

# IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

OL. XIX, No. 20

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1912.

Price Five Cents.

## CITY NEWS.

Editor John L. Thompson was called to Illinois to speak for the progressives a few days this week. Dr. J. Alvin Jefferson, one of our physicians, spent Sunday in Marshalltown, the guest of Miss Wilda Warren.

Blind Boone Concert Company at Centinhan Baptist church Thanksgiving night.

Mrs. J. L. Nash of Centerville spent a few days in the city, the guest of Mrs. C. C. Johnson.

The revival services have been fairly well attended and will continue through next week. Rev. Mr. Wheeler will preach each evening.

Rev. T. M. Brumfield received a telegram stating that his mother was very sick. He left at once for Bowling Green, Ky., to be at her bedside.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Kitchen, 1306 Park street, are happy over the arrival of a fine boy in their home Saturday, October 19th.

The Home Missionary society of the Union Congregational church will serve a 6 o'clock dinner Friday, November 1. All are welcome.

The M. C. T. club will give a social Monday evening, October 25, at the home of Miss Gertrude Hyde, 831 W. Thirteenth street. All are invited.

On Sunday morning Rev. H. McCravens will speak at the Union Congregational church, owing to the absence of the regular pastor. Everybody invited.

The Corinthian Aid society will meet Friday, November 1st, with Mrs. Patterson, 1534 Filmore street. Mrs. Dalza Hammit was elected reporter.

Mrs. Channey Cotton arrived in our city this week from Greenboro, N. C., to visit a while with her son, Mr. N. Wiley, our popular pantomimian.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Coleman, who have been in our city for about one year, will leave this week for Paris, Ky., their former home, to live, as Mr. Coleman is going into business with his brother.

Miss Bessie M. Garrison, of Atlanta, Ga., field secretary of the Woman's Home Mission society of the Methodist Episcopal church, was the guest of Mrs. S. Joe Brown while attending the National Missionary convention of her church in this city this past week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rush entertained at a three-course dinner Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock in honor of Miss Bessie Garrison of Jacksonville, Fla. Miss Mayrie I. Bell and Mr. and Mrs. Gus Watkins were present.

The postponed meeting of the Negro Lyceum will be held with J. B. Rush, 1547 W. Twentieth street, next Tuesday evening. Instead of program as announced for last week, Jessie Graves will give "A Glimpse of Old Mexico," gathered on his recent trip there.

Rev. Wm. H. Wheeler, district superintendent of the Kansas City district, which includes the work in Iowa, will hold his secretary's quarterly meeting at Asbury chapel, 777 Eleventh street, Sunday, October 27th. All members and friends are expected to be present.

The Dramatic Art club met Tuesday with Mrs. C. C. Johnson at the home of Mrs. Warricks. An excellent program was rendered and the members found much interest in the study of Chapters 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of Job. Meet next week with Mrs. Geo. Patton and study Chapters 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of Job.

The meeting last Sunday afternoon of the clubs of this city at the Union Congregational church in honor of the visiting missionary ladies who were delegates to the great National Woman's Home Missionary convention at E. church was largely attended. Mrs. J. B. Rush, state president of Iowa Colored Woman's club, presided in her excellent manner. The visiting ladies spoke very eloquently and enthusiastically of their work, who were Mrs. M. C. B. Mason of Cincinnati, Mrs. Carrison of Jacksonville, Fla., Mrs. Rush of Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. King of Texas.

We have the largest place in Iowa, said Luther H. S. Brown Saturday night as he stepped upon the train on his way to visit several large cities of the east and west and south, Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City and St. Louis being among them. When asked why he was going, said looking for new ideas. Mr. Brown is the senior partner of Brown & Davis, pocket and carrom billiards, 229 Third street.

The meeting of the Intellectual Improvement club was held last week with Mrs. H. W. Hughes, at which time arrangements were perfected for a Halloween festival to be held at the residence of Mrs. J. B. Rush this evening and at which the local pastors and wives will be the invited guests. Mesdames Mosley and Graves, newly elected members, were present and delivered addresses, as did also Mrs. Rev. Brumfield, the wife of the newly appointed pastor of the Union Congregational church.

The Woman's Political Study club met Thursday, October 17, at the home of Mrs. J. B. Rush and perfect-

ed a permanent organization. The following officers were elected: Mrs. J. B. Rush, president; Mrs. W. H. Warrick, vice president; Mrs. V. Simmons, secretary; Mrs. Jeffries, assistant secretary; Mrs. Gus Watkins, treasurer. The topics, Tariff and the Revenue, were thoroughly discussed and the republican, progressive and democratic platforms were discussed. Meet Thursday, October 31st, with Mrs. V. Simmons and discuss Trusts and Reactionaries and Stationaries, also continue to compare all of the political platforms. All women interested in the study of politics are invited to attend.

**CORINTHIAN BAPTIST CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS.**  
The pastor will preach in the morning. The presence of all the membership is desired.  
Sunday school at noon.  
Y. P. U. at 6:30.  
Next Sunday will be "Tuberculosis Day." Attention will be given throughout the state in all the churches practically to the subject of tuberculosis, and how to prevent the spread of this dread disease. At night Dr. Booker will speak on the subject and the pastor will follow with a short talk on "Religion and Health." Dr. Booker will illustrate his address.  
T. L. Griffith, Pastor.

**ENJOYABLE AFFAIR.**  
A beautiful silver wedding anniversary was celebrated on October 15 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Bowmer, 933 Thirteenth street. The beauty of the residence was marvelously enhanced by the profuse decoration of autumn leaves, flowers, potted plants and silver chains that entwined throughout the rooms. Mrs. Bowmer in a creation of lavender and lace, and Mr. Bowmer were assisted in receiving the guests, who numbered more than a hundred, by Mrs. Ethel Smith of New York City, who wore a gown of pink chiffon, and Mrs. Geo. Mason, wearing a blue brocade dress.  
A dainty two-course luncheon was served by the Misses Mildred Griffin, Eugenia Payton, Lucille Morrison and Marie Payton. The favors were tiny silver hearts and silver encased cigars.  
Out of town guests were Mrs. L. H. Smith of New York, N. Y., Mrs. Lizzie Berry of Jersey City, N. J., Miss Louisa Mason and Miss Bernice Page of Mount Pleasant, Iowa.  
It was indeed a very enjoyable affair, as Mr. and Mrs. Bowmer have made a success in life by hard work and economy. We wish them many more happy years of married life.

**THE CLUB AND THE HOME.**  
Beginning then with the most important circle, let us ask what the club has done for the home? It has done much to raise the standard of home life in that it has helped thousands of club members to become better mothers and better home-makers. It has from the first urged the serious study of all subjects pertaining to the domestic economy.  
But the influence of the club on the home is not confined to the homes of club members. It extends to countless other homes because of persistent efforts of the clubs to have domestic science made a part of the curriculum in the public schools. The majority of club women believe that some training in domestic science is an essential part of a girl's equipment for life. They have labored unceasingly therefore to have this study introduced into the schools and have succeeded in many of the cities and towns.  
Club work has made woman broader in her sympathies, as well as in her understanding. It has taught her to be tolerant of the views of those who differ with her. It has given her interests beyond the petty gossip of her neighbors and friends. It has buried personal spites and jealousies. Perhaps, best of all, it has united women of all classes and of all ages, it has formed a massive chain of earnest, active women, a chain which stretches from ocean to ocean in this great republic, a chain which binds American womanhood into a vast army of workers for the benefit of humanity.  
Written by Mary Thompson, Sioux City, Iowa.

**ORIGINAL NOTICE.**  
In the district court of Iowa, in and for Polk county, November term, 1912.  
Myrtle V. Needham, plaintiff,  
vs.  
Charley Needham, defendant.  
To Charley Needham:  
You are hereby notified on or before the 22d day of October, 1912, the petition of the plaintiff in the above entitled cause will be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court, in and for Polk county, claiming for you an absolute divorce, on the grounds of desertion, for a period of two years, habitual drunkenness, and such inhuman treatment as to endanger the life of this plaintiff. For particulars see petition when filed. And unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of the next term, being the November term of said court, which will commence on the 4th day of November, 1912, default will be entered against you and judgment and decree will be rendered thereon.  
Dated this 2d day of October, 1912.  
Sampson & Dillon,  
Attorneys.

If you have young children you have perhaps noticed that disorders of the stomach are their most common ailment. To correct this you will find Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets excellent. They are easy and pleasant to take, and mild and gentle in effect. For sale by all dealers.  
Subscribe for the Bystander now.

## THE NEGRO'S DUTY IN THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

This year as in no other great national election is stirring the parties to the highest pitch. In another part of this paper we are running the discrimination or the attitude of Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft toward the Negro and we want every man and woman of color to read it and then think. The republican party has completely fallen under the domination of political bosses on the one hand and crooked big business on the other, and we are in a great struggle to restore representative government to the people for all the people and by all the people. The republican party secretly abandoned the Negro in 1876 to secure the election of Hayes to the presidency. The present republican president has completely carried out his formal abandonment of the Negro's abandonment in 1908. With all the branches of the federal government in the hands of the republican party, the civil rights bill enacted for the protection of the Negro citizens was declared unconstitutional and annulled by a republican supreme court, in spite of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the American constitution. And one constitutional and natural right after another are being taken from the colored citizens with such rapidity that they stand in many respects before the country and the world as civil and political serfs. The Negro has depended upon the republican party in vain. He stands in American political life at the parting of the ways. A new party in the progressive movement, representing the best brain and conscience of the country, led by the greatest personality upon the globe, takes up the fight for humanity, for larger industrial and political justice for the people, and asks the Negro to take his place in the councils and the ranks upon his merits.

