albia and Burlington Pass.	*3 15 pm
5 40 pm	Albia Passenger	8 00 am
7 00 pm	Albia Accommodation	5 45 am
	KEOKUK & WESTERN PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE Q STATION,	
10 35 am	Mail and Express.	12 40 pm
5 50 pm	Mail and Express.	8 25 am
	CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN	
6 15 pm	Sioux City, N. & W.	9 10 am
1 15 pm	Colorado Special	*4 40 pm
*5 40 am	Chicago Limited	*9 30 pm
†1 55 am	Dakota Limited	†3 20 am
†7 20 pm	Chicago Express	7 00 am
†7 20 p m	Chicago Special	11 05 am
†7 20 pm	Omaha Express	9 10 am
7 20 am	Chicago Express	*4 40 pm
10 50 am	Omaha & Pa Exprese	*8 00 am
	WABASH RAILWAY	
8 15 am	St. Louis Passenger	†6 45 pm
9 15 pm	St Louis Eastern Ex.	†8 30 am
	C. M. and St. P.—Fonda Line.	
7 20 pm	Storm Lake Express	4 05 pm
1 05 pm	Fonda & Sioux City Lim.	9 05 am
	C M & ST P—BOONE LIME	
1 25 pm	Boone Mail and Express	3 40 pm
7 10 pm	Mail and Express	7 40 am
4 50 am	Chicago Limited	†9 40 pm
11 00 am	Chicago Express	11 00 am
12 45 pm	Sioux City & Omaha	2 00 am

*Daily. †Daily.

All other trains daily except Sanday

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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.

THE
AMERICAN MONTHLY
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This is what Captain Beall says to-day: DR. C. M. McLEAN
My Dear Doctor.—"After catarrh had blighted my boyhood days and cursed my manhood, and after it had produced a chronic catarrh of the stomach which was killing me, and when all the other doctors had made a failure of my case you took hold of it and cured me. I have not had a pain or ache or a sign of catarrh for seven years, and I want the world to know it."
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FRILLS OF FASHION.

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

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

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

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

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

Human Nature Exemplified.

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

LITERARY NOTES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IN A NUTSHELL.

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

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. The manager who is on the list will be there because the committee will have decided that he treats chorus girls of his company properly. Public placarding with the aim of public boycott will be the fate of the manager who does not get a certificate of high moral rating.—Chicago Tribune.