

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

VOL. XIV, No. 22.

DES MOINES IOWA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1907.

Price Five Cents

CITY NEWS.

(N. B. If you have relatives or friends visit in the city or going to make a visit, please inform us; we solicit all your local news—Ed.)

Mason's Fall Hats are the best.

Attorney J. B. Rush was a Buxton visitor last Sunday and Monday on business, returning Tuesday.

Helena Craven met with quite a painful accident while playing with her schoolmates. She ran an umbrella in her ear.

Miss M. E. Blair has been quite sick at her home on West Second street this week, but is reported a little better at this writing. Her friends felt alarmed.

FOR SALE—Two houses, one four and one five rooms, on the street car line on School street. These lots will be sold on easy monthly payments. Call or write Mr. E. T. Blagburn, 1007 West Twelfth street.

Rev. Clark's wife of Colfax has been visiting her sister in Chicago, also another one of her sisters from Indiana met her there whom she had not seen for eighteen years. Mrs. Clark will return home this week.

Rev. Samuel Bates of Colfax has been called to the Maple Street Baptist church in East Des Moines. We are glad to welcome such a good Christian worker in our city as our friend, Rev. Bates. He will preach his first sermon Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles Shelton of Chicago were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Birney a few days. They left to visit relatives in Washington, Iowa, before returning home.

Miss M. E. Blair, who is quite sick, is residing easier at this writing. We will sell my fine home, No. 3215 Fourth and Ovid streets, Highland Park, four rooms, gas, water and sewer and small barn. Its to anybody, regardless of color or nationality, on monthly payments of \$12. First payment \$12. Dr. Arntz, Mutual phone 788.

Mrs. Jane James left last week for St. Louis, Mo., to visit her grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Stanton, Capital City after which she will visit her daughter, Mrs. Wallace Rucker, of Brookfield, Mo.

Club No. 4 of the Union Congregational church are planning a welcome reception to the young men and ladies who have come to our city to attend our colleges and university, to be given Tuesday evening, November 13. There will be a very fine program.

Luther H. Smith, the Iowa representative of the Metropolitan Mercantile and Realty Co., made a business trip to Buxton this week.

Mr. H. R. Graves, wife and daughter of 13 summers arrived in our city last week from Buxton, Iowa, to make a visit to her home. He bought a nice six-room house at 1028 West Twelfth street. We are glad to have such good families to come.

Go to Mason's for Fall Hats.

Dr. Leo Welker, who was in the city last week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Buckner, has just recently returned from Boston, where he graduated at Harvard university with honor. He is well known here, also a graduate of Grinnell college. We hope the doctor will practice in Iowa and wish him success.

Rev. J. C. Reid of St. Louis City, pastor of the Baptist church, who had been down to Grinnell, Iowa, attending the State Baptist Association (white), where he was a delegate, came by the way of Buxton, Iowa, where he spent Sunday, and preached and spoke several times, passed through our city Tuesday evening en route home.

The ladies of the Home and Foreign Mission Circle of the Corinthian Baptist church held a Missionary Tea last Friday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock, to which all the Mission and Sewing Circles of the city were invited. The tea was held in the parlors of the Corinthian church and many ladies were present. After an instructive and entertaining program a two-course luncheon was served. The president, Mrs. G. W. Stanton, and the members of the Circle proved themselves royal entertainers. The out-of-town guests were Rev. and Mrs. Alexander of Pontiac, Mich.; Mrs. G. Redmon of St. Joseph and Mrs. Whitney of Kansas City.

The Des Moines Negro Lyceum met at the home of M. G. H. Mason and notwithstanding the frightfully disagreeable weather interest was high and attendance good. Papers on Washington as an orator and his school at Tuskegee were read by Misses Hammit and Bell. The following debate was rendered, "Resolved, that Washington has and is exerting a greater influence upon the Negro than DuBois." Affirmed by Mr. Shackelford and denied by Mr. Graves. The decision was given the affirmative.

A CORRECTION.

Last issue we said that Mr. Leo O. Welker of Colfax, Iowa, who had just graduated from Yale college, it should have been Harvard university from the medical department. He is the first Iowa colored man to thus graduate from Harvard. We sincerely hope that Dr. Welker will locate in our city. We need him here.

Before buying your Fall Hat call and examine Mason's large stock of new hats, bonnets, ribbons, etc., on Seventh street just below Walnut.

DES MOINES LOST TWO GOOD MEN.

Last week our city lost two of her real successful business men and devoted Christian workers in the persons of Chas. H. Morris and Harry West (white), both last week at their usual vocations, each apparently well. Both were successful business men well to do. Both were active Christian workers and Y. M. C. A. men. Each lover of humanity and always aided every good cause. The former was murdered by a wretched bootlegger, who was selling liquor contrary to law at Mr. Morris' mines, and Mr. Morris was trying to stop the sale and was over to his saloon to buy him out so he would leave the mining camp of Enterprise, when the villain slipped up and shot him, also Mr. Johnson, why suddenly of heart trouble. He was part owner of the largest furniture house in our city. Our race lost two loyal good friends, especially was Mr. Morris, the mine owner, who employed about one-half colored miners, and all of his miners speak so well of him. He died a martyr to the cause of trying to free his employees from the greatest evil of this age, liquor.

MISSIONARY BISHOP OF CAPE PALMAS, AFRICA.

Right Rev. Samuel D. Ferguson, D. D.

Sketch of Distinguished Prelate, Who Has Seat, Voice and Vote in General Conventions of the Episcopal Church in the U. S.