We sincerely hope and truly believe that the Negro's best interest will be served by the progressive party at present than any other and we do positively know that Theodore Roosevelt would not close the door of opportunity, the door of hope on any man because of color; the man who first welcomed a colored man to dine with him in the white house; the man who defied the republican United States senate for two years, who refused to nominate Dr. Crum, yet he forced them to do their duty; the man who closed the postoffice in Mississippi because the white people did not want to take mail from a Negro girl, but the girl drew her pay just the same; the greatest defender of our race.

**DR. PROCTOR OUR GUEST.**  
Our city was indeed fortunate this week to have with us that able divine and theologian, Dr. Henry H. Proctor of Atlanta, Ga., pastor of Plymouth Congregational church. Dr. Proctor was making a short trip through the north lecturing and preaching at a few of the larger churches. Sunday morning he preached at Union, afternoon at Plymouth and at night at Greenwood Congregational church, and Tuesday night he lectured at Union church to a crowded house. Subject, Half Way Around the World. The lecture was grand. The polished, eloquent orator held the big audience spellbound until he was forced to leave on the train. The people wanted to hear more, so come again, Dr., and finish the lecture.

**BURLINGTON ITEMS.**  
Last Saturday twenty members and friends of the Crook & Saylor club were nutting and spent a delightful day in the woods.  
Mrs. Peter King was called out of the city to attend the funeral of her brother-in-law in Millan, Mo.  
Mrs. Harry Morris was the guest of Mrs. P. King for several days this week. He came to accompany his mother, Mrs. E. Morris, to their home in St. Paul, Minn.  
Rev. S. Johnson of Keokuk passed through the city Tuesday en route to Chicago.  
Mrs. Julia Stoner of Rock Island, Ill., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. S. McDowell.  
Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Jones have opened a very neat little restaurant at 406 N. Main street. This is a much needed enterprise and we wish them good luck.  
Mrs. Cora Jones was in the city for a few days and then left for Chicago with her sister, Mrs. Jacob Badgett.

Mr. U. G. Clark has returned, after spending several months in Birmingham, Ala., and other southern cities. Mrs. Ben Skinner of Chicago spent several days in the city, the guest of Mrs. John Trent.  
W. B. Wilson and Harry Johnson of Chicago are now employed at the Hotel Burlington.  
Mr. Peter King is convalescing rapidly, and is able to be out.  
Mrs. Jordan Early has been indisposed for several days.  
A Halloween social will be given for the benefit of St. John's A. M. E. choir at the home of Mrs. Josie Bland, 136 S. Sixth street, Thursday evening, October 31st. A short program will be rendered, which will include some out of town talent. Supper and refreshments will be served. A Gypsy Witch will tell your fortune for the small sum of 5 cents, and will give you a beautiful souvenir free. Everybody welcome.



**WHITE FOR CONGRESS.**  
The above cut is that of Hon. Geo. C. White, candidate on the progressive ticket for congress of the Seventh district. Mr. White is one of the able, active progressive young men of the state. He is from Story county, was elected from that county to the 32nd general assembly and was one of the leading men who took the lead in securing the 2-cent railroad fare, state-wide primary law, joint rate law and many other good measures for the benefit of the common people. He graduated from the Drake university law department in 1909; then took a post-graduate course in Yale, receiving the degree of master of law. He wants all the voters to understand that he favors the great principles that Theodore Roosevelt stands for and he solicits your support on election day.



**REV. R. A. BROYLES.**  
Rev. R. A. Broyles, field superintendent for the Noxubee Industrial school of McLeod, Miss., of which S. J. Hunter is principal. Mr. Broyles' home is in Rock Island, Ill. He is a well educated young man, who attended the University of Chicago, a man of good character and ability. He is spending a few days in our city in the interest of his school. Next Sunday evening he will speak at the Central Christian church (white).  
J. W. Copeland, of Dayton, Ohio, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for his boy who had a cold, and before the bottle was all used the boy's cold was gone. Is not that better than to pay a five dollar doctor's bill? For sale by all dealers.

## ENTERPRISE, IOWA.

Mrs. Florence Miller of Newton is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. D. Miller. The Missionary Circle met last Friday at the home of Mrs. Nelson. They adjourned to meet at the home of Mrs. J. E. Ousley next week.  
The Progressive club met at the home of Mrs. Francis Brontis last Tuesday. We hope more ladies will join. They are doing nice work so far.  
Mr. Miller of Colfax is visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. D. Miller.  
Mr. Charley Carroll left last week to make his home in Des Moines. He will be missed very much by the young people. He was a member of the Mt. Olive choir and also a member of the Enterprise Boy Band and a very active member in both church and Sunday school.  
Mrs. G. W. Divers gave an Indian concert at the church last Tuesday. It was quite a success financially.  
The Progressive club will give a neektie entertainment at the Mt. Olive church Saturday evening. Everybody is invited to attend.  
There will be prayer meeting all this week at the church. We hope the cold Christians will come out and get revived up.  
Miss Mamie Lewis, who is attending school in Des Moines, was an over Sunday visitor in the city, visiting her father, George Lewis, and friends.  
Mrs. Ada Taylor left last Saturday for Buxton to visit her daughter, Mrs. Hazel Winsley.  
Mr. and Mrs. Thad Maize of Missouri have come back to make this their home for a while. After all they find there is no place like home. Quite a number of strangers have moved from different places to our city. We are very sorry there are no young girls coming, because there is not enough girls to keep the young men here.  
Mr. Walter Roades left last week for Minneapolis to spend the winter. The infant daughter of Mrs. G. W. White, who was quite sick, is much better.

**ALBIA NEWS.**  
Mrs. Chas. Washington entertained at her home on Monday evening a few friends at a birthday party. It was the birthday of three, Mrs. Oscar Roper, Mrs. R. V. Manely and Mrs. Washington.  
The Sewing Circle club met at the home of Mr. Pearl Thomas on Monday afternoon. The guests from Hocking were Mrs. Virgie Burns, Mrs. Robeson and Miss Burns.  
Mr. Britton Thomas of Des Moines is visiting at the parental home.  
Messrs. Nunie Parker and Hall of Denver, Colo., were in Albia on Thursday en route for Buxton, where they will be employed for the winter.  
Little Pauline Thomas is able to be out again.  
Sunday quarterly meeting at the A. M. E. church. Presiding elder, S. R. Moore of Ottumwa, assisted by Rev. R. B. Manely. Also Mrs. Taylor of Ottumwa spent Sunday with friends in Albia.  
Uncle Tom's Cabin was played at the King opera house Thursday of this week, having a colored band and a number of other colored performers with it.  
Sick headache is caused by a disordered stomach. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and correct that and the headaches will disappear. For sale by all dealers.



**HARWOOD FOR REPRESENTATIVE.**  
We are glad to be able to present to our readers Mr. William H. Harwood of our city, who is a candidate for Representative on the Progressive ticket. He came to Des Moines in 1885, twenty-seven years ago, and engaged in the real estate business. As a developer of Gil-Mar park he has been successful in increasing that part of the city's assessed value from \$12,000 to \$300,000 in the past five years, thereby furnishing employment for many people. He was elected school director of North Des Moines several years ago. He is a member of Capital Lodge, No. 110, A. F. & A. M., also K. of P., president of the City Real Estate Board, also of the Des Moines Garden club, and a Director in the Commercial club. By age and experience he is eminently qualified for this place and his many friends are working hard. He is worthy of your support.

**THE PRINCIPLE OF THE ROOSEVELT POLICY TOWARD THE NEGRO.**  
A contrast of the policy of President Roosevelt towards the Negro with that of President Taft is among the saddest reflections upon the Taft administration. President Roosevelt announced as his Negro policy that he would treat colored citizens on their merits the same as other citizens. In accord with this policy he abolished the postoffice at Indianapolis because the white patrons refused to treat justly a capable and efficient colored postmistress. He appointed meritorious Negroes to office in the south as he did white men. He was counseled only by qualifications and character. He forced a reluctant republican senate, by repeated remonstrations to confirm Dr. William D. Crum, collector of the port of Charleston, South Carolina. He opened up new offices for the Negro citizens of the north when it took courage to do it, by appointing Charles W. Anderson, collector of internal revenue in New York City; Ralph W. Tyler, auditor for the navy department at Washington, and three assistant United States district attorneys in Boston, Chicago and Washington, D. C. He condemned lynching, not for political purposes, but to stop it and stated in a letter to Fisk university, that the Negro should be educated as other people. He repeatedly announced to the Negro and the world that the door of hope should not be closed against any man because of color, and that all men, black as well as white, should have a square deal. And thus the Roosevelt administration inspired the Negro to higher civic endeavors and opened before him a grander future than any administration since the days of Lincoln. In every phase and walk of American life the Roosevelt influence was felt for the larger social and political justice for the colored citizens. Roosevelt had the courage to stand on the same platform with a southern governor and condemn lynching, which is such a menace to the persons and lives of the Negro people as well as

a stain and blot upon American civilization. When the black republic of Liberia was threatened with absorption, by powerful neighbors, it was the then President Roosevelt who first gave the listening ear and inaugurated that policy which has ultimately secured the permanence of that country, in whose prosperity and destiny every American Negro is deeply and vitally concerned. Colonel Roosevelt is more than a friend to the colored people, in his highest and best sense he is a fearless and brilliant champion of the rights and welfare of all the common people.

