

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

VOL. 6.

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1899.

No. 21.

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

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J. L. THOMPSON, EDITOR. J. H. SHEPARD, MANAGER.

Send money by postoffice order, money order, express or draft, to The Iowa State Bystander Publishing Company. Communications must be written on one side of the paper only and be of interest to the public. "Brevity is the soul of wit."

We will not return rejected manuscripts unless accompanied by postage stamps.

IOWA'S LEADING COLORED PAPER.

CITY NEWS.

Mrs. Geo. C. Young is able to be out this week.

Mr. Wm. Tomlin has moved to Tenth and Scott.

Mr. Wm. Hampton is visiting in the Gate City this week.

Get your winter coal at 1007 Center street. Iowa Phone 355.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Woods have moved to 747 West Ninth street.

Mr. J. R. Redmond of Cresco, Iowa arrived in our city Tuesday to remain indefinitely.

The choir of the A. M. E. church will give a sacred concert Sunday evening November 5th.

The Misses Hannah and Ruth Lewis are taking a course in dress-making under Madame Knight on 7th and Locust.

Mrs. Dr. J. W. Lawther returned last week from Fraser, Iowa where she had been on business.

Dr. J. W. Lawther, our only colored physician, was called to Muscatine Tuesday to attend a patient of his.

Miss Clara Porter of Greenfield, Ia., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Warrick, returned home last Saturday.

Mrs. Geo. Wilson left this week for the coast in California where she will remain during the winter visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Harrison Gould has been confined to her room the past week on account of a tumor. She is improving a little at this writing.

J. F. Blagburn will soon call a meeting to effect the organization of a local league which will be an auxiliary to the National Council League.

Miss Clara Porter, of Greenfield Iowa who was visiting with her sister Mrs. W. H. Warrick for three weeks returned to her home last Saturday.

Rev. Henry McCraven will preach at Marquessville Sunday. Every body is invited to be present, as the reverend is a good speaker and well posted in the bible.

Mrs. Lucy Coulson, who has been in partnership with Mr. Combs operating a restaurant on the corner of Second and Grand avenue, has purchased Mr. Combs interest and now runs the restaurant alone.

Rev. Joseph Underwood was invited to deliver an address before the Senior class at the Des Moines Baptist college this afternoon. His subject is "Evangelical Preaching." The young reverend is one of the brightest theologians in Iowa.

Those who attended the Marquessville rally last Tuesday night from town were Messrs. Wm. Conson, E. N. Hyde, J. H. Shepard, H. H. Lewis, Rev. H. McCraven and J. L. Thompson.

The members of the Eclipse Social Club are requested to meet at A. L. Smith's barber shop Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. By order of the president Wm. Walker.

The literary society which was to effect its organization last Tuesday did not complete its organization and adjourn until a week from next Tuesday the 7th when every think will be completed then.

The Second Anniversary of the Paul Laurence Dunbar Lyceum will be held at the First African Baptist church Monday evening commencing at 8:00 P. M. a very neat programme has been prepared abounding with speeches addresses and music, being assisted by the Renix Bros. Mandolin Club in a few choice selections.

RAY & HARKINS, 1007 Center St. is the best place to buy coal.

WANTED—One hundred miners, steady work. Four foot coal New mine just opened. Carbondale Mining Co.

Mr. H. H. Lewis an employer at the Capitol met with a severe accident Wednesday while working with an elevator, he accidentally cut off his finger which disabled him from work.

Rollen Weeks one of our industrious young men who has been working in the employment of D. M. Johnson and Son Clothing store has resigned to enter the Capital City Commercial college where he will take a business course.

NOTICE—There having been so many inquiries made of us for good girls from the leading families that a member of this company will undertake to secure good places for good girls. Wages from \$3.00 and upward. Address B. care of the Bystander.

Cole's Hot Blast Air Tight Heater. The only perfect soft coal stove ever made. For sale only by LEWIS E. BOLTON, 413 and 415 East Sixth street.

W. H. Gleaves, Assistant General Superintendent of the M. and P. coal Company of St. Louis, Mo. was in our city this week looking up hands and other business pertaining to their company. He says his company is the largest mining company in America, they employ 70,000 miners about 32,000 are colored extending from Virginia to California. Mr. Gleaves holds the highest position yet held by a colored man, the company has 105 colored pit bosses in the mines out of 300 miners. Mr. Gleaves is a graduate from the Pittsburgh mining school.

Mrs. E. T. Banks was the hostess of the H. B. S. Reading Circle last Tuesday. A full membership was present. Mrs. M. Warrick led the reading lesson; Mrs. J. T. Blagburn gave the current events; Mrs. R. A. Wilburn read a very interesting oration. The club was visited by Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Peterson. Mrs. Peterson addressed the circle. The lecture on Men's Culture by Dr. Peterson was highly instructive and very pleasing to the circle. An elaborate luncheon was served by the hostess assisted by Mrs. Frank Blagburn. The next session of the circle will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. T. Blagburn. The following programme will be rendered: History of English People, Mrs. J. P. Hamilton; Paper, Mrs. L. J. Lewis; Reading, Mrs. E. T. Banks; Current Event Mrs. L. R. Palmer; Solo, Mrs. J. T. Blagburn, Oracle Mrs. R. A. Wilburn.

NEW DISCOVERY. O. K.

Danduff Cure and Hair Renewer. It will positively turn gray hair back to original color. Price 50 cents per bottle. I also keep the Barnett's Pile Cure, a great wonder, price 50 cents. G. W. BLACK, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it, of bad colds it has cured, of threatened attacks of pneumonia it has averted and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by all Druggists.

Steel Ranges, Cooking and Heating stove cheap at LEWIS E. BOLTON'S, 413 and 415 East Sixth street.

WANTED—One hundred miners steady work. Four foot coal New mine just opened. Carbondale Mining Co.

PROF. J. M. WILSON

The Eminent Magnetic Healer His wonderful cures are attracting the attention of many. He heals all manner of disease and teaches others to do the same. Terms furnished to patients and students on application. Address WILSON'S INSTITUTE OF MAGNETIC HEALING, Fifth and Walnut streets, Des Moines, Iowa.

The BYSTANDER has made arrangements with the publishers of the People's Popular Monthly whereby we will send the Popular Monthly free for one year to each of our subscribers that have paid up their subscription or those who will pay up. This week you will all receive a sample copy of the Popular Monthly. It is full of good stories and home reading for the children and family use, therefore when you receive the Popular Monthly you will know why it comes to you. Please send in your subscription due at once and secure the Monthly.

Major Taylor Champion

We doubt if there has ever been a professional Negro who has forged himself to the front so rapidly as has the little colored bicycle wonder Marshall Taylor, better known in the cycle world as Major. Within the last five years he has by his superior skill, his natural ability and his enduring patience to combat with the prejudices, racial bars, and professional ostracism that cluster around them all and achieved the highest point this year in the National L. A. W. Association, and last week he was awarded the prize as the champion cyclist of America and champion two mile cyclist of the world. This year he was ten points ahead of any other man. The judges awarded him 52 points and Tom Butler 42.

POLITICAL NOTES.

My Republican friends we are too often led to believe and think that in a state like Iowa, where the Republican majority is so large, voters are very apt to say it is no use for me to go to the polls this time. There are nearly 300,000 Republican voters in Iowa. McKinley polled 289,000 votes. Let each one of us as voters who believe in the policy and principles of the Republican party do something to assist the party, don't think that you are not needed; just a word and a few hours work on election day next month at the polls will do more for the g. o. p. than public speaking.

"England expects every man to do his duty" was the expression of a great man on a great occasion. On November the 7th, not England, but America, and not alone America, but the cause of civilization, good government and honest money, "expects every man to do his duty." You can do your whole duty on that day by voting the Republican ticket and seeing to it that every Republican vote in your precinct is cast. Will you do it?

DUTY.

Every Republican county, township and precinct committeeman owes a duty to the party this year that he should not fail to perform. It is to see that every Republican vote in his precinct is cast before the polls close on the 7th of next November. Don't let any Republican stay in the cornfields on that day. If any feel that they cannot leave their farm work, furnish them men to do the work while they are gone to the polls. The prosperity that has come to us since the election of William McKinley demands the recognition of their votes for the Republican nominees.

VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The time has come when the colored voters should stand united for the Republican party and principals. When to day we see in the light of this intelligent age the Democratic party, where ever it has the power, ignoring and disfranchising the colored man of his franchise and his citizenship. Colored voters, it is high time for us to awaken to those gross injustices and flagrant wrongs perpetrated by the Democratic party in those states where they are in control. They have already disfranchised the colored voters in 7 Southern states. You have certainly not forgotten the horrible butchery and blood shed in the Carolines and Mississippi recently? And now the Democratic party of Maryland are trying to defeat the Republican party in that state, get control of the legislature, so they can pass one of those infamous constitutional amendments to disfranchise the Negro like some of the other southern states have done. They are trying to buy the colored vote in that state this year and have them stay away from the polls, using every method they know to weaken the colored voters in that state. These above facts show you my colored man what they would do even in Iowa if they only had a majority. The same Democratic party have attempted to pass the jim crow car

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STOVES STOVES

Most Wonderful Stoves On Earth

Cleanest, Most Economical, Best Heaters.

FURNITURE

We keep only Reliable Goods

LOWEST PRICES

BEAUTIFUL NEW GOODS

LATE STYLES

712-714 CHASE & WEST Walnut.

law in Missouri. So don't be deceived by them, don't stay at home on election day but go out and maintain the Republican principals.