In 1848, when the subject of this sketch was in his sixth year, the Ferguson family emigrated from South Carolina to Liberia, West Coast Africa, settling in Sinoe. This was eleven years after the founding of the first Episcopal mission in Liberia. At that time there were but five missionaries working at five stations. The life of Bishop Samuel D. Ferguson cannot be separated from the development of the jurisdiction. He was an eye-witness to the growth of this missionary jurisdiction from its earliest years. He was a part of its growth, seeing it pass out of the hands of foreign supervision into the hands of a native clergy and well he may be called such a native clergyman.

From the time of his arrival until 1862 he was a student, thoroughly imbuing the precepts and teachings of the church. In 1862 he became principal of Mt. Vaughn High School. In December, 1865, he was admitted deacon. March 5, 1868 he was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Payne at Trinity church, Monrovia. Bishop Payne, whose prelate Bishop Ferguson resigned the episcopate in 1871. Bishop Payne died at Oak Grove, Va., October 23, 1874. His funeral was preached by Rev. Samuel D. Ferguson then priest. It was quite fitting that this sermon should be preached by a protege who had lovingly ministered to the sainted Bishop when he was greatly enfeebled by African fever. Succeeding Bishop Payne was Bishop Auer, who was welcomed by this same priest Ferguson. Priest Ferguson was the death and closed the eyes of Bishop Auer, gently laying his body away in the little graveyard at Mount Vaughn. In turn he greeted Bishop Penick when he arrived in 1874, rendering him most loyal service.

Bishop Penick, under climatic affliction resigned in 1883. Priest Ferguson assumed the responsibility and oversight of the mission, until the mantle of episcopal authority fell upon his own shoulders, at his consecration in Grace Church in the city of New York on the 24th of June, 1885. Since his consecration as bishop he has established a theological institution, Epiphany Hall, has ordained 23 of the 25 clergymen, educated in the mission and graduated from Epiphany Hall; has baptized 6,738 persons as against 1,869 persons in the fifty years preceding; confirmed 3,949 persons as against 1,085 during the fifty years preceding his consecration and added 2,372 to the accumulated membership of fifty years. In the last three years the contributions from his diocese have amounted to \$20,338.63.

There are 2,246 Sunday school pupils, 1,944 day pupils and 577 boarding pupils in his missionary jurisdiction. But mere figures cannot record the moral influence that has been constantly exerted in the mass of healthily, leaving the soil, opening the way for the evangelization of Africa.

But for the fact the convention just adjourned provided for the triennial election of a president bishop, Bishop Ferguson would most likely have succeeded to that position by seniority of consecration. The bishop was opposed to the scheme of suffragan bishops, agreeing with the vast majority of colored churchmen that no self-respecting priest could accept it.

OUR NATION'S DEFENDERS.

Says United States Judge David J. Brewer.

At a recent meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational church, where some of the greatest men of this age had gathered in that great body, Bishop C. B. Gallows of Mississippi, ex-Governor W. J. North of Georgia, Dr. Washington Gladden of Philadelphia and Rev. Dr. Frank W. Hodges of Des Moines. Dr. Hodges delivered a memorable and a very significant and memorable address, of which we quote a part, as follows: "Many of the vast multitude pouring into this republic are racially cold-blooded and selfish. Not a few are tainted with the spirit of anarchy and are willing to destroy all social order in the hope of personal gain

out of the wreck. These immigrants become citizens as we are citizens and as is this colored and entranced race." Referring to the Negro, the Judge continues: "You will find no Johann Most, Emma Goldman, Czolgosz or Galtzoff among them. In the struggles which may be expected to come between order and anarchy, may it not be that these people are grateful to the nation for their liberty and to the good people of the land for their uplift in knowledge, purity and social standing, prove themselves a mighty force, upholding law, order and the supremacy of the nation? Stranger things have happened than that these people, crushed and wronged for generations, should become at last strong defenders of the nation and the community at whose hands they have hitherto received mainly injustice."

Defenders of our nation. Oh how true. We have always proclaimed that the Negro today is the real American and truest to the old flag. Away back in the earlier American history when the Negro had no flag or country he could call his own he was found loyal and patriotically spilling his blood for the preservation of this country, and from that time until now has ever been true and trusted to the old flag. When God shall have given us more such real Christian, high-minded men as Judge Brewer, justice and truth will give the Negro his proper place in this nation of ours and we will be known as our nation's defenders.

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH.

Booker T. Washington in The Congressionalist—Solution of Problem on the Farms.

The South Affords Greater Opportunities—City Life Unfavorable to Health and Morals.

My attention has been repeatedly called in recent years to the rapid increase of the Negro population in northern cities, particularly in the larger cities of the North Atlantic states, that is, New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. These states have already considerably more than one-third of all the northern Negroes and statistics show that from 1880 to 1900, this portion of the population increased one-third more rapidly than the white. The Negroes in Philadelphia increased in the ten years, between 1890 and 1900, from thirty-six to sixty-two thousand. The colored population in New York was 23,000 in 1890, but in 1900 it had risen to 60,666. Boston's colored population grew more slowly, but it has grown steadily. In 1880 the Negroes of Cambridge and Boston were 7,377, but in 1900 this number had increased to 15,497.

Under normal conditions I doubt whether the existence of 900,000 Negroes scattered over the whole Northern and Western country, and permanently settled on farms and in small towns, as they are to a very large degree in the south, would have attracted particular attention. But the fact is that the Negroes in the north are, to a large extent, part of a floating population. While 82 per cent of the southern Negroes are on farms and plantations in country districts, more than 70 per cent of the northern Negroes are in cities.