**CLINTON, IOWA.**  
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The Violet Reading club of Davenport

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Mr. Edward Sumple, who has been spending his summer in Atchison, Kansas, returned home Sunday.  
Mrs. C. B. Lewis, who is now residing at Atlantic, Iowa, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. O'Neal, and friends. Mrs. Lewis took her usual place in the choir Sunday, to the delight of all.  
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Mr. Frank Smith remains very ill.  
Presiding Elder L. W. Daniels was a visitor at the A. M. E. parsonage last week. Rev. Daniels will hold quarterly meeting at Bethel A. M. E. church Sunday, November 3rd.  
Mrs. Geo. Hawkins, who has been confined at home for the past three months, is able to be up and around the house.  
Mr. Henry Bradbury is quite ill on West Tenth street.  
Mr. Geo. W. Watts is able to be out again.  
Rev. M. Toomey of the Third Baptist church left Sunday evening for Omaha, where he will assist in a revival meeting.  
Mrs. Clara Martin remains quite sick at her mother's, Mrs. Flora Mitchell.

**TAFT DISCRIMINATES AGAINST THE NEGRO.**  
Aside from his reputation of the republican platform and his absolute disruption of the republican party, the only thing in which President Taft has succeeded is his perfect execution and successful performance of the inaugural announcement against the Negro citizens. It is quite impossible to recite here all the many things which he has done in this connection, but it might be well to call attention to a few of the chief facts incident to this Negro policy:  
1. The discharge of 128 Negro, fourth class postmasters.  
2. The discharge of Henry A. Rucker, the last colored Georgia official, though indorsed by the best whites of his state.  
3. The dismissal of Joshua A. Wilson, colored postmaster at Florence, S. C., though indorsed by a majority of whites in that section.  
4. The dismissal of over 108 colored federal appointees in Texas.  
5. The discharge of Mr. Christian, colored postmaster for twenty-five years at Yorktown, Virginia, over the protest of the white business men.  
6. The reduction of Dr. John M. Prather and Jere Brown in the immigration service because they were colored.  
7. The refusal of Benjamin Bundy a consular appointment because of color.  
8. The order to Director Durand not to permit colored enumerators to count white people in the south.  
9. His statement in a letter to Fisk university that the Negro race should be treated separate and distinct from the white race.

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port were the guests of Mrs. M. O. Culberson on Wednesday, October 16th, at her home on Eleventh avenue. The ladies arrived on an early afternoon interurban train and went at once to the home of their hostess, where a most pleasant afternoon was spent with twelve ladies who had responded to the invitation to be present to assist in making the guests stay pleasant. Light refreshments were served. The following ladies comprised the party: Mesdames Frances Baker, Bettie Eaker, Applewhite, Elizabeth Kain, Howard, Williams, James, Tooney, Proctor and Burns.

Rehearsals are under way for a cantata to be rendered Friday, November 16th, under the direction of Mrs. F. P. Aikens. The proceeds to be used by the trustees for the shingling of the church.  
Committees have been appointed for the reception which will be given Rev. G. W. Slater and family Monday, November 11th. A royal good time is looked forward to.  
Wednesday evening, October 16th, thirty-four of the friends of Wm. Henderson dropped in on him to spend the evening, reminding him of the anniversary of his birth. A nice umbrella was left as a token.

**COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.**  
(Special to Bystander.)  
**Notes of Tabernacle Baptist Church.**  
We are very glad to say since our new pastor is with us there seems to be new life. The Sunday school, the Bible band within, and the clubs as well are coming to life again. And our church is doing more than before in a long time. We are very proud of our new pastor in the person of Rev. J. W. Morton, a young man from the Maple street church of Des Moines, who has been pastoring about fifteen or sixteen months at Ogden and Oralabor, Iowa. We mean to work hard that he may be encouraged to stay with us. We had good services all day Sunday.

**DAVENPORT NOTES.**  
Mrs. M. J. Crawford and son, Horace, of Galesburg, Ill., and Mr. J. A. Bailey of Fort Worth, Texas, were visitors at the David Delward home Sunday.  
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The members of Bethel A. M. E. church are waiting patiently for the return of the pastor, Rev. G. W. Slater, who left several days ago on a lecturing and evangelistic tour in the east.  
The Violet Reading club of Davenport

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# AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

A bill is in the hands of Congressman J. J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn calling for the appropriation of \$250,000 for an exposition to celebrate the emancipation of the colored race in America on the approaching fiftieth anniversary of the writing of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. It is urged by those supporting the bill that such an exposition would show the progress of the colored race in the United States in the half century since the writing of the proclamation. They hold that it would encourage the colored people themselves to greater effort. The progress pointed out is along many lines. In 1860 the colored population of this country was 4,000,000. In 1910, with practically no increase through immigration, the population is 10,000,000. In 1860 they were practically all slaves and all illiterate. In 1910 their illiteracy was reported to be 30.5 per cent, smaller than the white population of Spain, Russia, Portugal, Roumania, Hungary and many other European countries. Moreover, in Pennsylvania, where the illiteracy of the foreign population has increased from 15 to 19 per cent in twenty years, that of the colored population decreased from 29 to 15 per cent. Practically no negroes were practicing in the professions fifty years ago, it is pointed out. Today there are more than 75,000 working as physicians and surgeons, clergymen, teachers, professors in colleges, lawyers, journalists, artists, literary and scientific specialists. The colored population, practically penniless fifty years ago, has gained in worldly goods, until today they own more than 400,000 homes and farms valued at more than a billion dollars. Fifty years ago they were chiefly farm laborers; today there are as many farm laborers as there were then, and in addition there are 225,000 negroes who own their farms, and over 1,000,000 farms operated by colored farmers. There are today colored graduates representing all the leading universities of the country. The race has produced also 6,000 authors whose books are copyrighted and registered in the Library of Congress, and more than 1,000 patents for inventions. Negro banks have been organized all over the south, the census of 1900 reporting more than 200 colored banks, brokers and officials in banks. There are many large manufacturing plants, such as cotton mills, turpentine stills, hosiery mills, printing establishments, conducted by negroes, and nearly 300 newspapers. One of the chief promoters of the proposed negro exposition is Maj. R. R. Wright of Savannah, Ga.

An instrument for measuring the nocturnal terrestrial radiation of heat has been invented by a Danish scientist.

The negroes of the British West Indies are unalterably opposed to the plan which suggests the federation of their country with Canada, which would mean the end of British rule over the island, and there is not much likelihood that the proposed federation will be effected for many years to come. Although there are 1,640,000 negroes in the West Indies and British Guiana to 125,000 whites, yet it is found that color prejudice is increasing instead of diminishing, according to Sir Harry Johnston.

Fashion is the greatest of tyrants. Anywhere, there was never a tyrant which put so many Christians to the torture.

Through some peculiarities the negro race exercises apparent indifference as to the magnitude of things about him, and unlike other races fails to take advantage of accorded privileges and establish for his people such conveniences as are helpful and instructive. Hence, if entrance to the abode of amusement is refused, or adequate accommodations are denied, he should be grateful if necessity compels him to rely upon his own expedients and reap the rewards which diligence secures.

Atlantic City is deserted and the crowds that lined the boardwalk and thronged the beach go back to their daily avocations and work doubly hard to make up for the dollars they spent in order to have it said, "I saw Mr. or Miss or Mrs. So-and-so on the boardwalk at Atlantic." These things come high, but we must have them, and not to go to Atlantic City is an almost unpardonable sin. We must be seen on the boardwalk. Sure!—Baltimore Afro-American Ledger.

Many a man would be willing to give up his wife for his country.

After hearing a song to the effect that every race has a flag but the colored man, Rev. J. Lennox of this city, a bishop of the Zion African Evangelical church, designed an official emblem which he said his church has decided to adopt. The flag has twelve stars in a field of purple and twelve bars of red, white and blue. The purple represents the robe Christ wore before the crucifixion; the red, "our sins that shall be made white as snow"; the white, the purity of the apostles; and the blue, the negroes' loyalty to the United States.

When arrested in Berlin recently a beggar was found to possess \$16,000, which he admitted had been gained by begging.

One wrap has done duty for many a chilly maiden down by the foggy breakers.

Cold storage hearts last longer than nine months—the government decision on such.

Nobody loves father unless he can sign a big check for a touseau.

Don't be deceived by the argument that whisky is your worst enemy. Ignorance is the name of the gentleman who is causing all the trouble. Prohibitionists exhibit a zeal in thus laboring the colored brother which is worthy of a better cause. Already prohibited and he should take that view of the case. Of course the improper use of strong drink is unquestionably an evil; but it is one of those evils which law makers cannot remedy. The people must get the training at home. The lack of home training has not only filled the land with drunkards, but with murderers, thieves and criminals of lesser caliber as well, and sending them to the penitentiary and the scaffold does not seem to much deter their companions, who daily follow in their footsteps. Less legislation and more of the "rod which spoileth not the child," is the crying need of the country.—Exchange.

If you've done something wrong, don't waste time repenting; do something useful.

There are some big, open-hearted people living in this age that really seem to think that the negro needs and deserves a flag of his own. It's too bad that white men of this happy, generous spirit will have to go down to their graves with this burden on their minds. Believe this, these men or any set of men who think that the negro needs a flag of his own are more than worth the effort, if examined, would show conclusively that they needed brain much more than we need a flag. The Stars and Stripes are as much to the negro and ever will be as it is to any Anglo-Saxon who ever trod American soil. The negro has stood with his broad breast with a courageous heart in the forefront of many bloody frays in honor and defense of the nation's pride. The old flag, why should we not call it ours?—Zanesville Advocate.

Philosophy is something you hoist on the other fellow when he's not looking.

Like most instruments, a razor is useful in its place and dangerous out of its place. For instance, it is useful to shave with but dangerous to carve with. Of late, over in Philadelphia, there have been several distressing cases of carving with the razor among negroes which required the attention of the police and the undertaker; but the saddest case was that of the two youngsters, brothers, six and eight years old, who went into the garret of their home, armed with the parental razor, and cut and slashed each other nearly to death, to see how it was done, before they were caught in the act. Did they inherit the razor-carving habit? It looks that way.