MARQUISVILLE MEETING

The Republican rally which was billed for Marquisville last Tuesday evening was not very largely attended on account of it being poorly advertised, yet after a little preliminary work on the part of a few active people of Marquisville, Mr. Smith took his horn and called quite a number of voters together. While the hall was not full yet every person in the hall was a voter. Mr. C. S. Saylor (white) called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. George Taylor as chairman. Mr. Taylor spoke of his service in the late Spanish war as a soldier. He was sergeant of the Des Moines Company that Capt. Brandt took from here. Rev. Henry McCraven was first introduced and made a speech, then Attorney Frank Dobson (white) of Des Moines was introduced. He made an excellent talk, reading much from President McKinley's recent speeches, he also spoke on the tariff, than Attorney John L. Thompson was introduced and spoke at length holding his hearers attentively. Mr. Robert N. Hyde was called on for a speech but owing to the lateness of the hour declined.

MARSHALLTOWN.

Mrs. Sellers left on the Iowa Central for Minneapolis to visit her son.

I. L. Brown was a visitor to Ottumwa, and reports the Golden Star Lodge in a prosperous condition, they will institute in this city this week an odd fellows lodge.

Miss Bertha Green of Toledo is visiting with her sister Mrs. I. L. Brown.

Mrs. G. R. Warn and Mrs. Carrie Suter spent Sunday in Albion.

Miss Hattie May who has made her home for the past year has left her home in Newton.

Still we are having new visitors to our city who getting employment and preparing to stay here.

Don't forget to call at Bob's place on North Center street for the finest meals in the city.

Every one should subscribe for the Bystander only 1.50 a year.

IOWA BOYS ARRIVES.

On last Sunday about 2 o'clock the transport Senator arrived on the coast of California, the whistles blew and the bells rang out the arrival and there was great joy in San Francisco, especially among the Iowa delegation who went to meet them; within a few minutes the joyful news was heralded to our capital city and the whistles blew, bells rung and everybody was very glad for the safe arrival, as some had entertained fears that the raging typhoon would damage the boat. It did damage the boat considerable as they were in the storm for one day and night. They will remain in San Francisco until they are mustered out, which will take a few weeks, than they will come directly home. Des Moines and all the other towns where there are soldiers from are making preparations to to tender them a reception. To our knowledge there are only two colored soldiers in the regiment, Joseph L. Woods of Des Moines who is raised to corporal and W. P. Byrd of Knoxville, Iowa.

TOWN LOTS IN NEW TOWNS.

Merchants, Doctors, Lawyers and all classes of profession, business or trade, who are looking to a change of location will find it to their material advantage to secure their new locations at one of the new towns now being constructed by the Chicago & North-Western Railway. They are in sections of the country that have hitherto been without adequate railroad and proper market facilities.

The surrounding country is enormously rich, and the towns are all bound to be thrifty and prosperous. Any of them will prove a sure money maker for speculation or business location.

These towns are all owned and managed by the Railroad Company,

and the original low prices still prevail as an inducement to settlement.

For prices and particulars apply to, J. F. CLEVELAND,

Land Commissioner,

Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, Chicago.

ALBIA NEWS.

Lawyer Geo. H. Woodson of Muchakinock was a business visitor in our town a few days this week.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Della Davis to Mr. Elize Martin of Garden Grove and Miss Ada Davis to Mr. P. A. Reed of Hocking.

Sunday being quarterly meeting at Coalfield a number of the Albia friends attended Rev. Seary's quarterly meeting at that place.

Mrs. Deby Mines and little grand daughter Carrie left Albia for Denver, last week to live with Mrs. Mines' son.

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MT. PLEASANT NEWS.

Miss Leona Day of Clearence, Mo. is visiting her friend Miss Cora Owens.

Miss Gertrude Reed is improving.

Mrs. McKinley was quarterly meeting at the A. M. E. church, Rev. Higgins of Burlington assisted Rev. Rhinehart.

Mrs. Rhinehart has returned from her visit in Canton, Mo. and Keokuk Ia.

Mrs. Jefferson Talley has accepted a position as head cook at Halsey Hall.

Mrs. Emerson Jones had another operation performed on her cancer by Mrs. Theilen the cancer doctor.

Rev. Higgins became ill Saturday while in the city, but the sight of so many familiar faces Sunday made him forget illness and he returned to Burlington in good health.

Misses Edith, Maude, Myrtle and Marian Arbuckle have typhoid fever.

NEWTON NOTES.

Misses Mae and Hattie Mayes are visiting at the parental home. The former will remain indefinitely.

Mr. C. J. Tolliver of Rock Island Ill. visited friends again in our city Sunday.

Miss Lula Fine was so unfortunate as to fall from a wheel last week and sustained several injuries, her arm which was broken is now improved.

Miss Carrie Bremens of Fremont, Neb. is in the city the guest of Miss Mayes, her stay among us promise to be a very pleasant one as she is quite an amiable young lady.

A number of the young people attended the social party in Colfax Friday evening a very pleasant time is reported.

OSKALOOSA NEWS.

It seems as though Oskaloosa's mail doesn't reach Des Moines if so it is not published.

Dr. John Anderson formerly of Des Moines is in our city looking after the interests of his profession it is probably he will doctor here.

Rev. Basfield preached an eloquent sermon last Sunday evening at the A. M. E. church.

The Oskaloosa people are very much pleased with their new pastor Rev. Williams.

Miss Vinton Davis who was to deliver one of her reading exercises last Friday evening failed to meet her appointment, there was quite a crowd but no reading.

The diphtheria epidemic is almost over and the schools will open up Monday they have been closed about a month.

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CEDAR RAPIDS BUDGETARIAN.

Sunday the 22nd was quarterly meeting at the A. M. E. church, Rev. Bass preached three excellent sermons and administered the holy sacrament alone, as the Presiding Elder could not be with us. The church was crowded at all three services, in the afternoon the Elder baptized two infants, Ardith, Aulena Morgan and Opal and Lavra Wade. The quarterly meeting closed with love-feast Monday night which was well attended, quarterly conference will be held Thursday afternoon at 2:00 P. M.

Quite a number of strangers are in the city.

The stewardess board held an important meeting with Mrs. Geo. H. Wade Monday afternoon. The officers are, President, Mrs. Hawkins; Secretary, Mrs. Wade; Treasurer, Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. Laura Martin is on the sick list, O. B. Claire is having quite a trade at his confectionary and lunch stand on S. Third street, he has employed Miss Emma Oliphant to assist in his business.

Mrs. Alford Price is enjoying a visit from her nephew Mrs. Adams.

The Afro-American Club will meet Tuesday Oct. 24th instead of the 28th.

The A. M. E. church has undergone a thorough cleaning by the members the past week The Ladies Industrial Circle have purchased a beautiful new carpet and put it down so that the church gives a very enticing appearance. There is no excuse in the members and friends staying away now so every one come out to each service.

Rev. Bass was made proud by the presentation of a beautiful chair for his room by the Industrial Circle. The Elder is pleasantly located on 710 S. Seventh where he will be pleased to meet his friends Mrs. S. V. Holly in Chicago.

DAVENPORT REPORT.

Rev. Christy the new Methodist preacher has about got acquainted with his members and they all seem very well pleased with him.

Mrs. Maggie Hunter who has been the guest of Mrs. W. D. Parker her cousin for the past week left Monday for her home in Chicago.

Eureka Lodge 3803 G. U. of O. F. gives a social entertainment Monday Oct. 30th at 2:00 Harrison street, this will be there last social for this year so don't miss it.

Rev. D. J. Tate corresponding secretary of the Iowa Baptist Association is expected here this week.

These why owe for the Bystander should remember that the poet said pay for what you have got before you get any more Davenport subscribers has already done that.

Mr. H. Applewhite is some better.

Mrs. Francis Baker of Iowa street has returned from Ft. Madison where she has been attending a wedding.

Tuesday night is regular monthly business meeting Eureka Lodge G. U. of O. F.

The Bystander.

OF THE BUREAU OF THE IOWA.

It is a tonic that stimulates 'am-

The street car conductor is a way-

A traveler says the average train

The multiplication table affords the

Give some people half a chance and

Flambers are gilded coils of plausi-

You can't tell the extent of a man's

It makes a great difference whether

Some men have no business in poli-

If it takes nine tailors to make a

The man who can afford love in a

There are two reasons why some peo-

The rule of the western ranch is that

Col. John W. Clous, judge-advocate

The White Star steamship Oceanic,

Emperor William has made a contribu-

For the first time in her annals, Porto

Speaking of the dullness of many

The college students of Russia have

THE NEWS IN IOWA

COMPANIES MUST PAY TAXES.

Insurance Companies Liable to Local

DES MOINES, Oct. 27.—In the supreme

A suit was commenced in the Polk

attempting to restrain by process of

and assessing the property and capital

of taxation. The case was tried before

Judge Prouty, who refused the injunc-

in the trial in the lower court the de-

defendant raised the question of the con-

stitutionality of the statute under which

plaintiffs sought relief, and Judge

Judge Prouty held that the law was

unconstitutional. The matter was

then appealed by the company to the

supreme court, which affirms the de-

cision of the lower court. The court says

that it is free to admit that no perfect

and uniform system of taxation has

yet been brought forth; that all

attempts along this line have been

simply approximations. But it says

that there is no reason for departing

from the plain language of the fun-

damental law. If appellant's conten-

tion is correct all personal property

of the plaintiffs would be exempt from

taxation for all purposes. The act of

the legislature which is questioned by

the defendant the court declares abso-

lutely absolves insurance companies

from payment of personal taxes and

frezes them from taxation for road,

school, city and county purposes and

is repugnant to the constitution.

BALANCE IS FIGURED OUT.

Surplus Estimated For the Present

DES MOINES, Oct. 25.—The state au-

ditor's force has completed the esti-

mate of receipts and expenditures of

the state government for the biennial

period which began July 1, 1899, and

will close June 30, 1901. The totals

are: Receipts, \$4,565,500; Expenditures,

\$3,556,426. These figures are based on

the assumption that there will be no

further extraordinary appropriations

by the general assembly. That they

include only expenses which are pro-

vided by present appropriation laws.