This Negro element in the floating population of the northern cities has grown so rapidly in recent years and has to such an extent complicated the problem of city life, already difficult enough, that some persons have come to regard it as a distinct menace.

City Life Unfavorable to Health and Morals.

I have more than once said that the masses of the colored people are not yet fitted to survive and prosper in the great cities north and south, to which so many of them are crowding. The temptations are too great and the competition with the foreign population with which they come in contact is too severe. Many of these young colored men and women, who leave the country for the city go directly from the farms and plantations of the south, where they have been living on the same soil on which their fathers and mothers worked as slaves and under conditions not far removed from those that existed before emancipation. It is not difficult under these circumstances to understand that they are not able at once to adjust themselves to the crowded, strenuous and complicated life of these great modern cities. The vital statistics, which are perhaps the best indicators we have in this matter, show that, of all races now pouring into the larger cities of the north, it is the least prepared to meet the conditions of city life.

It should always be borne in mind that there is this difference between the Negro in the north and the average colored man living on plantations of the country districts in the south, that while he is ignorant he has not been degraded, as a rule, except in rare cases, by vicious habits. In the large cities of the north, it is true, a large element of the same class of any other races, that they have injured body and soul by degrading habits. There is a vast difference between pure ignorance and degradation.

My own conviction is that this problem, like others which the presence of the Negro race in this land has created, must find its solution ultimately on the farms and plantations of the southern states. So far as I can understand the disposition of the masses of my own people, they have determined to remain for all time upon the soil of the southern states, where their future, in my opinion, is inextricably bound up with the prosperity of the soil. I do not believe that any large proportion of the Negro people intend to remain permanently outside of the south, and I doubt very much if any laborer will be found to supplant permanently the

Negro in the southern cotton field. The problem of the northern Negro will, to a very large extent, find its solution in the efforts now being made by the United States department of agriculture to improve the character and quality of Negro farmers; in the efforts now being made to increase the number and efficiency of country schools; in the growing disposition among the better class of white people to secure justice for the Negro and protect him against hectoring and abuse to which he is so often subjected, and finally in the encouragement the Negro is receiving in certain parts of the south to buy land, to build houses and permanently settle on the soil.

The security of the south against danger of race riots and evils that cause them demands that every man, white and black, should, as far as possible, own a home; a hearthstone around which the interests of the family can find center; a permanent place of abode on which the wholesome influences of family life can find a prop.

I believe that those who are seeking a solution of the problem of the northern Negro will find that they can cooperate in this direction with the more thoughtful class of the southern people who find that the south is being slowly drained of the labor it needs in the fields and in the trades by emigration northward.

I have spoken thus far of that part of the population which has but lately arrived in the north. It presents the element of unrest among the Negroes in the south. While a large number of these people have left the south upon a definite promise of higher wages or better treatment, a greater number are mere social drifts, drawn into the cities with the tide that sets to the large center of population from all over the United States.

While I do not deny that there are some advantages for the Negro in the north which he does not have in the south, there are also disadvantages. There are the advantages of better schools and better teachers. The Negro has, for example, the opportunity of using the public library, of entering the colleges and universities. The northern cities are farther advanced, on the whole, in their methods of dealing with the problem of city life. The northern people are not haunted by the fear of social equality and are therefore able to take hold in a more practical way of the problem of uplifting backward races. The northern cities are richer and more able to provide special education to meet the special needs of special classes of the population.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

Mrs. C. G. Lee departed for Chicago, Ill., for a few weeks' visit with her husband.

Mrs. Mattie Lamb of Burlington is in the city visiting her sister before going to Chicago, where she will spend the winter.

The young men of the city will entertain the young ladies on Thursday evening, October 30, with a "Mask Dance."

Mrs. L. L. Boyd is slightly improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fields of the past week has been entertaining their sister-in-law, Mrs. M. A. Fields of Cameron, Mo.

Mrs. James Mosely is entertaining her sister, Miss Estes of Atchison, Kan. She will probably spend the winter here.

Rev. W. A. Moore spent last week in Burlington.

Rev. H. Ford, who has been somewhat indisposed for the past few

weeks, is slightly improved at this writing.

On November 7th there will be given at Bethel A. M. E. church a lecture on the Race Problem by Mrs. Grace Allen. Mrs. Allen has traveled quite extensively throughout this and other states and will be able to give us an interesting and instructive account of the race and this all important question. All race loving citizens should attend this lecture.

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The J. S. Y. club was entertained last Wednesday by Mrs. W. H. Martin and a pleasant time enjoyed by all present. The club has issued some very unique calendars for the season and some splendid subjects will be studied during this time.

Mr. Ed Marshall made his annual visit to his mother in Keosauqua last week. This is a custom that Mr. Marshall has observed for many years. Don't forget the \$1 rally the first Sunday in December.

Mrs. James Warren returned last week from a pleasant trip in Wisconsin.

Mrs. Harry Horn was hostess of the Culture club last Thursday. The plan of work has not yet been completed. The calendar will appear in the near future.

Mrs. Adelaide Perkins anticipates a visit in the near future from her mother, Mrs. L. Thorpe of Malcomb, Ill.

The Industrial Art club, of which Mrs. M. F. Lowery is president, will give a parlor social next Monday evening at the home of Mrs. R. Ford. On the following Friday afternoon the club will be entertained at the same place. The club is preparing and circulating articles from their monthly fair for a fair to open December 1st. The fair will be heretofore, but this is a beautiful and useful thing which will be a pleasant time promised.