Jealousy is a painful exhibition, but it gets very little sympathy.

The sooner the negro can be taught that it is impossible for him to escape punishment for his wrongs, the sooner he will so live that the impression prevailing in the minds of most white folks, that all negroes will steal, may be thoroughly dispelled. Of course, the better class of white people know there are honest negroes as well as dishonest white folks, and there are dishonest white folks and there are honest negroes, but they know how to separate the wheat from the chaff.—Newport News-Star.

A wind storm, possibly of a jealous disposition, visited Braymer, Mo., a few days ago and wrecked the homes of two well known auctioneers.

We sincerely hope that our business men will throw aside petty jealousies, cast off some of their narrowness, and lay aside personal pride; join in with all movements that will benefit the people, lend their presence to those meetings that will uplift them and push our young men to the front in every way possible, where they prove themselves worthy and we believe the time is not far distant before we will have numbers of buildings like the New Alabama Penny Savings bank. Echols & Strong and Dr. Gordon's all over the city. We earnestly hope that our business men will be more cosmopolitan in their way of doing business.—Birmingham Wide-Awake.

No matter what sort of man a woman's husband is, she's blamed for his faults always.

Man's wisdom often consists in knowing just how long to stay away from home.

The settlement of the negro question lies in the colored men and women living their lives as negroes, being patriotic, working hard at useful occupations that they are fitted for, always being unassuming and honest, respecting themselves, and trying to bring their children up to be useful Christian men and women.

Some men are very convenient adjuncts once tamed to dish washing.

Housekeeping for two sometimes gets to be just solitude.

When a man gives a girl presents he expects to get them back. The only question is whether he will get the girl with them.

The fies that are loosely held are lightly lost.

Matrimony is sometimes a social balm to the eager girl of a certain age.

Even snakes have given up the problem of woman; but woman, herself, never.

## MAY STOP FLOODS

### Regulation of Streams by Forests Is Solved.

Overflow Prevention Said to Have Been Worked Out by United States Geological Survey—Means Purchase of Land Under Weeks Act.

Washington.—That the forest cover of mountains and hills has an appreciable and measurable effect on navigation streams and that the removal of the forest growth from the lands tends to produce floods is the conclusion reached by the United States Geological Survey announced as the result of a series of scientific experiments in the White mountains of New England. The report carries with it the statement of the survey that the removal of the forests tends to produce floods. The investigations are believed to solve a problem long a source of strenuous contention among scientists. While the investigations have direct reference to the White mountain area only, they establish a principle of far wider application and indicate that there may be a scientific method of preventing floods generally.

In conducting its experiments, the Geological Survey selected two small, almost exactly similar drainage basins of about five square miles each on the east branch of Pemigewasset river, one largely clothed with virgin timber and the other deforested and burned. Careful measurements of precipitation over the areas and of the run-off of the respective streams show that not only was the snow held better in the forested area, but that during a period of 17 days in April, including three extended storms, the run-off of the stream in the deforested area was a comparative flood, practically double that of the stream flowing through the forested area.

On both streams hydrographic stations were established and the stream flow determined with a high degree of accuracy. The survey report shows that the maximum flood flow from the forested basin was only 67 per cent of that from the deforested basin. The stream of the forested basin is observed to be the steadier of the two and in proportion to its drainage area it tends—at least during the spring months—to promote a steady flow of water in the master stream of which it is a tributary.

"Such an actual demonstration and quantitative measure of the performance of different areas, some forested and others deforested, has never been attempted in trying to determine the effect of forest cover on stream flow. Efforts to arrive at definite conclusions have always been based on a study of long-time records of precipitation and stream discharge; but owing to the many qualifying factors such efforts have simply resulted in divergent opinions and inconclusive controversies.

"The results of the present actual measurements in these mimic drainage basins, so accurate and refined in method as to approach laboratory experiments, where exact results may be expected, leave no doubt as to the conclusion. Forest cover and the resulting forest flow in the White mountain granite area does to a considerable and measurable degree steady and regulate stream flow, and therefore must be stated as an important factor in maintaining the navigability of streams whose headwaters lie in such areas."

### MORE TEACHERS NEEDED.

The national welfare depends on agricultural prosperity; agriculture itself is daily becoming more and more of a science; and these two factors reinforce the pressing demand for more and better agricultural education among the rural population. But where are the teachers of agriculture coming from? This question is raised by A. C. Monahan, specialist in rural education of the United States bureau of education.

"At present nearly two thousand high schools are teaching agriculture, the course being taken by an aggregate of some 37,000 pupils," says Mr. Monahan. "But in these schools, only a very few besides those giving four-year courses in this subject have instructors with a college or normal school training in scientific agriculture, while a large percentage of the active teachers with this training have had no training in psychology or pedagogy.

"Probably no one factor has had greater influence in retarding the introduction of substantial courses in agriculture in all those higher schools whose pupils are drawn in large numbers from farming districts than the shortage of properly qualified teachers."

### Report of Daylight Meteor.

Reports from Greytown, Weenen and Curry's Post, Natal, describe a curious phenomenon in the form of a daylight meteor which burst with a loud explosion audible at places thirty or forty miles apart. The meteor, which took the form of a ball of fire with a flaming stream of sparks behind, was seen about two o'clock in the afternoon, a few days ago. The sun was shining brightly at the time. The meteor appeared to have fallen close to Weenen, but no trace of it could be found when a search was made of the locality.

### "Costermonger."

Ribbed costard apples, a cooking kind, are now to be seen in the shops. The costard is referred to in the household accounts of Edward I., in whose reign the street seller of the apple was called a costardmonger—hence "costermonger" and "coster."—London Standard.

### Uncle Pennywise Says:

Wearing a green coat in the woods ain't no protection. Some hunters don't seem to know that deer don't wear green coats.

## GOLD IN VALDEZ.

Thousands of gold seekers who joined in the mad rush to the Klondike hurried over ground containing that very treasure which they expected to find at the end of their journey. Many of these gold seekers, indeed, must have passed in sight of the quartz vein near the Valdez glacier which 12 years later was developed into what is now known as the Cliff mine. This vein has averaged about \$50 a ton, mostly in free gold, with little change in depth, the concentrates running about 7 per cent and carrying about \$100 worth of gold to the ton, according to a report of the United States geological survey. This is probably a fair measure of the gold content of the ores of the district, though many property owners report contents ranging from \$75 to \$200, or even higher.

The Cliff mine became productive in 1910 and proved to be very profitable. Its success greatly stimulated prospecting by local miners and also attracted the attention of nonresidents, who quickly recognized the possibility of developing here a new mining district. As a result, several hundred lode claims were staked and considerable development work was undertaken in 1910 and 1911.

At this time Alfred H. Brooks, geologist in charge of the Alaskan work of the United States geological survey, visited the region and made an examination of its possibilities, and his report, just issued by the survey, shows that the most encouraging feature of the district is the fact that one lode has been profitably mined to a depth of about 400 feet and for about 500 feet along the strike. So far as can be seen, he states, there are no geologic conditions at the Cliff mine which are not found elsewhere in the region.

### CAGE MASTS' VALUE PROVED.

Far from pronouncing the doom of the cage mast of the American battleships, the recent firing tests in Chesapeake Bay are regarded by naval officers as demonstrating most convincingly the efficiency of the cage mast. Sixteen 15-inch explosive shells were fired at the experimental cage mast erected on the hull of the San Marcos, formerly the battleship Texas, which lies on the shoals of Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Of these thirteen were fair and square hits, and the last hit toppled the mast into the water, while this heavy fire, concentrated upon the mast at close range, resulted after thirteen hits in the destruction of the mast. Naval officers assert that in the first place the masts of a ship in action would never under any imaginable circumstances, be subjected to such a fire. In the second place, it is declared, two or three well-directed shots at one of the old-time cylindrical masts would be sufficient to bring it down. Therefore the recent tests prove conclusively that the cage mast can withstand at least six or seven times the firing that the old mast can endure.

The cage mast originated with the American navy, though other navies are beginning to adopt it.

### SIZE OF PATTERNS INCREASE.

A Washington department store manager has estimated that the increase in the size of patterns for stockings for American girls this season will add \$300,000 to the hosiery manufacturers' coffers. Mrs. A. A. Birney, president of the local organization of the Mothers' congress, says that the additional expense is for the good of the race.

Mrs. Birney agrees with the Russian Countess Casarine in the effect that Washington girls are too slender, but adds that they are improving. The feet of the Washington girl are getting bigger, she said today.

### PROVED TO BE TRUE?

The story that comes from the south that there are people there that do not know the war is over has been proved to be true—proved by the treasury department. A Louisville, Ky., woman sent in a dollar bill the other day with the following letter:

"I have had this bill for some time, but I have neglected to have it redeemed. In the meantime, however, I have acquired two little girls, and a dollar looks much bigger than it used to look. As its buying power seems to be steadily decreasing, I send it in while it is still worth 30 cents."

The treasury department immediately forwarded to her a perfectly good brand-new dollar bill, and informed her that it would get her exactly 100 cents' worth of goods anywhere she wanted to present it. That sounds fishy, but it is the loneliest truth.

### One Thing Certain.

An amusing story is related of Lady Roberts, who was once visiting the hospitals at the base of military operations in India. So pleased was she with the untiring labor of the nurses and their devotion to the sick that she said to the officer in attendance, "I really think that the sisters deserve a medal for this campaign as much as anyone, and I hope they will get one."

### Now, say you admit that

the card you have just taken out of the handkerchief is the queen of clubs, yet the card you chose and secretly tied there—namely, the ace of spades—I now produce from this hat." "Timid Volunteer—"So sorry—my mistake."—Punch.