Of course, there will be additional ap-

propriations, some of them likely to be

large. Nevertheless, it is believed that

the margin of over \$1,000,000 in the es-

timate will not be nearly covered by

the extraordinary appropriations, and

that after this year it will be possible

to again reduce the tax levy, perhaps

to 2.6 mills. It is now 2.9 mills. In

GIRLS IN A RIOT.

Girls in the Reform School at Mitchell-

ville in Rebellion.

DES MOINES, Oct. 27.—At midnight

the Des Moines police department re-

ceived a telephone message from

Mitchellville stating that the girls in

the state reform school were in re-

belle, that over 100 of the 188 in-

mates had broken out of the building

and were making all kinds of threats

about what they would do. The po-

lice of this city were asked to send as-

sistance to quell the riot, and at 12:55

Sheriff Stout and a force of deputies

left for the scene of the trouble. Sun-

day evening about 7 o'clock twenty of

the worst girls in the reformatory es-

caped. Three hours later the girls

were captured and returned to the

school, and their recapture so incensed

the others that they immediately

started a riot, kicked out the windows,

took possession of the building and

grounds and made many threats. The

usually quiet and orderly town of

Mitchellville was awakened at 11 o'clock

by the ringing of the chapel bell, and

most of the citizens were soon in the

streets. The girls who wanted to run

away did so. There were, perhaps,

twenty of them. The rest in squads of

ten or fifteen marched around town

yelling, swearing and hooting, and

not singing. When the Des Moines

officers arrived the ringleaders were

singled out by the help of Mr. Miller

and lodged in the basement of the

chapel building. The doors and win-

dows of this were amply guarded. It

is estimated that 75 were placed in this

basement. The girls make the com-

plaint that they are not properly fed

and have to work too hard.

DES MOINES, Oct. 24.—Sixty-seven

girls who have been inmates of the

reform school at Mitchellville were

brought to Des Moines at 10 o'clock

last night and incarcerated in the

county jail. Two or three thousand

people met the train and watched the

procession of girls, two by two, flank-

ed by deputy sheriffs and policemen,

march from train to jail. The girls

marched to the jail bareheaded sing-

ing "Break the News to Mother." The

back of the revolt has been broken.

No more trouble is anticipated. How-

ever, Sheriff Stout and several deputies

remained at the school to watch de-

NEWS IN GENERAL

ENGLISH ARE VERY ACTIVE.

Military Activity in Excess of African

Needs.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 26.—The cruisers

Furious, Pelorus and Pactolus sailed

yesterday for Cape Town, where they

will meet eight battleships and two

cruisers of the channel squadron and

proceed ostensibly for Gibraltar, but it

is thought possibly the destination is

the vessels have taken out bills of health

for those countries.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The belief that

Great Britain is on the verge of a cri-

sis, or even conflict, far greater than

that in the Transvaal has many sup-

porters, though the lack of all official

information favors the conservative

view that the remarkable military and

naval activity is due to a desire to

take thorough precautions which,

though ominous, have at present no

special bearing on European relations.

A news special says: The Wiener

Tageblatt of Vienna publishes a tele-

gram from the Transvaal legation at

Brussels announcing that Dr. Leyds

has received formal assurance that

France and Russia will not permit

Great Britain to annex the Transvaal

or Orange Free State. This is disre-

dited, however. It is pointed out that

even if this were the intention of the

powers mentioned, they would not al-

low their hands to be shown prema-

turately through Leyds.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Dispatches from

the continent to the Daily Mail say

that the French fleet have received in-

structions to watch the movements of

the British Mediterranean Squadron, and

that the Italian fleet is under orders

to concentrate in the bay of Spezia.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The president

has issued the following Thanksgiving

proclamation:

"A national custom dear to the hearts

of the people calls for the setting

apart of one day in each year as an oc-

casional day of thanksgiving to Al-

mighty God for the blessings of the

preceding year. This honored observ-

ance is one of the most cherished of

our national customs. It enriches do-

mestic life. It summons under the family

roof the members of the household to

share in glad reunion with those

who love.

LAUNTON WILL GET IT.

Victims of Santiago to Be Made a Brig-

adier General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—These im-

portant military appointments are said

to have been decided upon:

Brigadier General John C. Bates,

United States volunteers, colonel of

the Second infantry, regular army, to

be major general of volunteers to fill

the original vacancy caused by the

increase in the enlisted force.

Major General H. W. Lawton, United

States volunteers, colonel in the in-

pector general's department, regular

army, to be brigadier general of the

regular army, in place of Burke,

retired.

Brigadier General Frederick Funston,

United States volunteers, to be retain-

ed as brigadier general of volunteers, to

fill the original vacancy caused by the

increase in the enlisted force.

IOWANS IN CAMP.

Make a Good Impression As They

Pass Newspaper Row.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The Fifty-

first Iowa volunteers marched to camp

at the Presidio yesterday morning.

The transport docked at 7 a. m., and

the wharf was crowded with soldiers

and friends. There were flowers

galore and each soldier had a posy in

the muzzle of his Krug-Jorgensen.

The parade moved shortly after 10 a.

m. General Shafter sent a battalion

of the Third United States artillery as

an escort. A part of this battalion

dismounted at the right of the line.

Then followed Governor Shaw and

Adjutant General Byers, mounted, and

the gubernatorial party in carriages.

The interest, however, was centered

in the brave fellows just back from the

Philippines. They looked strong and

fit as they swung up Market street

with the tread of veterans. Colonel

Loper and staff rode at the head of the

regiment. The band played Sousa's

"Stars and Stripes Forever" as they

passed Newspaper Row. Bells rang,

whistles shrieked, the crowd cheered,

the boys looked glad and the Iowans

were proud of them. Bringing

up in the rear were the ambulances

and the remainder of the Third United

States artillery. At Van Ness avenue

and Iven street General Shafter and

staff awaited the regiment. Governor

Shaw and official party here fell out of

BOERS DEFEATED.

British Capture a Number of Guns

After a Hard Fight.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The following of-

ficial dispatch from Ladysmith was

received yesterday afternoon:

"This from Glencoe: We were at-

tacked at daylight by a force roughly

estimated at 4,000. They had placed

five guns in a position on the hill 5,400

yards east of our camp, and fired plug-

ged shells. Their artillery did no

damage. Our infantry formed an

attack and we got our guns into posi-

tion. After the position of the enemy

had been shelled, our infantry ad-

vanced to attack and after a hard fight

lasting till 1:30 p. m., the almost in-

cessible position was taken, the enemy

retiring eastward. All the Boer guns

were captured. General Symons is

severely wounded. Our losses are

heavy, and will be telegraphed soon as

possible.

GLENCOE CAMP, Oct. 21.—The way the

King's royal rifles and the Dublin

fusiliers stormed the position was one

of the most splendid sights ever seen.

The firing of the Boers was not as

deadly as might have been expected

from troops occupying such an excel-

lent position, but the infantry lost

heavily going up the hill, and only the

consummately brilliant way in which

General Symons had trained them for

fighting of the kind saved them from

being swept away. Indeed, the hill

was almost inaccessible to the storm-

ing party, and any hesitation would

have lost the day. The enemy's guns,

so far as the correspondent could see,

were all abandoned, for the Boers had

no time to remove them. A stream of

fugitives poured down the hillside into

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY

TRANSPORT SENATOR SAILS SAFELY INTO THE GOLDEN GATE.

All on Board Are Well and the Regiment Will Probably Arrive in Iowa Within the Next Two or Three Weeks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The Fifty-first regiment of Iowa volunteers, numbering 764 men and 46 officers, under the command of Col. J. C. Loper, arrived here yesterday from Manila on the transport Senator. There was no sickness aboard. The only death reported is that of Edwin Kiskadee, Company F, Oskaloosa, who died of Nagasaki's dysentery. The only incident of the voyage was an accident that happened to Edwin Stetler, Company M, and Homer W. Read, of Sterling, member of Company A, of Des Moines, three days out from Nagasaki. They were injured by the breaking of the arser sail, which fell on them. Stetler's leg was broken and Read sustained a fracture of the skull. Both men are doing well. The Senator was caught in the tail of the typhoon encountered by the steamer Empress of Japan. She was tossed lively for several hours, but suffered no severe damage. So serious did the situation seem to the officers of the steamer at one time that all the passengers were ordered below and the hatches were battened down. Adjutant General Byers, representing Governor Shaw, and 300 citizens of Iowa met the Senator at the Golden Gate in a number of tugs. They received a royal reception from the volunteers. The regiment will be taken off the transport to-day.

Although there were two mustering officers on board it appears that the work of mustering the regiment out has not been completed and according to a statement of Gen. Byers the regiment will not start home for two weeks.

"All that is needed now," said Col. Loper to an interviewer "is an aggressive campaign, with plenty of men, and this war will be settled in short order. I have nothing whatever to say about any of my superior officers, except that I believe General Otis to be thoroughly patriotic and conscientious. Above everything the Philippines must be thoroughly whipped. This is the only thing they will appreciate just now. As to my opinion as to whether we should hold the Philippines, I will give it after my present duty in the premises is accomplished. Many of the leaders of the Philippines are well educated, cultured men, and I believe capable of giving their people a good government, but as I have said before, the first thing to do is to whip them."

"Every town taken must be held and war conducted in stern fashion. No more of this amig business. The Philippines is a rich country and capable of great commercial development. Our prestige in the Orient has greatly increased as a result of our war. We stand in a position to command the wonderful trade of the world. I believe. Iowa has a right to be proud of her regiment. We come home a united body, no dissensions and loyal to our country. I am proud of every man and officer in the regiment. I want to say a word in praise of the American colony in Yokohama. They treat the returning volunteers like princes."