The Juvenile League, led by the superintendent, Mrs. G. Gray, gave a parlor concert last Tuesday evening at the home of the president, Master Leonard Lavell. At the close of the meeting attractive prizes were given to those who had best kept the rules of club during the summer. The first prize was awarded to Master Forest Martin, second to Master Leonard Lavell. The children have done nobly in their line.

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ALBIA NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ester have just moved into their new house on West Gray street. The friends of the newly married couple met and surprised them with a china shower on last Thursday evening. Many valuable presents were given. In the evening the ladies served light refreshments.

Mrs. Bertha Nichol of Buxton was in Albia on Sunday.

Rev. Cole and family of the Baptist church has moved to Virginia.

Mrs. Jack Taylor of Ottumwa was a visitor in Albia Sunday.

Quite a number of other strangers were in town this week.

MT. PLEASANT NOTES.

Presiding Elder Phillips was in the city Wednesday. He left Thursday for Ottumwa.

Mr. Geo. Berry came in last Friday from Rock Island for a visit with his mother, Mrs. Sarah Berry, Monday for Chicago, where she will spend the winter with her daughters.

Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock occurred the wedding of Mr. Henry Johnson of this city and Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor of Monroe, Missouri. Rev. John Smith performed the ceremony.

Miss Maude Amos of Keokuk came Saturday for an over Sunday visit at her uncle, John Shephard, and her friend, Miss Myrtle Burnard.

The members of the choir of the A. M. E. church and a few friends gathered at the home of Miss Toss Mison and gave her a pleasant surprise. The event was in honor of her birthday.

The ladies of the Tabernacle gave a social Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clay Reed.

MINNEAPOLIS BUDDHARIAN.

We are enjoying beautiful weather at this writing.

Quarterly meeting at St. Peter's church Sunday was very well attended. We were glad to see our presiding elder, Geo. W. Galnes, with us again. The Rev. has been attending several conferences since the Iowa conference adjourned. Among them were the Kentucky, Missouri and Illinois. He reports a splendid time.

The Wayman Home Circle of St. Peter's church gave a supper Tuesday evening.

The Tuesday Industrial met Tuesday with Mrs. Belle Hyatt in a called meeting. The club gives a Children's concert at St. Peter's church November 13.

Billiousness and Constipation.

For years I was troubled with biliousness and constipation, which made life miserable for me. My appetite failed me. I lost my usual force and vitality. Pepsin preparations and cathartics only made matters worse. I do not know where I should have been today had I not tried Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. The tablets relieve the ill feeling at once, strengthen the digestive functions, helping the system to do its work naturally.—Mrs. Rosa Potts, Birmingham, Ala. These tablets are for sale by all druggists.

A Good Liniment.

When you need a good reliable liniment try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It has no superior for sprains and swellings. A piece of flannel slightly dampened with Pain Balm is superior to a plaster for lame back or pains in the side or chest. It also relieves rheumatic pains and makes sleep and rest possible. For sale by all druggists.

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Dyeing and Pressing of

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Fancy Grape Fruit, each.....10c	Baker's Chocolate, cake.....22c
Mammoth Grape Fruit, each, 12/c	

Iowa State Bystander

Bystander Pub. Co.
DES MOINES, IOWA

Silence is a great reasoner.
A bad habit is a tyrant master.
Crime is immediate punishment.
Those who forget kind deeds are not of generous birth.

Daily brain and body worry is a constant grave-digger.
If volcanoes continue to come up in Arctic waters they may yet furnish a dry and warm passage way to the pole.

Now they have "acute confusional mania." That's the way a man feels when he goes into a dry-goods store on a busy day.

Bishop Candler's severe strictures on "laissez religion" will be resented by the sties if they have a spark of manhood in them.

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year, when wifey shops for a new fall hat and sends the bill to hubby dear.

Physicians who say that American eat too much meat will come under some suspicion of having been subsidized by the Chicago packers.

Now that New Zealand is a dominion there will be no living with it, for goodness knows it will not enough else when it was only a colony.

Now they have a stingsless honey-bee, but it is a safe bet that even a Burbank couldn't produce a yellow-jacket of that mollicoddie variety.

Naturalists are again requested to devise some means by which hunters can distinguish with accuracy between fellow human beings and wild game.

King Alfonso's doctors have cut down his daily allowance of cigarettes by one-half. This may give him strength enough to cut off the other half himself.

If the Atlantic fleet does not go to the Pacific it might make a dash for the pole without exciting any suspicion of hostile intent toward anybody.

Chewing toothpicks may make a man look intellectual, as a writer claims, but most men who want a reputation for intellectuality prefer to chew the rag.

To prove his innocence a Boston man tried to put out his right eye, and it wasn't a \$29,240,000 fine he was confronted with either. Some men take convictions so seriously.

It has now been discovered that brains are not needed for thinking. Everybody has known for a long time that the size of a man's head is no guarantee of its contents.

Skeptical persons who question whether the higher education pays have only to look at the plans for the future home of the University club to find their doubts set at rest.

That chemist who says he has discovered a way to turn animals into stone should consult the landlady who knows a process by which beefsteak can be converted into leather.

Now that Switzerland has adopted an American watch in the national observatory it remains only for France to import American champagne and Austria American wienerswurst.

The steamer Baltic has brought 1,602 marriageable girls to this country. They ought to be able to find husbands among the million or so marriageable men that came last year.

If Wizard Burbank would be a real benefactor to mankind, let him produce some kind of tree that will bear wood pulp in sufficient quantities to put the paper trust out of business.

It will take 27 years to pave Chicago's streets, according to an expert engineer, at a total cost of \$200,000,000. We shall have to continue, we fear, to pave them with good intentions.