### Improved Safety Razor.

The principle of the double-bladed plane has been applied to safety razors, so that the operator shaves with two blades at the same time.

## HOT WATER WILL RUIN LACE

### Should Not Be More Than Tepid, and the Delicate Fabric Must Never Be Rubbed.

Persons who know nothing of the care of fine laces are often driven to distraction when they try to find out, owing to the conflicting character of the rules laid down. Here are some words of wisdom from the mouth of a woman who has inherited a lot of old lace, which she launders herself when necessary.

"Boiling water, which I saw recommended in a recent article on the subject, should never be used," she says emphatically. "It would ruin anything but imitation lace, and even that would shrink to a string if subjected to such treatment. Boiling water also sets the dirt in a delicate fabric. If lace is to be made clean without injury to itself, tepid water must be used, and the soap must never be rubbed directly upon it. A suds of pure soap and tepid water will agree with it best, and in that the lace should soak all night. No rubbing is one of the rules.

"In the morning the lace should be lifted into a new hair sieve and lukewarm water poured over it until it runs clear. If it still looks soiled, soak it again in suds and pinch gently with a sideways motion and soiled fingers the spot where the dirt or stain is. When all the dirt is soaked out, rinse in bluing water unless a very creamy tint is desired, in which case very warm, but not boiling water, to which a little clear tea or coffee has been added, should be used for the final rinsing.

"Some persons prefer the tea tint to that given by coffee, and, in addition, there is no odor. It is best to try a piece of linen in the tinted water before putting in the lace, for as the wet linen is colored so will the lace be when it is dry.

"Before drying the lace wrap it in a piece of old cotton cloth and squeeze hard, otherwise when it is hung to dry the color will be deepest at the edge where it drips. The best way to dry it, however, is to pin it flat on an old cutpane and lay it on a table, so that it may be smoothed by hand from time to time."

### Marshmallow Mousse.

Press four fresh peaches or eight canned halves free from syrup through a sieve; cut 18 marshmallows in tiny bits. Soak a tablespoonful of granulated gelatin in cold water, stand over hot water until dissolved. Add it, with four tablespoonsful of powdered sugar, to one cupful of rich cream. When the mixture begins to thicken add the peach pulp and cut marshmallows, then whip steadily until the mixture is light froth through and through. Turn into a mold with a tightly fitting cover, bind the edge with a strip of muslin dipped in melted lard and bury in ice and salt for three or four hours.

### Quick Dessert.

Beat two eggs, yolks and whites together, and turn into a cup. Fill the cup with sweet cream, add one cup of fine granulated sugar and one and one-half cups of flour in which three level teaspoons of baking powder have been sifted. Also a teaspoon of lemon flavoring.

Bake in a round pan. When ready for use, take a sharp knife, cut through the crust an inch from the edge and remove the crust and a part of the crumbs, leaving a thick shell of cake. Beat a cup of cream, sweeten and flavor it and fill the cake. This is nice if you happen to have a leaf of sponge cake in the house and you want to prepare a quick dessert.

### Newport Cake.

One cup butter, one and one-half cups sifted flour, one level teaspoon baking powder, yolks of five eggs, one and one-half cups sifted powdered sugar. Beat yolks thick and gradually spoon of brandy. Cream butter and sugar. Beat yolks thick and gradually add flour, baking powder and salt. Lastly beat in the stiffly beaten whites and brandy. Bake in a loaf one hour. The oven should be moderate at first.

### Potted Corned Beef.

Simmer corned beef four hours or more until tender; then leave in liquor until almost cold; then turn into a can and place a saucer or plate over it; on that a heavy weight. I use a large sun glass that fits into saucer, and on the flat side of that one eight-pound iron wrapped in paper. My meat cuts in thin, smooth slices. Some let the meat soak in liquor overnight, then heat, to just warm and press.—Exchange.

### This for Luncheon.

A snappy luncheon dish is bacon toast. Broil thin slices of bacon until crisp. Trim the crust from nicely browned slices of toast. Lay the bacon on the toast and cover with a grated cheese seasoned with a little paprika and French mustard. Put in the oven until the cheese is melted, then serve immediately.

### Ether a Cleanser.

Either will clean clothes without leaving a mark, writes a reader of the Monitor. Take a clean cloth, wet it with ether and rub on the spot. This needs to be done quickly, as evaporation takes place soon. Ether can be used on the most delicate color or fabric with satisfactory results.

### Royal Dessert.

Cut a stale cake in slices an inch and a half in thickness; pour over them a little sweet cream; then fry lightly in fresh butter in a smooth frying pan. When done, place over each slice of cake a layer of preserves or you may make a rich sauce to serve it with. Delicious.

### Restoring Stale Bread.

A stale loaf put into a closely-covered tin, exposed for half an hour to a heat not exceeding that of boiling water, then taken out of the tin and allowed to cool, will be restored in appearance and properties to the state of new bread.

### Keeping Silver Bright.

Silver in daily use may be kept very bright if allowed to soak in strong borax four or five hours occasionally. The water should be perfectly boiling when it is poured over the plate.

## HAVE A CERTAIN USE

### PAMPERED NEW YORK DOGS FURNISH LIVING FOR MANY.

All Sorts of Attendance Called for by Their Fend Owners—Boarding Houses at Which High Prices Are Charged.

Those of us who have been reared in a different sort of society are apt to have considerable contempt for the cribbed, flattered and confined dog of New York, writes the Cincinnati Times-Star correspondent. We're used to the other sort of a dog—the dog that gets his muddy feet all over your new pants in his rainy day happiness, and almost grows his head off when the minister comes visiting, and goes under the barn when a tramp knocks at the back door. Our sort of dog is mostly mutt, and completely loses his self-respect when his affections are engaged. He really lives to grovel, legs up, about his master's feet, and to snuggle a wet nose into a friendly hand. Whereas the New York dog, as seen on any of the residence streets before 9 o'clock in the morning and after 5 in the evening, leading an unhappy human by a leash, is a snobbish, arrogant, horribly bored beast. He might become a regular dog if he had the chance, but fate condemns him to be snuffed over by dumpy dowagers and led about the streets by indignant but cowardly husbands. At first thought one holds him entirely useless, but a more careful survey discovers him to be the support of many a man and woman who might otherwise have to work. There are half a dozen boarding houses for dogs, for example, in which the cost of board ranges from \$2 to \$7 a week, depending on the size of the dog and the quality of the accommodations.

There are at least two dog cemeteries which have proved profitable investments for their stockholders. There are three or four dog hospitals which are always filled, and in which the cost of treatment runs pretty close to that of the second rate hospital for humanity. One dog doctor keeps a stable of trained nurses on hand, who will respond to calls at any hour of the day or night, and charge as much for nursing a dog as other nurses do for nursing a baby. There are half a score of dog manicurists and at least one dog miniature painter and two "coat specialists" and innumerable trainers, who teach tricks to the pets of the rich—and incidentally beat some slight respect for their masters into them. There are two "homes," in which cast-off dogs are cared for, and one establishment in which the last days of the aged and dying dog may be made comparatively happy at a price. Many a dollar is picked up by the photographers for portraying dog poses, and scores of men and women, boys and girls, find it easier to make a living by giving dogs their regular daily exercise than by working in shops. Altogether, the New York dog isn't completely useless. If he is a non-producer himself, he makes his indulgent mistress produce pretty regularly—and aids in speeding up the New York dollar.

### Nicaraguan History.

An English statesman once said that the chief benefit of a foreign war was the stimulus that it gave to the study of geography and history. And so the little trouble in Nicaragua encourages us to acquire the information that the country was discovered by Gil Gonzalez and Andres Nino in 1522 and that the invaders were surprised to find the practice of religious confession established among natives who had never heard of Christianity and who, moreover, were cannibals. The father confessors were old men who were compulsorily celibate, and they gave absolution with the words "Go! and do not sin likewise again." And then the penitent went away "happy and light-hearted," as one would do who had an overburdened conscience, though a cannibal. If the difficulty with Nicaragua should continue we shall probably be moved to acquire further lore upon the subject, possibly even to the point of looking up the place on the map. But if not, not.

### The Armada.

The armada—better known as the "Spanish armada"—consisted of 130 ships, besides a great number of cargo ships, 3,165 cannon, 8,550 soldiers, 2,088 galleys slaves, 20,000 sailors, 150 monks, under the head of the vicar of the Inquisition, and a considerable number of grandees, who went along to see the English killed and burnt. The destruction of this mighty armada by the English admirals and the winds of heaven was well-nigh complete. Very little of it ever got back to Spain. A bronze statue of "Britannia," as a national memorial of the defeat of the armada, was unveiled at Plymouth in the year 1890.

### Quarantine.

It is impossible to say with anything like certainty just how old the custom of quarantine is. We know that it was observed at Venice as early as the year 1127, whereby all merchants and others coming from the Levant were obliged to remain for some forty days in a lazaretto before they were admitted into the city. The custom is now coextensive with the civilized world, and to it is doubtless to be attributed the rapid advance that has been made within the past quarter of a century in safeguarding the people from the plagues which in the olden times were so destructive of human life.

### Pinechbeck.

Christopher Pinechbeck found that three parts of zinc to one of copper would polish up to look like gold, just exactly like gold, and it could be worked off like gold to boot—could be stamped, out, chased, embossed and worked suckers or smartly. Part of Pinechbeck's work he kept close trade secret and it died with him, for most of his real handiwork still looks good as gold and brings a higher price than gold today. Christopher's boss trick of putting a thin coat of gold on the imitation metal. Old fashioned gold plating was expensive and electroplating and "rolled gold" had not been invented, so Pinechbeck's jewelry admirably answered in its day, as Mrs. Astor's jewelry did in good old Mrs. Astor's day.—New York Press.