DES MOINES, Oct. 24.—The Fifty-first Iowa regiment, which arrived in San Francisco Sunday, has been in continuous service for the United States government since April 27, 1898. The history of the Fifty-first is notable in many respects. It is full of exciting incidents and the men have been through a series of hardships and privations. It was the last regiment to leave Camp McKinley and many proclaimed that it was never to get in sight of the enemy, but it was the only regiment that received a taste of real war and it had a plenty. It was almost the last of the volunteer regiments to leave San Francisco and then the wise ones said it would soon be in the thick of the fighting. Instead, it took a transport voyage of 93 days, going to Manila, and then to Iloilo, where it landed before being disembarked. After landing at Cavite the regiment did garrison duty for a time and the wise ones again got in their war and the regiment would never be sent to the front. But it was, and remained at the front continuously, longer than any other volunteer regiment. Different parts of the regiment, including the men detailed with Bell as scouts, and afterwards those who enlisted in Bell's regiment and those detailed as artillerymen participated in many of the engagements. The furthest outpost of the American forces were occupied by Iowans for weeks. Because of a few swimming exploits of members of the Twentieth Kansas the regiment was denominated aquatic, but the Iowans were on outpost duty during the rainy season and had repeated engagements with the Filipinos when they waded through water above the waist and communication between different companies was for weeks more easily made in boats than on foot.

It is only fair to explain here that when the history of the Philippine campaign is fully written the work of the Iowans will be a large proportion of the space that has been given in the press dispatches. The reason why the Iowans have been somewhat neglected is not hard to understand when the situation is considered. When hostilities first opened the Iowans were on the ocean. The first fighting was more elaborately reported than that which came later when skirmishes became a weekly and almost daily occurrence. Later when the Iowans went to the front the correspondents were located with the regiments already there, with the officers of which they were acquainted and with whom they were on friendly terms. It followed that the correspondents wrote more fully of the work of such regiments as the First Nebraska and the Twentieth Kansas, with which they were located, than of the work of the Iowans perhaps two or three miles away and of which they only learned at second hand.

Detailed Story of the Regiment.
The official history of the doings of Iowa troops during the Philippine

war may be said to begin with the closing days of the Twenty-seventh general assembly. On the last day of the session Governor Shaw personally informed the legislature that he anticipated a call from the president for the Iowa troops. An appropriation of \$500,000 was promptly made in aid of the government in case of war. Following the declaration of war, the president called for 125,000 volunteers for three years. Secretary Alger telegraphed Governor Shaw that three regiments of infantry and two light batteries of artillery would be Iowa's proportion, and that the national guard was preferred. The governor promptly replied that the troops had been ordered mobilized at Des Moines and would be ready to be mustered in May 2. The troops immediately came to Des Moines and were quartered at the state fair ground, which was christened Camp McKinley. April 30 Secretary Alger notified the governor that the state's apportionment had been changed to four regiments of infantry, each composed of eighteen field, staff and non-commissioned staff officers, twelve companies, each composed of three officers and



COL. JOHN C. LOPEL.

sixty-five enlisted men; total aggregate strength, 3,338 men.
Taking up now the history of the Fifty-first, the regiment was mustered into the federal service on May 30, 1898, and on June 1 started for San Francisco. They immediately went into camp at Camp Merritt. The camp was, unfortunately located on the shore of San Francisco bay, and in part on the site of an old Chinese graveyard. Conditions were extremely unsanitary and in a short time the sick reports became alarming. Pneumonia and typhoid fever were especially prevalent. Finally, on July 23, the camp was removed to the Presidio, an ideal location for a military camp. There was a long and tedious delay at the Presidio. Month after month went by with no indication of the policy of the war department with regard to sending the Iowans to the front, but at last orders came, and on Nov. 18, 1898, at 11 a. m., the regiment marched from its camp to the transport Pennsylvania in San Francisco bay, and at 4:30 that afternoon the transport sailed for Manila via Honolulu.

The regiment arrived at Honolulu November 18 and remained until November 18, 1898, at 11 a. m., the regiment marched from its camp to the transport Pennsylvania in San Francisco bay, and at 4:30 that afternoon the transport sailed for Manila via Honolulu.
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The regiment arrived at Manila December 7, and Colonel Loper reported to the commanding officer of the department of the Pacific and the Eighth army corps. The Iowans were assigned to the transport before Manila, the Eighth army corps, Gen. M. P. Miller commanding. On December 25, without having disembarked, the regiment sailed for the Philippines for Iloilo, Island of Panay, and two days later anchored off the city. On December 29 the transport was moved up to within one mile of the city and the regiment was landed. The first landing was made on the town. But no assault was ordered and during the entire month of January the regiment was held awaiting orders. On January 29 it sailed back to Cavite and again reported to the commander of the Eighth army corps.
On Feb. 3, 1899, the regiment was finally allowed to disembark from the Pennsylvania and took up quarters in the navy yard, Fort San Felipe. The regiment had been continuously on the transport ninety-three days. It is claimed there is no record of any other regiment ever being held continuously on a transport so long a period. On February 9 the Third battalion, consisting of Companies B, G, I and K, under Major S. P. Moore, and the Second battalion, Companies C, E, L and M, under Major John P. Hume, and Batteries A and D, First California heavy artillery, acting as infantry, and Troop A, First Nevada volunteer cavalry, occupied the town of San Roque, passed through and constructed a line of entrenchments on the narrow neck of land between San Roque and Old Cavite. February 11 the Second battalion returned to quarters in Cavite. February 18, the First battalion, Companies A, D, F and H, commanded by Major W. J. Dugan, were ordered to Manila to report to Brig. Gen. Owenshine at the front. This order was the first which placed any body of Iowa soldiers in reasonable prospect of taking part in an actual battle since the declaration of war with Spain.

Bordewine Reported Missing.
Major Hume, with Companies C and M, reported to the provost marshal in Manila, March 23. Companies B and L reported to the commanding general at Manila, March 26, and were also reported missing.

On March 23, the Fifty-first was reported missing. He was a member of a scouting party sent out south of Cull-cull church, and from the time of his disappearance to this day no word has been heard from him. The scouting party unexpectedly encountered a force of Filipinos which fired on them. Confronted by superior numbers, the party beat a hasty and somewhat disorderly retreat. When they had reached a place of safety, Bordewine was missing. It is supposed he was wounded and captured. From recent reports of the treatment accorded by the Filipinos to their prisoners it is not unreasonable to hope that Bordewine may some day turn up safe and sound.

Early in April the Iowans whose letters home had up to this time, indicated a prodigious blood-thirstiness, mingled with intense disgust that they had so long been prevented from getting at the Filipinos, began to get an experience of real war. On April 14 the Second battalion was relieved from duty in the walled city of Manila and ordered to Malolos. The Third battalion, under headquarters and band, were, on the following day, relieved from duty at Cavite and sent to Malolos; and the First battalion was, at the same time, relieved from duty with the Second brigade, first division, and also sent to Malolos. The entire regiment was assigned to the Second brigade, second division, Eighth army corps.

The Engagement at Quingua.
On April 13, Companies B, E, G, I, K, L and M participated with other troops in the action at Quingua. During the night Companies A, C, D, E, F and H joined the command and participated in the action at Pulilan and west of there on April 24; also in the action and capture of Calumpit, April 25. As a result of these engagements, sixteen members of the regiment were reported wounded, as follows:

Louis J. Hunter, corporal, Company E, wounded at Quingua, April 23.
George Mariner, corporal, Company E, wounded at Quingua, April 23.
Carl Gardner, private, Company L, wounded at Quingua, April 23.
Walter J. Smith, private, Company L, wounded at Quingua, April 23.
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During this month three deaths were reported in the regiment. They were: Clarence W. Mason, private, band, died, August 2, at San Fernando, of appendicitis. Walter E. Hutchinson, private, Company A, died, August 8, at Manila, of typhoid fever. Rodney Clark, private, Company D, died, August 8, at Manila, of typhoid fever.

This practically completes the record of the regiment's active service. Soon after the opening of September the regiment was ordered to sail for home. Manila preparatory to sailing for home.

APHORISMS.

Complaint is a confession of failure. The feelings are never badly hurt when anger hastens to their defense. Man is a lover by instinct, a husband through reason, a bachelor from calculation.

The deepest wounds to our love may be marvellously healed by a saline prescription for our vanity.

To the man lucky enough to get a superior wife, the average woman is apt to be insipid, if not tiresome.

Our grief for the dead is often but unconscious remorse for the unhappiness we have caused them while living.

Some of the sins whose consequences are visited upon us most cruelly are sins committed naturally, and most fondly, committed.

The chief objection to the charity that begins at home is its extreme domesticity, which prevents it from calling on any of its neighbors.

The hopeful are never unfortunate. Whatever adversity the past may have brought them, their present is untroubled, their future is always radiant.

Most men, however limited their imagination, are prone to idealize themselves; for self idealization, in some degree, is necessary to preserve many of us from self-contempt.

A man should be niggardly in making promises, but generous in their fulfillment. Unredeemed promises are like unredeemed pledges: They so accumulate interest as soon to be irredeemable.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Phale of average size yields about 2,000 gallons of oil. The world annually consumes beer to the value of \$1,080,000,000.

The Chinese are noted for the excellence of their razors. They are made of old horse shoes.

Bricks made of coal dust are used for paving in Russia. The coal dust is combined with molasses and resin.

One of the public schools of Pittsburgh is to have a big swimming pool and several shower baths for the use of the pupils.

By shooting himself through the chest during the night. A shot before he had been the victim of a snare was struck, as a result of which he had been subject to fits of temporary insanity. One of these he committed suicide.

On July 27, Second Lieutenant Guy E. Logan of Company M, Red Oak, commanded a scouting party sent out to locate the outposts of the enemy in the direction of Mexico. The only casualty officially reported during July, aside from the death of Lieutenant Moore, was the wounding of Private Edwin F. Brown, Company C, who sustained a slight gunshot wound in the left buttock.