The adoption of the scheme for making treasury notes and bank bills in different colors, according to denomination, may render it necessary for bank clerks to undergo tests for color blindness.

A Swiss scientist, who has completed a geological examination of the strata collected from the borings of the Simpson tunnel, is said to have found traces of radium that suggest larger deposits than any hitherto found in Europe. He believes these deposits caused the abnormal heat experienced in building the tunnel. This goes to support the theory that possibly the presence of radium in vast quantities creates the supposedly melted condition of the interior of the earth.

A writer in one of the October magazines, telling a tale of an old man or the slums, has this to say of the aged person's conversational voice: "There were hints in it of wide fields and sleeping meadows in the flat, low tones. One almost thought of the sound of woodbirds' notes, of the low moaning of cows on the evening air, and the rustle of corn leaves at dawn." And they pay high for this sort of thing! Exclaims the Indianapolis Star. Shades of Thackeray and Hawthorne!

One of the late predictions is that right draft boats, fitted with turbine engines, will soon be plowing through the water at the rate of 100 miles an hour. Some imaginative person will please tell us what will be the probable speed of locomotives or electric railway trains by that time.

Automobilists who are smashing up themselves and their machines by way of showing their enthusiasm for the sport could be just as convincing if they exercised a little human intelligence while out for a run.

CRISIS NEARS CLOSE

ACUTE PHASE OF EMBARRASSMENT CONQUERED.

MILLIONS IN GOLD ON WAY

No Alarm Felt in any Quarter—Total Import of Yellow Metal now \$23,750,000.

New York, Nov. 1.—Indications that the available supply of cash would be materially increased within a short time, both by imports of gold and the increase of the bank note circulation and that the movement of cotton and grain crops would be facilitated in every way possible with the result of increasing our credit abroad, were the salient features of yesterday's financial situation.

It seems to be recognized everywhere that the acute stage of the crisis is over and that all that remained was to obtain sufficient currency to resume currency payments upon a broad scale and thus to restore the existing pressure. The action of the Bank of England in raising its discount rate from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent was in accordance with expectations in conservative circles.

The fact that the increase was not made to 6 per cent and that the English rate remains 1 per cent below the German rate is accepted as an indication that the situation at London is not considered acute.

The prompt response of the national banks throughout the country to the suggestion of Controller Ridgely that they should employ their United States bonds as largely as possible to secure circulation and substitute other bonds for those pledged against deposits of public money promises a considerable increase in the available stock of currency. The estimates of an increase in bank note circulation of \$20,000,000 are considered well within the probabilities. It will require time, however, in some cases for the banks to obtain property to substitute for their United States bonds.

It is noted with interest by leading bankers here that the present scarcity of currency and the recourse which had been had to the national circulation are arousing unusual interest in the plan for currency reform which has been endorsed by the American Bankers' association. This plan was adopted in December last year after consultation with representatives of the New York Chamber of Commerce and which, was presented to congress at that time. The plan did not receive the definite approval of the American Bankers' association, however, until the meeting at Atlantic City in September last, but at that time it was endorsed by a nearly unanimous vote after strong arguments in its favor by A. B. Hepburn, president of the Chase National bank of New York and Representative Charles N. Fowler, chairman of the house committee on banking.

WILL ADD MILLIONS.

Ridgely Says Bank Note Circulation Will Increase \$30,000,000.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—Treasury officials are agreeably surprised at the number of banks throughout the country which have already indicated their purpose to comply with the suggestion of Controller Ridgely that additional circulation be taken out.

George E. Roberts, former director of the mint and now president of the Commercial National bank of Chicago, is here and has engaged \$2,000,000 additional circulation for his bank. S. W. Foster, president of the Whitney Central bank of New Orleans, is also here and is making arrangements to materially increase his holdings. Other prominent bankers, through Washington representatives, are arranging to deposit the necessary securities preparatory to taking out additional bank notes to the limit of their capital stock. One large New York bank could, under the law, it is said, take out \$10,000,000 additional circulation and in all probability will soon ask for a material increase. Mr. Ridgely today expressed his opinion that within the next ten days the outstanding circulation of national banks will have been increased by from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 or more.

URGES CENTRAL BANK.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.—That strong impetus will be given to the consideration of currency legislation the coming winter because of recent financial difficulties, is the belief of George E. Roberts, ex-director of the mint and president of the Commercial National bank of Chicago, who is in Washington.

Mr. Roberts said yesterday the recent stringency had shown conclusively that legislation was needed to give elasticity to the currency system, and that congress could no longer sit by and take the position that the present system was adequate to the country's needs. The Chicago financier believes, moreover, that congress will take up the currency question seriously and will inquire carefully into what is needed, either next session or in the near future.

Mayor Puts Lid On In Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 1.—Mayor James C. Dahlman yesterday issued a proclamation calling upon theaters and other amusement places and all business concerns which have been open Sundays to obey the law by closing their places on the first day of the week. The proclamation commands the chief of police to enforce this order, and the mayor declares that all the resources at his disposal will be utilized to close the city up tight next Sunday. Theater managers will hold a meeting to consider what action they will take.

Thaw Will Plead Insanity.

New York, Nov. 1.—Announcement was made yesterday that insanity is to be the plea in the defense of Harry Kendall Thaw, whose second trial for the slaying of Stanford White will begin on Dec. 8. Martin W. Littleton, chief counsel for Thaw, is said to be convinced that Thaw is insane and has not adopted this cause as merely a theory on which to conduct a successful defense, but because he feels certain of the unsound mental condition of his client.

STICK TOGETHER



And Play "Crack the Whip" with Him!