### Precious Attributes.

"Why are diamonds so highly valued?" "I suppose," replied Mr. Groucher, "it's because they are made of carbon, which is the equivalent of coal, and at the same time look like ice."

### Dog Earned His License.

The little fox terrier of L. N. Hanley won for his master a license tag for the killing of 100 rats. The prize was offered, when the canine had killed 99 in two weeks, by a member of the council.—Carlisle Advocate.

## BANANA TREE IN EDEN

### EASTERN LEGEND SUBSTITUTES IT FOR THE APPLE.

That It Was in a Bunch of This Fruit the Serpent That Tempted Eve Hid Itself, is a Very Widespread Belief.

There exists a legend relative to the Christian inhabitants of the east, that they believed the banana to be the tree of the source of good and evil, in a bunch of whose fruit the serpent that tempted Eve hid itself, and they add that when Adam and Eve became ashamed of their nakedness they covered themselves with the leaves of this plant. Beyond all doubt this legend had some influence upon the minds of those early botanical classifiers who designated two species of the plant by the names of Musa paradisiaca and Musa sapientum—Fruit of Paradise, Fruit of Knowledge, says a writer in the National Geographic Magazine.

The origin of the banana is given as India, at the foot of the Himalayas, where it has been cultivated since remote antiquity. Its origin in the new world is as doubtful as the origin of the American Indian. Natural to Asia and Africa, where more than 20 distinct species of the genus are known, it is said to have been brought first to America from Spain, early in the sixteenth century, and planted in the island of San Domingo, whence its spread was rapid throughout the surrounding islands and the mainland. This has never been authentically established, however, and some authorities include the banana among the articles that formed the base of the food supply of the Incas and the Aztecs before the arrival of the Spaniards. Certain it is that throughout the whole of meridional America there is a strong tradition that at least two species of the plant were cultivated long before the coming of the Europeans. Furthermore, it is singular that in all the languages indigenous to the region where the banana appears that plant has a special name, not proceeding from the conquerors, as was the case with the names of many other plants, animals, and various articles introduced into America after its discovery.

Grown over the entire extent of the meridian of the earth, the fruit of the banana today forms, in large part, the principal food of a majority of the people living under the tropical zone. Several species and numerous varieties of the plant appear throughout tropical America, but it is cultivated for commercial purposes in appreciable quantities only along the Atlantic border, from southern Mexico to Colombia, in Jamaica, Cuba, San Domingo, and the Bahamas, the far western markets of the United States being plentifully supplied from the Hawaiian islands and Mexico's South Pacific coast.

### Japanese Opposed Census Taking.

Results followed the taking of the first census in Japan, years ago. Observing with approval the work of western countries, the authorities thought it advisable to take statistics of population, and for that purpose sent out to all householders notices enjoining them to furnish them with full particulars of their families, age, sex, etc. This step was misconstrued in one of the villages, where suspicion was expressed that Japan was about to be sold or at least some of the people were to be sold to foreigners who were desirous of ascertaining the number of males, etc., before closing the bargain, in order to find out what price to pay according to the quantity of blood that would be forthcoming. It was a Japanese belief the foreigners squeezed the blood from all who came into their power. Excited and enraged mobs soon collected and attacked the village offices, and it was some time before order could be restored.

### Find Ancient Documents.

A number of large rolls of historical Egyptian papyrus have been discovered by one of the members of the Royal Geographical Survey party. The manuscripts were unearthed by a fellow while sinking the foundations of his mud hut, and a temple of the Ptolemies, in Upper Egypt and are of the best Graeco-Egyptian period. They are well preserved so far as the writing is concerned, but discolored, and owing to their dry and fragile condition have to be handled with the utmost delicacy. It is anticipated that the contents will prove to be of real archaeological value in adding to our present knowledge of Egypt, and possibly Syria, as recorded in the days of the Ptolemies. A study already made reveals the fact that they relate to interesting historical events.

### "Pinechbeck."

Christopher Pinechbeck found that three parts of zinc to one of copper would polish up to look like gold, just exactly like gold, and it could be worked off like gold to boot—could be stamped, out, chased, embossed and worked suckers or smartly. Part of Pinechbeck's work he kept close trade secret and it died with him, for most of his real handiwork still looks good as gold and brings a higher price than gold today. Christopher's boss trick of putting a thin coat of gold on the imitation metal. Old fashioned gold plating was expensive and electroplating and "rolled gold" had not been invented, so Pinechbeck's jewelry admirably answered in its day, as Mrs. Astor's jewelry did in good old Mrs. Astor's day.—New York Press.

### Precious Attributes.

"Why are diamonds so highly valued?" "I suppose," replied Mr. Groucher, "it's because they are made of carbon, which is the equivalent of coal, and at the same time look like ice."

### Dog Earned His License.

The little fox terrier of L. N. Hanley won for his master a license tag for the killing of 100 rats. The prize was offered, when the canine had killed 99 in two weeks, by a member of the council.—Carlisle Advocate.

# Gov. Clarke Pledge To Iowa People

WILL GO INTO OFFICE FREE AND INDEPENDENT AND TO SERVE THE PEOPLE ONLY.

Platform on Which He Was Nominated and Some of the Things for Which He and His Associates on the Republican Ticket Stand.

The candidacy of Gov. George W. Clarke was based on an address he delivered at the Grant club January 15 last, in closing which he said: "If the people of this state elect me as their governor I will go into office as a perfectly free and independent man bound by no pledges or promises whatsoever, and if I cannot go in that way, I will not go at all."

"If the republicans of this State nominate me as their candidate for Governor I will do everything I properly can to bring about a reorganization of our school system. I will do all I can for the solution of the good roads problem. I will stand for a reorganization of our system of taxation and lend all the aid I can."

"I will do all I can for the betterment of our legal procedure in the way of decreasing court expenses and preventing delays. I will stand for a workman's compensation law or workmen's engagement in hazardous and dangerous occupations. I will stand for better sanitation and more stringent laws with respect to purity of water supplies. It seems to me there might be great reform in our prison management."

"The ever rapidly increasing need for more production, scarcely appreciated by many, makes it imperative necessary that this agricultural State must become more and more intensively agricultural in every respect and that encouragement should be given to that end. I shall stand for an economical administration of public affairs. I shall stand for a reduction of the burden of taxation. I shall stand irrevocably against graft wherever it appears. I shall stand for conducting the public business with just the same care that good business men conduct their private affairs. I am a Republican. I always have been a Republican. I have fought the cause of the party up and down this state in other campaigns and I am not ashamed of the party's contests for good government. Government is carried on through the agency of parties and must ever be and the result of the agency of the Republican party for the people of this country furnishes the brightest pages of its history. The administration of the affairs of the state have been a great credit to the people and to the men who have held public office in the state. They are entitled to great praise and not to condemnation as mere politicians, traffickers in office and hunters for mere selfish advancement, forgetful of the public good. The condemnation of such talk is written in the statutes of the state and in her history."

"I submit my candidacy to the people of the State, only saying further to them and to all of the people that if in the end I am chosen Governor the State shall have the best and all there is in me."

## BETTERMENT OF IOWA SCHOOLS

Purpose of State Superintendent Devoe and What He is Doing for Education.

A. M. Devoe, superintendent of public instruction, republican candidate for reelection, in an interview recently said: "The right to vote as one believes to be his duty, unblinded by any selfish motive, is a privilege sacred to all. It requires but a few words for me to state my reason for being a Republican and remaining so. It is the Republican ticket. The supremacy of the Republican party has ever meant growth and prosperity. Democratic victories have resulted in business depression and hard times. No state furnishes a better example of pure politics and good government than the state which has probably been a continuously under a Republican administration as any other state in the Union. Naturally, the Department of Public Instruction is especially interested in the educational affairs of the state. Iowa is depending largely on the money annually for the support of the schools. I believe an educational awakening is at hand and that there is a demand for a more efficient educational system in the state, for better school buildings, for better facilities for the training of teachers, for courses of study that bear a closer relationship to community interests, and for better social conditions. It is push and life that attract the boys and girls to the cities. The rural school, then, should not only afford training for the small children, but it should be a center for the social and recreational center for the entire community. Just as good school and social advantages can be provided in the country as in the towns. The country has the advantage, naturally. The rural high school is just as essential to the system of rural education as the town high school is to a complete system of education for the city. Many districts are considering the establishment of rural high schools, especially in localities not situated conveniently to town high schools. The best place for the youth of high school age to board and lodge is at home under parental influence."

## EVERY VOTE COUNTED.

Governor Clarke was nominated by a splendid majority of the Republican state, says the Marshalltown Times-Republican. In primary wherein every Republican in the state was entitled to vote and in which every vote for every candidate was counted. He won fairly and impressively.

## COLFAX NEWS.

Mrs. Ed Reeves, Mrs. Health and Mrs. Rakes of Des Moines was in our city in the interest of the Household Raths. Mrs. Ashford and little daughter, Cleo, expect to leave about October 28th to join her husband, Mr. Ashford, who is now located at Toledo, Iowa. We regret very much to lose this amiable family from our midst. And little Cleo will be missed by all, as she has won the hearts of every one that meets her. Mrs. Susie Vertrees is here from

Enterprise to take charge of the Battle House. The house will be open just the same as ever for the accommodation of the public. Mrs. Samantha James, who was on the sick list the latter part of last week, is reported much better at this writing. The B. Y. P. U. is progressing nicely at their meetings, which are held at the church each Sunday evening. Let all the young people come out and help to make each meeting better. Mr. Coffin, the advance agent for the Blind Boone Concert Co., has placed the tickets in the hands of Miss Stella Pierson for sale. And the tickets can be gotten any time of Miss Pierson by calling her at the Battle House, phone 131, which plays here November 30, 1912. Admission 25 cents, children and adults. Miss Lessie Terrell, who spent a ten days' vacation at the parental home, has returned to her duties as teacher in the public schools at Sedalia, Mo. Mr. Geo. Shaw has an up-to-date pantomime and anybody wishing cleaning and pressing done of any kind should give him a call. Work promptly looked after, called for and delivered to them or phone No. 110. Attorney S. J. Broyn from the Capital City was in our town the first of the week looking after business matters.