Advances on Calicut.

August was a month of activity for the regiment. On August 5 the companies, except P and K, were formed at 3:30 a. m. and marched to the outposts of the Seventeenth infantry, where they were deployed as skirmishers and advanced on Calicut, meeting considerable resistance. Calicut was taken about 1 p. m., and an hour later a scouting party of fifty men, under Lieutenant William C. Mentzer of Company D, and Lieutenant J. L. Fernandez of Company L, advanced in the direction of Angeles, about 2:30 encountering the enemy and routing them, after a lively skirmish.

Again, on August 11, a scouting party of fifty men, under Lieutenant James O. Ross of Company E, and George W. Wilson of Company C, advanced and, after an engagement with the enemy, entered Angeles, driving the enemy out of the place. Afterward they returned to Calumpit. The regiment remained at Calumpit until August 17, sending about 24; also in the action and capture of Calumpit, April 25. As a result of these engagements, sixteen members of the regiment were reported wounded, as follows:

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One of the public schools of Pittsburgh is to have a big swimming pool and several shower baths for the use of the pupils.

Lager beer is rapidly gaining favor in England. A large brewery, for the manufacture of lager, is to be erected at Burton-on-Trent.

Portable houses are made in this country for shipment to Venezuela. Four handy men can in three hours erect one of the domiciles.

An electric headlight for locomotives has been tried on the road between Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and proved a success. It is of 4,000 candle power.

The bones of over 4,000,000 human beings rest in the forty-eight cemeteries in New York City and vicinity. The interments in Greenwood average about 4,500 annually.

A Mauser bullet passed through the throat of a soldier in a Colorado regiment, at Manila. Before receiving the wound he had been a stutterer; now he has no difficulty in talking.

A strange funeral was lately witnessed in Folkestone, England. The undertaker, arrayed in deep black, rode a wheel in front of the procession, with a child's coffin strapped across the handle bar.

Problem Which Will Confront House of Representatives.

TALK OF A NEW COMMITTEE.

Representative Tanney of Minnesota Favors the Creation of a Body to Deal Exclusively with the Ruling of Our New Possessions.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The next house of representatives will be confronted at the beginning with a proposition to create a new committee, to be known as the committee on colonies. Representative Tanney of Minnesota is the principal advocate of such a departure. He is prompted to this by the prospect of a renewal of the controversy as to whether the committee on territories or the committee on foreign affairs shall have control of bills and resolutions relating to the insular possessions of the United States. There was such a controversy over the reference of the Hawaiian bill last winter, which Speaker Reed summarily ended by referring the bill, which Chairman Hitt of the foreign affairs committee had assisted in preparing, to the committee on territories, thereby taking the whole Hawaiian question out of the hands of the one man in the house who had given most attention to it as a member of the Hawaiian committee.

There will be spirited opposition to Mr. Tanney's proposition from the men who expect to be on the committee on foreign affairs and the committee on territories, and also from those who are opposed to treating the islands acquired from Spain as colonies.

The more conservative members of the senate and house are inclined to the opinion that the wisest course is to leave these islands under the war power of the president for a year or two, until the people are better able to decide as to the merits of the various propositions that will be made for the government of insular possessions. A prominent member of the senate judiciary committee, after a conference with the president yesterday, expressed the opinion that the whole situation would be better if congress could be induced to leave the subject of government for the Philippines and Porto Rico alone for a year.

NO STRIKE ON THE BIG FOUR.

Men and Managers Reach an Agreement on Wages.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 27.—After a conference between General Manager Schaff, General Superintendent Van Winkle of the Big Four and the firemen, an agreement on wages was reached Wednesday, though the scale is kept secret. The committee from the Brotherhood of Trainmen after a conference with the same officials, returned home with a proposition from the company which will be submitted to the local lodges, but is not announced. Mr. Van Winkle says there is not the least danger of a strike on the Big Four and that the meeting was a love feast.

Our Claims in Samoa.

Washington, Oct. 27.—It is learned on excellent authority that the United States is standing pat on the Samoan question, and is merely waiting for Great Britain and Germany to come to some basis of agreement as to the partition of the islands. This country, it is said, has not the slightest desire to secure any territory in that part of the Pacific ocean. It merely desires to preserve its right to the important naval station at Pago Pago, and in case the islands are broken up will be quite satisfied to take the little island of Tutuila, which is only a background for the harbor and naval station, and which could in no sense be looked upon as territorial expansion.

Troops Hurried to Iloilo.

Manila, Oct. 27.—The Twenty-sixth infantry arrived here on the transport Grant Tuesday and sailed for Iloilo without disembarking. The insurgents have returned to the vicinity of Calamba. They have increased in numbers and are surrounding the town on the land sides.

Khalifa Abandons His Position.

Cairo, Oct. 26.—The Khalifa having fled from his position at Jeb-el-Bir, Major-General Lord Kitchener has ordered the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to return to Omdurman. A reconnaissance to Jeb-el-Bir will be made by the cavalry and camel corps before the return of the expeditionary troops.

Scouts Idea of Intervention.

London, Oct. 27.—The Times, commenting editorially on the rumor of European intervention, scouts the idea, saying: "No power will lift a finger. The alarming combinations built upon our naval movements have no existence save in overheated imaginations."

Andrade Bound for New York.

Ponce, Island of Porto Rico, Oct. 27.—News has been received here concerning the successful revolution in Venezuela and saying it is reported that ex-President Andrade and his staff are on board the steamer Caracas, which sailed from La Guayra for New York.

Three Royalists Go Free.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The public prosecutor has abandoned the charges in the royalist conspiracy cases against MM. Monicourt, Parserval and Girard, but upholds those against MM. Buffet, Guerlin, Deroudele, Count Sebraun-Pontevies and eleven others.

Modified Council of War.

Paris, Oct. 25.—At a cabinet council the minister of war, Gen. de Galliffier, signed a decree modifying the organization of the superior council of war, hereafter will comprise only those general officers designated to command the armies in time of war and who in time of peace have commanded army corps. The cabinet also approved the text of a bill granting to the army the same status as an individual citizen and enacting privileges and penalties to secure the free working of such bodies.

Five New Cases of Yellow Fever.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 26.—Five new cases of yellow fever are reported by the board of health. There are several suspicious cases of fever under observation.

Action Taken Looking for a Solution to the Problem of the Poor.

Seventh Day Adventists.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 27.—The prize banner for the greatest proportionate gain in parlor meeting work of the W. C. T. U. during the year was awarded to Ohio. This department aims to interest the conservative classes of society by social means, the meetings being held in homes and the audiences gathered by invitation. Animated discussion was provoked at the morning session by the introduction of a resolution by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry of Michigan, herself a Seventh Day Adventist, protesting against laws which interfered with such persons as elected to observe some other day than Sunday as the weekly Sabbath. The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we favor the amendment of all state Sunday laws which do not contain the usual exception for those who keep the seventh day."

The executive committee, to which has been referred the matter of selecting next year's meeting place, met last night, but made no selection. It will meet again today, and there is every indication that Indianapolis will be named.

HOUSE PRESENTED TO DEWEY.

Admiral Receives the Deed for the Gift—Total Cost \$50,000.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The house on Rhode Island avenue recently purchased for Admiral Dewey by popular subscription was formally turned over to him Wednesday by Assistant Secretary Vanderlip and United States Treasurer Roberts of the Dewey home committee. The purchase price was about \$50,000. Two subscriptions were received Wednesday, which completed the payment, including the expenses incident to the project.

Plan for Better Preachers.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 27.—The Universalist conference Wednesday considered the needs of the west. In his paper on the subject the Rev. Rodney F. Johnson of Chicago said: "The general convention can do best for western interests, not by attempting to start new movements, but by sending the ablest men of the denomination to cheer and encourage the churches. What is needed above all else is a better class of ministers."

May Get Increase in Wages.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 27.—The executive committee of the Cotton Weavers' association voted to grant the textile unions of the city a conference, at which their request for an increase in wages was discussed. The operatives demand a raise of 10 per cent, at least. About 28,000 operatives are interested, and the general belief is that they will get a raise, inasmuch as the print-cloth market is the strongest it has been in years.

Altogether Bonaussan Militarism.

Blair, Neb., Oct. 27.—Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois Wednesday began his campaign tour in aid of the democratic state ticket. His address, which was made to a large audience of Nebraskans from the country as well as the city, dealt almost altogether with the question of national expansion. He warned his hearers against the evils of militarism, "the natural result of the present policy of the administration."

Henderson on "Imperialism."

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Oct. 27.—David B. Henderson, who will doubtless be the next speaker of the house of representatives, was tendered an ovation here last night, when he spoke on "Imperialism," at the opera-house. Col. Henderson discussed the commercial value of the Philippines to America, and wound up with a glowing tribute to President McKinley.

Serious Conditions in Spain.

Madrid, Oct. 27.—Spanish home affairs are in an exceedingly critical condition. Following the news of the proclamation of martial law in Barcelona came reports of intense unrest in Granada, Alicante, Valencia and Saragossa, where the soldiers have been ordered into barracks to be ready for any possible outbreak.

Asks Troops for the Border.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The secretary of war Wednesday received a telegram from Gov. Murphy of Arizona saying that considerable trouble had occurred at Naco, on the border between Arizona and Mexico, between American cowboys and Mexican officers. The governor recommended that a company of troops be sent.

But One Case of Fever.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 27.—The epidemic at Key West is dying out, only one new case being reported. The situation at Miami remains unchanged. Owing to the lateness of the season no anxiety is felt elsewhere, and there is no danger of the fever breaking out at other points.