TO "CUT OUT" TOBACCO CROP

SITUATION IN KENTUCKY BECOMING VERY SERIOUS.

Efforts to Form Pool—Strong Opposition by the Buyers of Henderson County.

Louisville, Ky.—With "peaceful armies" of invasion in the dark tobacco districts and the burley growers having reached a decision not to raise any crop next year, the tobacco situation in Kentucky appears to be serious.

From the western end of the state, and especially in the Green river and Henderson stemming districts, reports of rather an unsettling nature were received Wednesday. Bodies of buyers claiming to be members of the American Society of Equity are falling through McLean county notifying buyers to quit the tobacco fields until the 1905 crop is sold and urging growers to pool their crop with the society. The same thing has already been done in Daviess county, of which Owensboro is the county seat; in Henderson county, of which Henderson is the chief city, and in several other neighborhoods.

In many instances the buyers have agreed to quit and the majority of the growers have expressed their determination to pool their crops, but especially in Henderson county has there been considerable opposition to the plan of the growers. In fact, the buyers of Henderson have refused to accede to the request of the growers and another meeting is in progress there to consider what is to be done in the premises. The growers are determined to carry their point.

Every warehouse of any consequence in Henderson and Owensboro is guarded by armed men and there is considerable uneasiness. Especially is this true as the time for delivering the tobacco which has been bought outside the pool approaches.

PRISONERS ARE USED AS BEASTS.

Spaniard Alleges Sensational Escape and Shocks Madrid.

Madrid.—A Spaniard named Bulgnera, a recent arrival from Manila, has caused some excitement here by a story to the effect that there are more than 4,000 Spanish prisoners in Bulacan province, island of San Juan del Monte. They are held by Tagalos, who compel them to drag their plows. They are whipped and treated like beasts of burden and the only reward they get is a scanty ration of green corn.

Bulgnera says that in June last 90 Spanish prisoners tried to escape by swimming. Practically all were drowned, he says, but he succeeded in landing on the opposite bank and was subsequently able to reach Manila. Then he went to the American authorities, who provided him with passage for Cadiz. He reached that port in September, but was only able to reach his native town a few days since, when he had long been given up for dead.

Strike in a High School.

Pewaukee, Wis.—Angered over the summary discharge of Miss Helen E. M. Roberts, of Chicago, the popular assistant principal, 50 students of the Pewaukee high school went on strike Monday, leaving the school in a body. They refuse to return unless the teacher is reinstated.

Mistaken for Bear and Shot.

Marquette, Mich.—John C. Kruse, mining superintendent at Iron Mountain, was shot Monday by George Gibbons, who mistook him for a bear.

Cleveland Traction Man Indicted.

Cleveland, O.—The grand jury Wednesday indicted John J. Stanley, vice president and general manager of the Cleveland Electric Railway company, charging him with endeavoring to influence a witness.

Seeks to Enjoin Football.

Kankakee, Ill.—Charging that football is prize fighting, Attorney S. R. Moore Wednesday filed a bill in the circuit court for an injunction restraining high school students from playing the game.

Aged Man Begins Long Walk.

Portland, Me.—Planning to duplicate his feat of 40 years ago, of walking to Chicago, a distance of 1,230 miles, in 26 days, Edward Payson Weston started at five o'clock Tuesday night from the Portland post office. He is 69 years of age.

Col. L. H. Walker, U. S. A., is Dead.

Boston.—Col. Leverett Hull Walker, U. S. A., in command of the defenses of Boston harbor, died Tuesday at Fort Banks, Winthrop. Col. Walker was born in Pennsylvania in 1851.

MOUNTAIN BURIES VILLAGE.

Karatagh, in Bokhara, Is Overwhelmed by Landslide.

Tashkend, Russian Turkistan.—The little town of Karatagh, in the Hussar district of Bokhara, has been overwhelmed and completely destroyed by a landslide that followed the earthquake of October 21. According to the latest reports of the disaster, a majority of the inhabitants of Karatagh lost their lives.

The first reports of the casualties were exaggerated, the death list being placed as high as 15,000. Karatagh had about 2,500 dwellers, and there is reason to believe that about 1,500 were buried alive. Among those who survived the disaster are the governor of Karatagh and his mother.

Karatagh is remotely situated, and it takes a full week for news to get out from there, but according to one courier who has come through, an enormous section of the Karatagh mountain, which practically hung over the town, broke loose and thundered down upon the village, which is almost completely buried.

Efforts are being made to get in communication with the survivors and learn the actual state of affairs and to send such relief as may be required.

Karatagh is noted for its manufactures of sabers, cutlery and fine silks, and is used as a summer resort by the people of Hussar, a somewhat larger town and capital of the district of Hussar. Karatagh is located in a mountainous country at an elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea.

BOLD FIGHT BY MUTINEERS.

Crew of Russian Destroyer Battle with Four Other Vessels.

Vladivostok.—An exciting little naval battle took place in this harbor Wednesday between the mutinous crew of a Russian torpedo boat destroyer and their loyal comrades. The mutineers were finally subdued, but not before a number of men had been killed or wounded.

The mutinous boat is the Skory, and she gave fight to the gunboat Mandschur, the destroyers Garsovoz, Smely and Serditz and the garrison of one of the harbor forts manned by the Twelfth regiment of artillery. The Skory soon was overwhelmed and she had to be beached to save her from sinking.

PRESIDENT IS 49 YEARS OLD.

As Usual No Celebration Marks Mr. Roosevelt's Birthday.