## More Than Enough is Too Much.

To maintain health, a mature man or woman needs just enough food to repair the waste supply energy and body heat. The habitual consumption of more food than is necessary for these purposes is the prime cause of stomach troubles, rheumatism and disorders of the kidneys. If troubled with indigestion, revise your diet, let reason and not appetite control and take a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and you will soon be all right again. For sale by all dealers.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lawson are the proud parents of a bright-eyed girl who came to make her home with them. This little lady came very early being overlooked, as ye correspondent did not hear of her coming until last week, and she is now nearly one month old.

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## BUXTON BRIEFS.

Editor John L. Thompson of Des Moines was in the city last week on business connected with the paper. Not being as successful as he had hoped, he will return in a week. All who do not come into the company store and pay the agent before his return will please be ready at his call.

A telephone message from Oskaloosa to Joe Bolden and Howard McCutcheon brought the sad news of the death of their sister, Mrs. Lula Moore, who died last Tuesday. Howard and Joe left for Oskaloosa on Wednesday to attend the funeral. Joe Nicholas left last Thursday for Washington, D. C., where he will make his home with his uncle.

Mrs. Ella London and daughter, Miss Susie, Mrs. Farrell and Mrs. Moore left Thursday on the noon train for an extended visit in Pittsburgh and other points.

Mrs. Ella Stone is on the sick list. Mrs. Early Blackman remains very ill, with little or no improvement. George Woodfork sustained a broken leg in No. 16 mine last Friday by a mule overturning a car and it falling on his leg.

The Mt. Zion Mission Circle was entertained last Thursday by Mrs. Maggie Downs. A splendid meeting was held.

Mrs. J. A. Baker went to Centerville on Saturday to attend the wedding of her niece, Miss Josie Starkins. She returned Tuesday, reporting a very pleasant time.

A bouncing boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jane Wimsley last Saturday morning, October 19. Mother and son doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lawson are the proud parents of a bright-eyed girl who came to make her home with them. This little lady came very early being overlooked, as ye correspondent did not hear of her coming until last week, and she is now nearly one month old.

Mrs. Sarah Walker returned from Omaha on Sunday, where she has spent the past year.

Mrs. Robert Carey left Sunday night for Calio, Mo., where she will spend a week or ten days visiting her father.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Liggins left for Des Moines on Monday, where Mrs. Liggins will enter Mercy hospital for an operation.

Miss Lula Bryson, who has spent several months in Knoxville, is in the city with relatives.

The F. B. W. club was entertained by Mrs. A. Jeffers last Wednesday. The parsonage of the A. M. E. church has undergone a thorough renovating and is in nice shape for the pastor.

Mr. A. Jeffers, Thos. Gibbons, Sr., Rev. Woodard and Mr. John Williams spent last Wednesday in the woods hunting. They succeeded in getting "Old Kuler" on the track of several hares and brought home a nice lot of game. Mr. Williams can make a fair sport enough for a city fellow, whether they find any game or not.

The Burton Sunday School Union held its second anniversary meeting last Sunday at the A. M. E. church. The anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. Woodard Rev. J. L. Wharton, the new A. M. E. pastor, was introduced and made some very encouraging remarks. Rev. Romans of Marshalltown was also present and spoke to the Union.

The attention of every member and friend of Mt. Zion church is again called to the anniversary rally to be held next Sunday. Rev. M. J. Burton, state missionary, will preach the anniversary sermon at 3 o'clock p. m., and the closing sermon in the evening. The pastor will preach in the morning. An effort will be made to raise one hundred dollars to finish paying some bills against the church. Let every member and friend do his duty.

Rev. F. B. Woodard left Monday for Ottumwa to assist Rev. T. J. Carr in a meeting this week.

A republican mass meeting was held in Y. M. C. A. auditorium Monday night, at which Hon. Harvey Ingram, editor of the Register and Leader, was the principal speaker. There were other speakers on the program, among whom were Atty. Geo. H. Woodson, republican candidate for representative. The meeting was full of enthusiasm from beginning to end. The Buxton Concert Band furnished some of its splendid music for the occasion.

A home talent four-act comedy, in which Misses Gussy and Pearl Mardis, Ruth Southall, Mrs. Bertha Watkins, Messrs. Walter Blaney, Scott Mardis, Earl Southall and some others took part, went to Hamilton on Saturday night and showed to a full house. Some of the friends and well wishers went over with them and all report a splendid trip and a "dandy" good show. They will appear in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium here next Monday evening, October 28. Everybody go and encourage them. Get your tickets now.

Tabernacle Church Notes. Rev. Joe Romans of Marshalltown is assisting Rev. C. H. Mendenhall in a revival meeting. Quite a number have been reclaimed and there are seven for baptism.

Rev. L. G. Garry of Oden was in the city last week on business and there is some talk of his moving back here.

Mrs. Clara Tate, after spending a few weeks visiting her mother in Stanton, Pa., has returned home, reporting a pleasant visit.

Rev. Mendenhall is on the sick list. Magnolia Harris entertained the Y. G. H. club at her home, No. 26 E. Tenth street, Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Elvora Freeman is on the sick list.

The B. Y. P. U. is progressing nicely. Splendid programs are being rendered each Sunday. Everybody is welcome.

Mrs. Lucius, who has been on the sick list, is able to be out again.

The Sunday school choir is progressing nicely with Rev. C. G. Green as chorister and Miss Lillian Simmons as organist.

The "Will Do" club is rehearsing a drama to be given in the near future under the management of Mrs. S. B. White. They will put on the play, "Out in the Streets."

Rev. Romans was called to Greenridge on Friday to conduct a funeral. Mr. Chas. Simmons has accepted the position as janitor of the church.

When you have a bad cold you want the best medicine obtainable so as to cure it with as little delay as possible. Here is a druggist's opinion: "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for fifteen years," says Enos Lollar of Saratoga, Ind., "and consider it the best on the market." For sale by all dealers.

## ST. PAUL BUDGETARIAN.

Sunday was quarterly meeting at St. James A. M. E. church. Presiding Elder E. G. Jackson was present and preached morning and evening. At 3 p. m. Rev. Geo. Camp of the Presbyterian church preached the sermons in the absence of Rev. T. W. Lewis of Minneapolis, who was quite sick at his home with pneumonia. All the services were well attended. Quite a number came over from Minneapolis.

which were from 8 to 11 p. m. Delightful refreshments were served. At a late hour the guests departed, wishing the host and hostess many more happy days of wedded life.

Mrs. M. A. Johnson of Thomas street was hostess to the Self-Culture club last Wednesday afternoon. After the usual routine of business the president, Mrs. Mattie Hicks, read an article on the founder, Mrs. Bethune, and the work the Daytona Girls' Industrial school at Daytona, Fla., which was discussed by the members.

The state president, Mrs. W. T. Francis, and state organizer, Mrs. B. Corine Carter, were present and addressed the club and both united in saying the Self-Culture was one of the best organized clubs they had visited. Current topics were read and discussed. After the adjournment dainty refreshments were served by the hostess. The next meeting will be a night session, in which the ladies will entertain their husbands at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Sears of Irlehart street Wednesday evening, October 30th.

A ladies' drill is being arranged for Thanksgiving eve at Pilgrim Baptist church, under the management of Mrs. V.-D. Turner and Chas. Miller.

Miss Birdella Harris is convalescent from her recent illness.

The Excelsior club desires your presence at a Halloween party at St. James' A. M. E. church. A good time for all.

Philip Reid, an old and well known resident of our city, passed away quite suddenly last Wednesday morning, heart failure being the cause. As he had not been ill, it was quite a shock to his many friends. For a number of years he was in the saloon business with Mr. Hitchfield and was up to the time he died. Being a 33rd degree Mason, that order held midnight services Sunday evening over his remains at the undertakers.

His funeral occurred Monday afternoon from Pilgrim Baptist church, under the auspices of Pioneer Lodge, No. 1. A. F. & A. M. Rev. McDonald officiating, assisted by Rev. Jones. Rev. and Mrs. E. H. McDonald will celebrate their silver wedding about November 7th.

The One More Effort club of St. James A. M. E. church held an interesting meeting Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. L. A. Melker of Carroll street. A sumptuous supper was served by the hasty pudding committee.

Mrs. Bettie Jones went to Chicago last week to attend the debate party of her niece, Miss Alma Parke, which was given Thursday evening, October 17. Mrs. Jones will visit her relatives and friends while there indefinitely.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Murphy of Hamilton gave a midnight supper last Friday at their home in honor of Mr. and Mrs. R. Kemp, who were playing here at the Orpheum. Those present enjoyed the occasion immensely, even if it was in the "wee sma" hours of the night.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Kemp made quite a hit here at the Orpheum. They proved to be ideal entertainers.

The St. James Sunday school will give an old fashioned spelling bee at the church Friday evening. The boys against the girls. It promises to be quite amusing. Come out and see what will be the result.

Mrs. Susie Parker of Thomas street is visiting her home in Kentucky. She will be gone indefinitely.

Mr. and Mrs. Quitman Hicks entertained at luncheon Wednesday the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. J. Steele, recently of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Lindsey and Mrs. James Hatton.

Mr. B. J. Edwards has gone to North Dakota to join her husband, who is up there with a camping party. They will return about November 1st.