Gives a Sword to Sampson.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 27.—New Jersey's token of appreciation of the services of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson in the American-Spanish war, a beautiful jeweled sword, costing \$2,000, was given to that officer Wednesday. Gov. Voorhees made the presentation.

Patrie Finds a Mare's Nest.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The Patrie declares that the reported mobilization of an American fleet is meant to support Great Britain against a threatened European combination.

Ex-Mayor John Black Dead.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 27.—Former Mayor John Black, one of the leading residents of Milwaukee, died at his home on Juneau avenue Wednesday afternoon.

First in Latin and in Greek.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 27.—The St. Neke prize of \$1,500 for proficiency in Latin and Greek was awarded to Edwin Henry Kellogg, Princeton, 1902, of London, Ind. The winning of this prize is considered one of the greatest academic honors which an undergraduate can obtain at Princeton.

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It is an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good.

That small ache or pain or weakness is the "ill wind" that directs your attention to the necessity of purifying your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then your whole body receives good, for the purified blood goes tingling to every organ. It is the remedy for all aches and pains.

The most common name for a skin disease in England is Newton, which occurs seventy-two times.

"It is an Ill Wind"

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Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

His Way.
Young Mother-Arthur Oldbean is always paying queer compliments. Friend-What's his latest? Young Mother-To-day he congratulated the baby on having such a pretty mother to look like.

THE SUMMER'S OUTING.

A Traveler Tells About the Beauties of a Trip to the Coast.

During these long evenings of fall and winter, many a plan will be laid for the bright warm days of summer, coming bye and bye, when Nature again assumes her lighter garments and decks herself in green of field and flame of flower, appropriate dressing for her milder mood.

Plans made in advance are most apt to be realized and be as fruitful of results as expectancy painted them. I were to place before the readers of this paper an ideal outing for the summer, I would direct their attention to the scenic division of the country, where the eye may be pleased, the mind broadened by contrast with Nature, and where health giving winds blow away the miasms from dank minds as well as aches from aching limbs. The West is one of the most charming hopes of the rich traveler and equally is the more humble, but provident clerk, or artisan entitled to enjoy the awakening of the senses caused by revelations of countries new to him. "The Overland Route" comprises the scenic and historic plains and mountains lying between the Mississippi River and Western Slope. Great minds have dwelt upon the romances of the old trails and wrought into story and song the incidents of travel, dangerous and, in the early days, not free from suffering. Greater minds have spanned the trackless waste with rails of steel and placed upon them puffing Leviathans from the shops, and attached to these magnificent palace cars and all the appurtenances of comfort while traveling. The Overland Route is the name adopted by the Union Pacific system which crosses the now fertile, once arid plains of Kansas and Colorado, invades the narrowing canons, deep and forbidding, but wonderfully attractive, as danger ever is, passes under frowning cliffs and around gigantic promontories, bald and reaching toward the skies, not unlike sentinels, which protect the secret of the mine until men's necessities make the uncovering useful for the people. There is no grander scenery than that which the Union Pacific traverses between Denver and the surrounding points, and in its westward course through Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. The Colorado parks are themselves a revelation to the uninitiated and Salt Lake and its environs afford study and entertainment and pleasure for bright minds. "The Coast" are words which have an indefinite meaning to those who have never visited the Western outpost of our prosperity and advancing civilization, but it should be seen and known, and now, while there is time to study about the country, is the time to lay your plans. No more enjoyable outing can be than that found in all the standard guide books describing the Union Pacific trip to the Pacific coast.

Being a pet is all right while it lasts, but it never lasts long.

Admiral Dewey barely got through the naval academy at the foot of the class and Captain Carter, in prison for embezzlement, passed West Point with the highest honors ever given to a cadet.

A MAGNIFICENT WOMAN

Holds Up Pe-ru-na as the Ideal Remedy for Female Catarrh.

M

PHOTOGRAPHER IN THE ANTILLES.

Troubles of the Camera Man in Cuba and Porto Rico.

During this time I succeeded in photographing two localities which my guides declared had never before been visited by a white man. And the wilderness character of the island's interior regions seemed to thoroughly bear out their statements. This is particularly so of the great cenagosa swamp, which occupies the entire southern half of the island. This vast everglade is at once the most beautiful and the most desolate region one could conceive of, and furnished many rare and interesting subjects for my camera.

and gave me to understand that a species of serpents which frequent that locality, though often measuring twenty-five feet in length, are utterly harmless. Be that as it may, I can never bring myself to believe that what that formidable snake, which my photograph showed to be of the constrictor family and fully twenty feet in length, had anything but friendly designs upon my person.



THE PICKANINNIES ARE AFRAID OF THE CAMERA.

ful and most desolate region one could conceive of, and furnished many rare and interesting subjects for my camera. One afternoon, while focusing my lens on some immense cecropia trees which overhung a narrow lagoon, I was suddenly startled at the sight of a huge serpent uncoiling himself from a

boat facilities whenever practicable, by far the greater part of my journey was performed either on horseback or by volante. The latter method of traveling was much the more preferable, for the two-wheeled conveyances in question are constructed purely with an eye to solid comfort—an element which cuts a large figure in the life of the average well-to-do Cuban.

After completing my work in Cuba I sailed from Santiago de Cuba on board a Spanish steamer for Porto Rico by way of Santo Domingo. One of my fellow travelers on board this steamer was Miss Gomez, a daughter of the famous Cuban general, who was on her way from Havana to her father's home in Santo Domingo. Miss Gomez was a good English scholar, and in the course of our voyage we grew to be very good friends, which fact subsequently proved most fortunate for me. At the time we touched Santo Domingo a rebellion had just started, but, in blissful ignorance of this fact, I left the steamer, in company with a chance German acquaintance I had scraped up. Managing to elude the custom-house inspectors, the pair of us wandered up the main street with our cameras. We had taken some half dozen views when two guards touched us on the shoulders and gave us to understand that we were under arrest. In vain we protested. We were taken to a miserable little jail and locked up, and there we stayed for fully ten hours before I could secure an interpreter. Finally, however, a native was admitted to my cell who could speak a little English, and I persuaded him to convey a note to Miss Gomez, with the result that the young lady in question at once interested herself in our behalf and secured our release. It appears that we were arrested purely on suspicion, on account of the unsettled state of affairs, and but for the intercession of Miss Gomez we might have been held indefinitely pending our investigation. As it was, upon being released we were ordered to go aboard our vessel at once. We could not obey this mandate any too promptly, for our steamer's twelve hours' stop was just drawing to a close and by the time we got aboard she was ready to sail. As we were leaving the harbor I secured a picture which I prize as one of the most valuable in my collection. It is a photograph of the late President Heuraxa going aboard his beautiful yacht. Space will not admit of my recounting the various adventures incidental to my six weeks' tour of Porto Rico. Suffice it to say that at its expiration I had entirely exhausted my 1,000 dry plates, out of which, thanks to the excellent weather that had favored me throughout my trip, I transcribed that 964 came up to the standard of acceptance by my employers.

The trip as a whole, however, was by no means the sincere I had at first dreamed of. It required a deal of close figuring to cover it within the specified limit, not to speak of a six months' diet the staples of which were coconuts and baked trijoles, or my frequent bivouacs among the haunts of a million land crabs.

W. B. TOWNSEND.

Naturally, "What in the world did you do at the seashore on a rainy day?" Patrice—"Carried an umbrella."—Yonkers Statesman.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Rattlebox. The Latin name of this weed is *Crotalaria sagittalis*. It is popularly known as Rattleweed and wild pea. A government bulletin has this to say of it: It is a hairy annual three to eighteen inches high, with simple undivided leaves one to two inches long and small yellow pea-like flowers appearing in July. The seed pods are about an inch long when mature and are nearly black. They are much in-



—Rattlebox (*Crotalaria sagittalis*). a, whole plant; b, cross section of seed pod—both one-third natural size.

flated, and, as the walls are stiff and thin and very resonant, they make excellent miniature rattles when the seeds have become detached from their fastenings inside the pod. The rattlebox is native in low sandy soils from the Atlantic westward to Minnesota and eastern Kansas. It is also found in New Mexico. It is common in Connecticut, New Jersey and North Carolina, and in some years is very abundant in bottom lands along the valley of the Missouri, in South Dakota and Iowa.

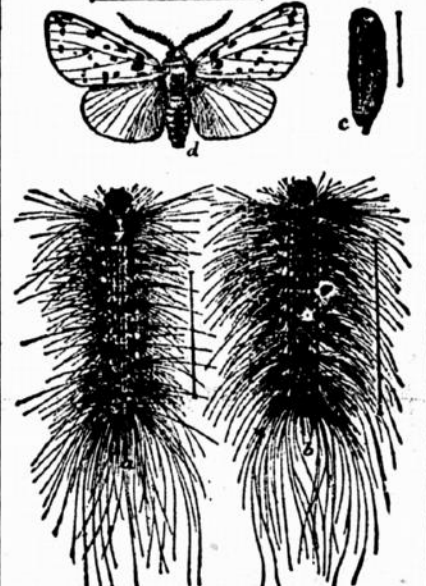
The poisonous constituent is unknown, but it resides both in the leaves and in the seeds. Horses, and sometimes cattle, are killed by eating grass mixed with the plant. They are not poisoned so often by eating the plant in the fields. Public attention was first called to the poisonous nature of the rattlebox by Dr. Stalker of Iowa, who, in 1884, while investigating the cause of "bottom disease," then prevalent among horses in Iowa, was led to believe that it was mostly if not altogether, attributable to this plant. Experiments were made that proved the supposition to be correct.

The percentage of rattlebox in meadow hay will be much reduced if the fields are burned over when the seeds mature the preceding summer. The growth of perennial grasses will not be materially affected thereby.

The Fall Web-Worm.