Washington.—Sunday was President Roosevelt's forty-ninth birthday. No celebration marked the event, the president rounding out his forty-ninth year and entered upon his fiftieth with the same simplicity that always characterized his birthday. He did not depart from his customary Sunday program of worship, work and recreation. The day was spent at the White House residence in a quiet family rejoicing. Congratulations in large numbers, by mail, telegram and telephone, were received at White House.

Automatic Needle Man Arrested.

New York.—James E. Lytle, the alleged promoter of now defunct Automatic Needle company, of this city and the Self-Threading Needle company of Minneapolis, was arrested here Tuesday, charged with grand larceny in connection with sales of the stocks of these companies. He was held in \$15,000 bail for examination. The complainant is S. S. Smart, a wire fence manufacturer of Bayonne, N. J.

Receiver for Paper Concern.

Dayton, O.—The Friend Paper company, of West Carrollton, a suburb of Dayton, was placed in the hands of a receiver Wednesday afternoon on application of its president, J. Howard Friend. Henry L. Newell was appointed receiver by Judge O. B. Brown, of the common pleas court.

The petition states that the company has debts aggregating \$1,000,000; that the petitioner is surety on 62 notes aggregating \$300,000, and that payment of these notes is impossible at present.

Four New Game Reserves in West.

Washington.—The president has issued an executive order creating four new bird and animal reserves on the Pacific coast, one the Three-Arch Rock reservation in Oregon, and the other three in Washington—Flattery Rocks, Quillayute Needles and Copalis-Rock reservations.

San Francisco Editor Dead.

San Francisco.—John Barrett, news editor of the Examiner, died of apoplexy Monday afternoon while walking on Van Ness avenue.

GROSSCUP INDICTED

JUDGE AND OTHER TROLLEY OFFICIALS IN GRAND JURY NET.

WARRANTS ARE ISSUED

True Bills Found at Charleston, Ill., Charge Criminal Negligence Tending to Produce Manslaughter.

Chicago.—Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States circuit court and Marshall E. Sampsel, one of the receivers of the Chicago Union Traction company, with other members of the board of directors and officers of the Mattoon & Charleston Interurban Railroad company, are defendants in true bills voted at Charleston, Ill., in connection with the wreck on the electric railway last August. The true bills charge criminal negligence tending to produce manslaughter. Bonds of \$5,000 have been furnished in each case.

Warrants for the arrest of the defendants on the charges alleged in the true bills were issued at Charleston. Judge Grosscup Affected.

Judge Grosscup was deeply affected by the news he received from Charleston and made no effort to conceal his feelings. He said:

"Of course this hurts. To say that I do not care would be untrue. Like any right-minded man, I do care. My friends, I am sure, know that I have a tender regard for human life and suffering, and a desire to deal justly with all men. In 30 years of a busy life I have never once been sued, even in a civil action. Beyond this there is nothing that can now be profitably said except that the accident at Charleston was due to no defect in construction or machinery—was due solely to a human error in carrying out orders—and that my sole connection with the accident is the fact that at the time it occurred I happened to be a director of the company."

The following is a list of others who have been indicted besides Judge Grosscup and Mr. Sampsel:

Charles Hottis, Mattoon, motorman. Frederick Moore, Mattoon, director and superintendent. Edgar A. Potter, Chicago and Mattoon, president.

L. C. Rose, of the Colonial Trust and Savings bank, Chicago. A. W. Underwood, of Chicago, secretary.

The penalty for involuntary manslaughter in Illinois, in case of conviction, is a penitentiary sentence of from one to fourteen years.

Eighteen Killed in Wreck.

The wreck on the Mattoon & Charleston interurban line occurred at 10:30 a. m., August 20. Ninety-nine persons were passengers on an electric interurban car going from Mattoon to Charleston to attend the Coles county fair at the latter place. When entering the mouth of a deep cut, about a mile and a half from Charleston, the loaded passenger car was met head-on by an interurban express car heading in the opposite direction. Eighteen of the passengers were killed and all of the others were injured, more or less severely.

Jurist Arrested.

Chicago.—E. H. Slover, sheriff of Coles county, came to Chicago Wednesday and arrested Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States circuit court on a charge of manslaughter, contained in indictments returned at Charleston, Ill., as a result of the fatal wreck last summer on the Charleston-Mattoon interurban line, of which Judge Grosscup is a director.

Simultaneously warrants were served on Francis S. Peabody, president of the Peabody Coal company; Marshall E. Sampsel, receiver for the Union Traction company, and Arthur W. Underwood, all directors in the interurban company and indicted on the same charge. Each gave bonds amounting to \$5,000.

SQUELCHES JAPANESE CONSUL.

Mayor of Lincoln, Neb., Refuses to Listen to Complaint.

Lincoln, Neb.—In reply to a peremptory demand of Japanese Consul S. Shimizu, of Chicago, as to the reasons for the isolation of Japanese laborers afflicted with beri beri, or kakkia, Mayor F. W. Brown Tuesday stated that he had no time to listen to such complaints. He insisted that the laborers had left quarantine at Alvo without permission and that they would be isolated in the empty box cars on a sidetrack at Lincoln.

The mayor told the Japanese consul that he did not understand the situation here or he would not make such a demand.

Miners Honor John Mitchell.

Shamokin, Pa.—Ten thousand United Mine Workers were idle in the Northumberland, Montour and Columbia county districts Tuesday in honor of President John Mitchell. Collieries were idle and at many meetings prayers were offered for the recovery of Mr. Mitchell.

Gas Explosion Wrecks Dwelling.

Kansas City, Kan.—An explosion of natural gas Tuesday wrecked the home of Mrs. William Eldridge, in Kansas City, Kan., and perhaps fatally injured the woman and her ten-year-old daughter.