Mrs. Pierce Barber of Thomas street entertains the Excelsior club Friday afternoon.

What is the matter? Oh, what is the matter with our people. Sometimes they make us ashamed to own them. Don't think we can do like the other fellow and get by, for we cannot. We are more closely criticised than any race in America.

So why not repudiate these low savings that are hurled at us (sometimes deservingly) and show them that we are as honest and honorable as any other people.

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF RIGHT OF REDEMPTION. To Z. J. Quimby:

You are hereby notified that on the 6th day of December, 1909, the following described real estate, situated in Polk county, Iowa, to-wit: Lot seventy-six (76) in Cottage addition, now included in and forming a part of the city of Des Moines, Iowa, was sold for the then delinquent and unpaid tax for the year 1908 to the undersigned; that the undersigned is still the owner and holder of the certificate of purchase issued in pursuance of the above mentioned sale, and that the right of redemption will expire and a deed for said real estate will be made unless redemption is made within ninety days from the completed service hereof.

Geo. Harnagle, Owner and holder of said certificate.

For Chapped Skin. Chapped skin whether on the hands or face may be cured in one night by applying Chamberlain's Salve. It is also unequalled for nipples, burns and scalds. For sale by all dealers.

TONIC TO BUILD YOU UP For the Liver, Kidneys and Blood use Sandholm's Tonic Vitalizer

Clears your complexion, cures constipation and creates an appetite. Guaranteed or money refunded. Special attention given to mail orders.

Any drugs or merchandise that you need will have our best attention. Special prices on Rubber Goods, Soaps and Drug Sundries. Give us a call and be convinced.

SANDHOLM DRUG CO. 601 EAST LOCUST DES MOINES

State Should Be Great Moral Agent

## GOVERNOR CLARKE STATES VIEWS ON THE IDEAL OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Better Schools, Good Roads, Prison Reform, Shorter Ballot, Juster Taxation—What Iowa Has Already Done for Better Living.

Hon. George W. Clarke, candidate for governor of Iowa, in an address in the campaign, concluded as follows in summing up the main issues involved in the state campaign: "The great necessity is that every effort be made to place Iowa at the head of the procession as the ideal modern State. She has every natural condition—unexcelled fertility of soil, a climate conducive to a strong, rugged, forceful people, an intelligent, righteous citizenship, gathered from the best nationalities of the world, and a location unsurpassed for future greatness as an agricultural and manufacturing State. The question is: What is Iowa going to do with her unexcelled opportunities? The answer is: she must give herself unreservedly and with an absolutely disinterested devotion to the perfecting here of a State that in her citizenship and in her wise, just and beneficent laws and the intelligent application of them, will distinguish her as the best example of the application of modern thought to human welfare. Her devotion must be to the common good. There must be no discrimination, no injustice to any, no advantage, but her sympathies, her moral force and her justice, must extend to all. I thoroughly believe that the end of government should be the good of mankind, the betterment of human conditions, the protection of human welfare. I see no reason why the state should not be a great moral force. It is not good, why she should not be humane, why she should not be helpful to her people, why there should not be an ideal for State, as well as for individual life, why there should not be a State as well as an individual conscience. I cannot see why business and human betterment may not increase side by side. The destiny of the State is included in the destiny of every man."

The Public School Problem. "To the end that we may with determination, set out toward the realization of these ideals, we ought to consider our common schools. Our rural schools have done a great work, but they are not meeting the conditions and demands of today. Good homes and good schools lie at the very basis of good citizenship and they go hand in hand. No State can be better than its homes and schools. The rural schools of today were adapted to early Iowa, but the last fifty years have made a new world. Whether or not there is a widespread discontent with rural conditions as is sometimes pictured, there is room for much improvement in the country school, and it ought to have the best thought of men of public spirit and especially of those engaged in public affairs."

"It may also be suggested that our State educational institutions ought to be brought more closely in touch with the life of the people. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are going into them annually and there ought to be a return of some kind. There is no substantial ground of complaint, but it seems to me the State should see to it that their influence should be wider and that they touch more closely, intimately and helpfully the people as a whole. There should be certain courses along which many lines reaching thousands of the youth of the State not now inspired by their influence. The worker ought to be taught as to his trade and all should have a course in good citizenship and, as has been suggested by another, in self sacrifice, justice, civility, rural habits of living and a sense of obligation to the State. The University should be a veritable servant of the State in expert work in developing the State and in research work, especially in the interest of the public health."

"The good roads problem should receive most careful and intelligent consideration. The millions of dollars annually expended upon our public highways should, it seems to me, bring greater and better results. We shall never become a great State until we have good, permanent roads. It is a matter of a long time, but a fixed policy of road building should be devised, and entered upon. Every consideration of economy of transportation, increased value of lands, desirability of rural life and even the betterment of rural schools demand it."

Reform in Prison Management. "In the interest of humanity, economy, and in accordance with the best up-to-date thought on the subject, there should be wrought out a reform in the management of our prisons. No modern State should be disgraced by toleration of the contract labor system. The report of the committee appointed to investigate the management of one of our penal institutions only confirms my long settled conviction on the subject. It is shown that many State prisons are managed at a profit to the State, the well-being of the prisoners conserved and that they are returned to society without being bettered against it. Above all else we should abolish the contractor and his profit. As suggested in the report let a portion of that which the prisoner earns go to the state to reimburse for the expense of conviction and a portion to his family that they may not be reduced to penury by punishment. There is need of vast reform here, and in the jail system of the state which should be placed upon a thoroughly modern basis of due regard for the interests of society as a whole."

"There is suggested, also, a reform by which the delay and enormous expense of our criminal procedure could be reduced. It is shown that the expense of criminal prosecutions in Iowa in one year, exclusive of ex-

pende of county attorneys and judges, was much more than a half million of dollars. A reform in our procedure ought to be worked out, if possible, and it should not be confined to criminal procedure alone. There is room in other directions to be of technicalities, delays and expense.

"In the interest of economy and better results, it seems to me our laws with reference to county and township management might be greatly improved. I venture to suggest only at this time, the probability of the wisdom of employment by the county of a thoroughly competent man, an expert, to take care of the conduct, supervision and management of the entire business of the county. Corporations employ expert business managers in the interest of economy and profit and why should not the counties of our State? The shortening of our ballot and making more of our officers appointive should have candid consideration and it seems to me would result in promoting the public welfare."

"There should be a reform in our methods of taxation not with a view to increasing the burden of taxes, but to equalize it. Taxation in proportion to ability to pay only is just. Assessments should be uniform and upon actual values. If so, the rate would be greatly decreased, as well also, it is believed, as the amount to be paid. Methods of taxation may be very detrimental to the development of business and industries of all kinds and taxation should be so applied as that it would flow freely into the State and not out of it."

"A workman's compensation law should be enacted. It would be in the interest of both the employer and employee. It would relieve us of a vast amount of litigation, expense and delay. It would expedite the other business of the courts. It would give the employer, as a small not new matter, before the law. As an individual standing alone, equal without means he has not been 'even before the law' to the corporation, great or small, in whose employment he was hired. The State by his side, in the employer's favor, should be paid. It gives him indeed equality before the law. The position of the strong and the weak is equalized by the power of the State."

The Record of Progress. "There is much public discussion about social and industrial justice and about putting the man above the dollar and property. Iowa has led in these matters and has enacted into law several years ago much that is now demanded, as if it were something new. For this reason, the limited employment of children under 14 and 16 years of age, has provided for the protection of the work man against dangerous machinery has provided that he must have a safe place to work and that it must be under sanitary conditions. A pure food law, has provided for fire escapes and that hotels must be clean and sanitary and has enacted a State fire marshal law for the protection of the public, has provided for the protection in many ways of men in the mines, has protected the workman by vestibules and the switchman by lights, foot boards and grab rods—all these things in the interest of industrial justice and in placing the man above the dollar. As I asked awhile ago, why should not the State be justly helped to make a positive force for good? Iowa has been these things and many more I might mention. Her legislation for ten years has been along the lines of the best and most humanitarian thought of the day. It has been in accord with the new thought and new spirit that is abroad in the world. It is in accord with the spirit that cries all men up and no man down unless by his own worthlessness."

"These things I have mentioned are some of the things only that as men of Iowa we shall have to do. They are things to which the public men of Iowa should devote themselves. They are things for which I shall stand and to which I shall give myself if I am elected governor of this State."

"I am not unmindful of the questions of national import and that in many ways they affect the people of Iowa. But I should not enter into a discussion of them. The only one that really presents an issue is the tariff question. I may say that protection is the settled policy of this country. Business is adjusted to it. The country has always prospered marvelously under the protection tariff. The business and wealth of the country has astonished the world in its wondrous growth. There should be some changes in the schedules in the way of reducing them, but to bring the country to a revenue basis only could not but be disastrous. No such prosperity was ever before known in this or any other country. Never before were so many comforts enjoyed in the homes of all classes of people, and never before were wage earners paid such good wages. Republican administration in Iowa has written into the statutes of the State in the last ten years law which have placed her in the very forefront of progressive American States. Taking this legislation as a whole, is there a man in Iowa who would repeat anything more, I may say, possibly, the greatest achievement of our people? Could better service be expected of any other political party? Then why should any republican think of a change. Rather, why should not men of other parties come to the support of so competent a party clothed with such continued and unexampled success?"

NO OCCASION FOR CHANGE. John C. Hartman in Waterloo Courier. It is of no little importance to the cause of progressive government in Iowa that the progressive organization of tried and trusted new leaders be not broken up by the new state organization of leaders who have no successful public record worthy of mention.

NOMINATED FAIRLY. It has been all along recognized, says the Boone News-Republican, that the Republican candidates got their nomination fairly in the primary