The Latin name of this worm is *Hyphantria cunea*. The Colorado Experiment Station gives the following description of this insect: This is a yellowish or brownish caterpillar with a black head, that forms a large loose web or tent in a great variety of trees, beginning to appear about the first of July and continuing through the summer. The larvae are rather sparsely covered with long hairs that are whitish or yellowish in color, with occasional black ones for variety. This insect is readily distinguished from the Tent caterpillar in habits, as the larvae of the Fall web-worm form a very loose tent with which they inclose the leaves upon which they feed, and they do not appear until the Tent caterpillars have nearly or quite disappeared. In the illustration "a" and "b" are full-grown larvae showing light and dark forms: "c" is the chrysalis; "d" is the moth, showing dark spots. All are greatly enlarged. The lines show the actual length. Usually the moths are entirely white.

Remedies.—If the webs are noticed when small, they should be cut out and the larvae destroyed. If the web has become large, enclosing many branches of the tree, it may be better to burn out the web with a torch. Where there is no danger of poisoning fruit, Paris green may be sprayed



or dusted upon the foliage immediately surrounding the web. These leaves will soon be enclosed for food and the worms eating them will die.

Keeping Squashes in Winter.

From Farmers' Review: It is a common complaint of people who grow squashes for winter consumption that the fruits will not keep for any length of time after removal from the field to the vegetable cellar. Sometimes this trouble may be in the choice of varieties, but this seems to be seldom the case, since even the old reliable Hub-

bard is known to keep as much as the rest. Generally the fault rests with the grower, who, busy with other details, allows his "hardy" vegetables to lie in the field long after they should be in the cellar; grumbling, when he does remove them, because these unwieldy things must be left "until it's 'most too cold to work outdoors." From our experience and observation we think it safe to say that a frost that will kill a melon, pumpkin or squash vine will also have some harmful effect upon the fruit it bears, particularly if the squashes or melons or pumpkins are not fully ripe. At any rate we find that these fruits when removed from the vine to the cellar before a vine-killing frost has touched them will keep better than those allowed to remain after the plants have been killed. In many cases immature specimens, if not too young, and if gathered before the frost, will keep better than ripe ones gathered afterward.

We have found that gathering all the fruits at one time and sorting them according to their stage of ripeness is the best plan. The fully ripe ones are stored at once; the immature ones laid together in a sunny place where they can be covered at night and exposed during the day. They are allowed to remain here until the approach of severe weather, when they are taken to the cellar. Here we put them in the warmest place, provided it be dry, and allow them to continue ripening. Our home supply, principally immature specimens, is stored around the furnace, a brickied affair that is not very warm at any time, but is warmer than the rest of the cellar. We use the ripest first and thus prolong the season. Of course there is such a thing as gathering these fruits too young. In such cases they will rot in spite of anything. If the find be soft there will be no use trying to ripen the squash, but the grower will know at just what point he may pick with reasonable prospects of success in ripening. This stage varies to some extent with the different varieties.

M. G. KAINS.

The Tent Caterpillar.

In connection with this article we illustrate the Tent Caterpillar, so well known to many of our horticulturists. As every farmer that has a small orchard is likely to meet this insect in his orchard it is well to have his picture. At this time of year there is no likelihood of finding the worm in his tent, but the eggs may be found on the trees during fall and winter. These eggs should be cut off the branches and burned. The gathering of the eggs is an easy matter. Run a knife down through the bracelet of eggs and the whole can be taken intact from the twig. In the illustration "a" and "b" show two full-grown worms on the outside of the tent; "c" is an egg-mass with the gummy covering removed; "d" is a cocoon containing the moth.



ing the moth. At the top of the cut is the moth.

The worms hatch out in the spring and by June are covering the trees with their tents. The way to fight them at that time is to gather and burn the tents. Some fight them by having torches fastened on long poles which they place under the nests. Another way is to have a pair of shears rigged on a pole with a string running to one of the handles of the shears and through a ring on the pole. By this means the whole branch that holds the tent is cut off just below the tent. The tent is then burned or the insects drowned. This cutting or burning should be done in the early morning or in the evening when the worms are in their nests. The worms have disappeared by the first of July, having gone into the chrysalis state. The scientific name of this insect is *Cliocampa fragilis*.

Planting Chestnut Trees.

Three years ago I came into possession of practically an abandoned farm, 100 acres in chestnut and pine and 100 in tillage, with many hillsides and places which could not be cultivated. I wished to get trees growing on these places; how to make them grow from the seed I did not know, nor could I find any one who did; so I went to work planting chestnuts in different ways, to see which would succeed, writes a contributor to Country Gentleman.

I first took a six-tined fork, forced it into the turf two inches deep and say four inches forward, threw a chestnut under and drew out my fork. I saw that one man was working at a disadvantage, so calling a man, I did the lifting of the turf and he threw the chestnuts. The result was that every chestnut grew, and they are now two feet high. I then plowed a half-acre, dropped a chestnut every two steps and stepped upon it. Not one of the chestnuts grew. I plowed a furrow on another piece, every four feet, dropped a chestnut every four feet on the edge of furrow, and back-turrowed against this. Not twenty trees started where they were covered lightly and nature's conditions were complied with. It is so simple and quick to plant a seed with man and fork, that I shall do more of it in the future.

TO SEEK PHILIPPINE TREATY.

Representative of Aguinaldo on His Way to America.

PEACE TERMS ARE OUTLINED.

Recognition of the Present Native Government in the Islands, Under a Protectorate of the United States, is Demanded.

New York, Oct. 27.—A Washington dispatch to a local paper says: "Senator Antonio Regidor, now in London, will sail for the United States within three weeks, and as a fully accredited representative of Aguinaldo will present to President McKinley new terms for ending hostilities and reconstructing the government of the island. The coming of the representative has kept a close secret by the administration, but from a high authority it is learned that these are the exact terms Aguinaldo desires:

One—Absolute free trade between the United States and the Philippine islands, carrying with it the fullest commercial favor between the two countries.

Two—Perfect religious freedom, as now exists under the government of Aguinaldo, the same being a concession made by him to the wishes of the United States.

Three—Cooling stations for the United States upon all important islands of the archipelago, to be selected by the United States and ceded outright forever by the Philippines. This would include Manila.

Four—Military reservations at Manila, Iloilo, Panay, Mindoro, Negros, Masbate, Samar, Mindanao and such other islands as may be determined upon by both governments.

Five—The employment of United States officials in the customs and all other internal branches of the government, to be selected by the United States and paid by the Philippine government.

Six—The introduction of the American police system.

Seven—The establishment of a judiciary as now exists in the island of Cuba.

Eight—The reconstruction of the entire Philippine government upon lines as nearly consistent with those prescribed by the constitution of the United States and adapted to the requirements of the natives.

Nine—Recognition of the Filipino government as an independent republic, under a protectorate of the United States.

Senator Regidor will have plenipotentiary powers to treat with the United States government upon all of these points in order to reach an agreement by which hostilities may cease.

President McKinley has been familiar with the terms stipulated by the Filipino government for more than two months.

Sheriff's Posse is Repelled.

Atchison, Kas., Oct. 27.—The Doniphon bandits, who have eluded the authorities for three days in spite of numerous possses in search of them, were encountered fifteen miles southwest of Atchison Wednesday afternoon. There was an exchange of fire, in which Henry Koils of Atchison narrowly escaped being killed. A force of men is being organized at Atchison to capture or kill the bandits, who are concealed in a dense thicket.

Bankers Ask Aid of Congress.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 27.—The Indiana Bankers' association and many leading financiers of adjoining states are in session here. The association adopted resolutions asking congress to enact a measure at its next session that will unify and fortify the currency and to vote measures of relief to banks organized under the federal statutes by reducing the tax on circulation one-half and giving them other privileges.

Senator Fairbanks Speaks.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 27.—Charles W. Fairbanks, United States senator from Indiana, spoke at Nebraska City last night to a large audience. He advocated the retention of the Philippines and a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the Aguinaldo insurrection.

NOTICE TO REDEEM FROM TAX SALE.

State of Iowa, Polk County.

To Manning Berger, Allen Larson, S. J. Larson. You are hereby notified that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1895, the following described real estate, situated in Polk County, Iowa, to-wit: Lot three (3), block thirteen (13), Larson Place, an addition now in and forming a part of the city of Des Moines, Iowa, was sold for taxes of 1894, which real estate is described as follows: Lot eleven (11), block eight (8), Larson Place, now forming a part of the city of Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa. That the same was at such sale purchased by J. H. Phillips, and a certificate issued to him by the treasurer of Polk County, Iowa, and he is now the owner and holder of said certificate, and the right of redemption will expire, and a treasurer's deed for said property will be made, unless redemption from such sale be made within ninety days from the date of completion of service of this notice. You will govern yourself accordingly. Dated this 14th day of October, A. D. 1895. J. H. PHILLIPS.

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF RIGHT OF REDEMPTION FROM TAX SALE.

To F. E. Shellenbarger, Allen Larson and S. J. Larson.

You are hereby notified that the following described real estate, situated in Polk County, Iowa, to-wit: Lot three (3), block thirteen (13), Larson Place, an addition now in and forming a part of the city of Des Moines, Iowa, was sold for taxes of 1894, on the third day of December, 1895, to P. Collins, of Polk County, Iowa. That the certificate of purchase thereof has been assigned to and is now owned by J. S. Coskery, of Polk County, Iowa, and that the right of redemption will expire, and a treasurer's deed for said real estate will be made unless redemption from such sale be made within ninety days from the date of completion of service of this notice. You will govern yourself accordingly. Dated this 14th day of October, A. D. 1895. J. S. COSKERY.

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF RIGHT OF REDEMPTION FROM TAX SALE.

To Elizabeth Hulshus, Allen Larson, S. J. Larson and W. S. Watson.