C. H. Deere, Plowmaker, Dead.

Chicago.—Charles H. Deere, a manufacturer of agricultural implements, mainly plows, at Moline, Ill., where his father, John Deere, established the industry, died Tuesday at the Lakota hotel.

Loeb Also Kills a Bear.

Helena, Mont.—William Loeb, private secretary of President Roosevelt, who with Senator Carter and others has been hunting near Cooke City, has ended his trip after having killed a bear, two mountain sheep and a deer.

Claims \$1,000,000 in Back Taxes.

Columbus, O.—Attorney General Ellis has sent notices to 36 steam and street railway companies in Ohio, whose franchises are now being exercised by holding companies, claiming for the state \$1,000,000 back taxes.

THE CANADIAN CROPS

THREE-QUARTERS OF THE AVERAGE YIELD IS REPORTED.

THE FARMERS DO NOT LOSE

Increased Prices for Grain More Than Compensates Them for the Decrease in Quantity—Reports from Crop Experts.

Most of the states of the union felt the unusually severe winter of 1906-7, and the effects of the succeeding late spring were everywhere apparent. Crops were planted two and sometimes three times, the winter wheat suffered and generally there was a nervous feeling as the retarded growth was in evidence. From the Dakotas to Texas the feeling of dread existed, and the fears were entertained that the crop of corn, wheat, oats and barley would be a distinct failure. How far this was the case is best left to those who passed through the experience. Naturally the same conditions were prevalent through the province of Man-



The proceeds of this field of wheat, grown in western Canada, were sufficient to pay out of the one crop the price of every acre of land upon which it was grown.

toba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in western Canada, and with from 250,000 to 300,000 farmers there from the United States a large degree of interest was manifested in almost every state representative there. This interest was a nervous one and caused considerable indecision on the part of friends and others intending to follow. Those interested in injuring the country circulated stories of ruin and disaster, but the effect was lost, as it had been long enough in the limelight to prove its high standing amongst the agricultural sections of the continent. The heavy strain placed upon it was not too great; it has shown that the faith placed in it has been warranted, and

of an admittedly unfavorable season should not be allowed to sink out of sight at a time when returns from agricultural activity in the west are being anxiously awaited. These figures do not take account of the lower grade wheat which there were 121 cars. More than one-third of these contained milling wheat, which would remunerate the farmer at the rate of 92¢ per bushel, or the same of to-day's closing figures. The balance consisted of low grade stuff which would show great "spreads" in price.

"The approximate value of the two days' receipts of wheat, however, would be more than \$400,000, calculating the capacity of a car at 1,000 bushels and eliminating the cost of freight and handling. As many of the modern cars contain more than 1,000 bushels and as the freight rate to Fort William is less than 15¢ per car on most of the wheat, the amount now coming forward, the estimate of \$400,000 is low. The circulation of \$200,000 per day among the farmers will not continue for the whole year, of course, but that figure is likely to be exceeded before the present rush of wheat to the market abates. The conversion of the crop into money may be said to be proceeding in a most satisfactory way and there is no doubt that millions of dollars will have gone into the pockets of the farmers by the time navigation on the lakes closes. Given then only a small proportion of the wheat will have come out. Experience has shown that the railways do not carry very much of the wheat to the coast, but that before the freeze-up comes, and the proportion will probably be smaller than usual this year on account of the lateness of the shipping season.

"On the whole the prospect is a most cheerful one, the likelihood being that the satisfactory returns for the past few days will be greatly exceeded in the coming six or seven weeks. The fact that wheat of any kind is bound to bring a remunerative price this season is the comforting feature of the situation and there is no occasion for concern over the possibility of the general quality of the grain being below that of previous years. The high standard of the wheat raised in the west in 1906 was undoubtedly a great advertisement for the country and it would have been well if that excellent record could have been continued, but it is reasonable to expect that 95 per cent of the wheat will be of contract grade every year as it was in the years mentioned. If 75 per cent, or even 50 per cent, of the wheat is of contract grade to the contract standard there will be room for congratulation. The west will reap a large return of its investment of money, time and labor in the crop, and its preceding seasons, and by so doing it will have done its whole duty to those who have placed faith in its fertility and resourcefulness. The breathing spell in the west will enable the transportation companies and other elements in the trade of the country to catch up with some of their obligations and the improvement is reasonable to expect that it will more than offset any inconvenience which will result from a relatively smaller production. The general commercial outlook is bright, and the only depressing factors are due to the position of a few communities widely separated in which there is a small return from the crop.

Sublimity of Forgiveness.

George Sand: "To forgive a fault in another is more sublime than to be faultless one's self."

THE CROPS IN ALBERTA.

On the Canadian Northern, from a point 40 miles east of Edmonton to Lloydminster, oats and barley are generally excellent; wheat is somewhat damaged and there is some loss of late-sown oats and barley. South of High river there is an enormous crop. From High river to Edmonton and from Edmonton to Lloydminster there is an average crop of over 50 per cent of last year and the price is from 60 to 100 per cent higher than last year. The root crop is excellent and the live stock is in splendid condition.

At the time of writing it is difficult to determine even approximately the quantity of wheat that Central Canada will market this year. The threshers' returns will tell the story. Opinions of experts may well be taken in the meantime. Frank O. Fowler, secretary of the grain exchange, Winnipeg, writes: "Expect 70,000,000 bushels of wheat, 40,000,000 bushels of it good milling. The crop will realize more money than last year; wheat and barley are 30¢, and flax 25¢ higher.