You are hereby notified that the following described real estate, situated in Polk County, Iowa, to-wit: Lot forty-three (43), block thirteen (13), Larson Place, an addition now in and forming a part of the city of Des Moines, Iowa, was sold for taxes of 1894, on the third day of December, 1895, to B. E. Loose of Polk County, Iowa. That the certificate of purchase thereof has been assigned to and is now owned by J. S. Coskery, of Polk County, Iowa, and that the right of redemption will expire, and a treasurer's deed for said real estate will be made unless redemption from such sale be made within ninety days from the date of completion of service of this notice. You will govern yourself accordingly. Dated this 14th day of October, A. D. 1895. J. S. COSKERY.



THE PHOTOGRAPHER AND HIS MASCOT.

whole succeeded in employing the two days to very good advantage. While at Batabano I picked up a mascot in the person of a small black dog about 10 years of age. He was a right little fellow and had quite a remarkable history. During the Cuban-Spanish war he was rounded up, together with several thousand recon-

ance of Dr. Fernando Plazaola, the alcalde of Nueva Geron, to whom I had letters of introduction, I was enabled to secure the services of two good native attendants, together with three saddle horses and two pack animals. With this outfit I made a complete circuit of the island, the expedition occupying a space of nearly two weeks.

limb of one of the very trees I was photographing. I was so thoroughly terrified at the sight that I have since wondered that I had sufficient presence of mind to complete the exposure before catching up my camera and making for the horses some distance in the rear. Upon relating this experience to my attendants they laughed

ANSWERS ATKINSON.

An Iowa Soldier Boy Writes from the Philippines.

CHARGES AGAINST OUR SOLDIERS.

John O. Stevenson of the Fifty-First Iowa, Disproves the Assertions of the "Anti-Imperialist" Which Is Being Circulated by the Iowa Democratic State Central Committee—Something About Candidate White's Political Past.

The Democratic state central committee has begun the circulation in Iowa of The Anti-Imperialist, the magazine published by Edward Atkinson for the avowed purpose of opposing the "tropical expansion and the present criminal aggression in the Philippine islands." The issue of this magazine which the Democratic committee is sending out by the thousands contains many pages of extracts from the New York mugwump Post giving alleged extracts from letters from soldiers in the Philippines charging cruelty in the treatment of the prisoners and describing the war now being carried on there as brutal. It also gives just enough of the correspondence with Aguinaldo to lead to the inference that he was given to understand that the United States would back him up in his attempts to establish a government of his own in the islands. The magazine does not print the correspondence had between the state department and our foreign representatives in which they were given plainly to understand that they were not authorized to make Aguinaldo any promises whatever. This part of the correspondence would not be in accordance with the purpose of The Anti-Imperialist and is of course suppressed.

As to the charges made by Atkinson we are able to present an answer in the language of an Iowa soldier who has just written to his parents in this state in regard to the rumors of such charges which have reached the boys in the trenches. The letter we quote was written by John O. Stevenson, of the Fifty-First Iowa, of Waterloo, Ia. Young Stevenson was a senior in Tabor college at the outbreak of the war, and when the call for volunteers came he left his books and joined company L, Fifty-first Iowa. He has participated in all the battles in which that regiment has been engaged and has viewed the "tropical campaign" and impartially. His letter was written Sept. 1, and was received last week. The letter was not written with a view to publication, nor with any idea that it would have any bearing upon political questions. For that reason it is especially interesting at this time, as showing an Iowa soldier boy's views of some of the stories that are being peddled throughout the state by the Edward Atkinson-Fred White crowd.

The following are extracts from the letter:

"I suppose you have heard all sorts of reports concerning the treatment of the Filipinos, the actions of American soldiers, the mistakes, as they are called, of Otis, etc. In regard to our treatment of Filipinos, I want to say that never in my presence has a prisoner been abused. On the contrary, the few that I have seen are more cruel than they probably ever saw before, and even set them free. Some of the prisoners could not be hired to escape. They lie around our quarters, carry water and split bamboo for fire wood. In the prisons at Manila and Cavite they have all the rice, salmon, canned meat and tobacco they can use. Shower baths are in some of the prisons and in all plenty of water is furnished for washing both body and clothing.

"From what we hear the people of the states also have thought at times that we killed them, but that is not our hands. There are lots of many men Filipinos and they do many mean things. Often times we have caught them changing their clothing for white 'Amigo' clothes. As a people they are treacherous. After some of the fights we would find among the dead a native we had fed, well paid and treated like one of ourselves. Now some of the boys, when a comrade is killed or particularly when the white flag trick is used, or some one is stabbed in a treacherous manner, would swear all sorts of revenge and that they would kill every 'ligger' they met, but when a Filipino is captured they are the first to offer them cigars. There is a hospital for wounded insurgents at Manila. It is a large place and has been filled to the limit. This shows that the Filipinos are not all killed when taken.

"Part of the Filipinos know that they will be well treated, but part of them are so frightened by the stories of American atrocities that their officers tell them that they are amazed when we do not strip them up or cut their throats. Coming up from San Fernando on the advance we struggled through swamps, creeks and rivers that were well high impassable and in one almost inaccessible place we came upon a couple of families. They crouched, crawled in the water, supplicated, fawned and kissed our hands. I never saw such abject fear. It made us sick as we passed on.

"Another thing some of the newspapers hint that it is no wonder we can defeat the Filipinos with our Gatlings, cannon, etc., while they have no such modern appliances. But many times the Filipinos had opportunities of fighting us three or four to one. All the fighting at first was done by us with the untrained Springfield against the modern Mauser, and the Filipinos could shoot to kill while keeping out of range of our guns. Moreover many times the firing line moved on far ahead of the artillery, which could not be dragged through the rice fields and swamps. So the Filipino has no excuse for not liking the American at some point in the game, though he has not done it. They cannot stand a charge or a death dealing fire. They become panic-stricken and abandon trenches and fortifications that would be impregnable held by us. Their fire was slow to combinations whose main effect is to control output and who seems certain.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Whether or not the declarations of the Supreme court in the glucose case threaten the corporate life of recent large combinations of capital and preclude their right to do business in the state of Illinois is the most important question involved in the glucose trust litigation. Until the full text of the opinion is known and carefully studied the best lawyers will differ regarding its effect. That it was blow to combinations whose main effect is to control output and who seems certain.

taken without very great loss of life. The fighting was of our men as a rule was superb and it was this that gave us the victory.

"Do I believe in expansion, or at least in the retention of these islands? I believe that in dollars and cents they will be a good investment. It is a good thing to have a station and the key to China and the Yellow sea. It may appear hard for some of the boys to be killed, but men are killed in factories, in trades and in business at home. We are the pioneers here who are opening up the great west to greater manufacturing, trade and shipping. We cannot help expanding. It is the simple destiny of the rise and fall of nations. We are forced to follow our fate and mold it for the best.

"Are the Filipinos fighting for liberty? The Filipino general and the leaders are simply fighting for a good thing. I would fight, too, for a chance at Manila and the receipt of customs that any government will get in the islands. The rank and file of the Filipinos are held in abject terror by their leaders and believe their stories that the Americans will kill them all. That is the reason they support Aguinaldo in his insurrection."

GONE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Gov. Shaw Will Welcome the Fifty-First on Its Return from the Philippines.

Last Thursday morning Governor and Mrs. Shaw left for San Francisco to join with the other Iowa people in extending to the returning heroes of the Fifty-first Iowa volunteers the welcome which all Iowa voices.

It was not definitely known until early last week when the transport Senator which in bringing the boys home, might be expected to arrive. When it was determined that the Senator would reach our shores about Oct. 23, the governor at once made arrangements to start in order that he might be in San Francisco on that date. To do this it was necessary to cancel a few dates that had been made for him and to disappoint many places which had requested that the governor visit them. It will not be possible for the present at least, for the committee to make any more assignments for him, but if the Senator makes the time as expected, it will probably happen that Governor Shaw will reach home in time to wind up the campaign.

The people of Iowa will regret that Governor Shaw was compelled to leave the state at this period in the campaign, but they will be in hearty accord with his wish to be among the first to extend to the soldier boys of whom the whole state is proud, the greeting which goes out to them from every heart in Iowa. Since the opening of the campaign and for several weeks before the formal opening Governor Shaw has been on the stump and has made two speeches per day in good part of the time. He is one of the ablest campaigners and most convincing advocates of sound money in the United States. His work in the campaign has borne good fruit and Iowa people will remember his forcible arguments and unanswerable logic by giving him the Republican ticket a rousing majority at the polls.

ORGANIZE FOR VICTORY.

Results Depend Entirely Upon the Success of Efforts to Get the Vote Out.

Chairman Weaver has secured one of the strongest organizations of the Republicans of the state that has been had in years and from now to the end of the campaign every effort will be made to get the full Republican vote is polled. To do this will require the co-operation of the Republican workers in every precinct and to them Chairman Weaver especially appeals. The reports that have been received from all parts of the state are very encouraging and the various county chairmen report that there are no defections from the rank of the Republicans in their counties. They are all urged not to stop with the knowledge that the people are going to vote right, but to see that they vote. That is the important feature now and it is the one that Chairman Weaver is especially emphasizing. If the full Republican vote is polled on the 7th day of November there is no reason for the majority for Governor Shaw and the entire Republican ticket falling below 50,000. If the plan which Chairman Weaver has arranged is carried out as it should be and the Republicans in each precinct get their duty in getting the vote out the result will be such a rebuke to Fred White and the supporters of Atkinson, Aguinaldo, et al., that they will transfer the scene of their labors to some more fertile field than the loyal state of Iowa.

The great fight which has never been ended during this campaign and the committee have had their hands full in meeting the requests.

Fred White Once a Republican.

Hon. John Morrison of Hedrick, in Fred White's home county, has called attention to the fact that the present Democratic candidate for governor of Iowa was at one time a Republican, and he tells in an interesting and carefully considered manner the reasons for his leaving that party.

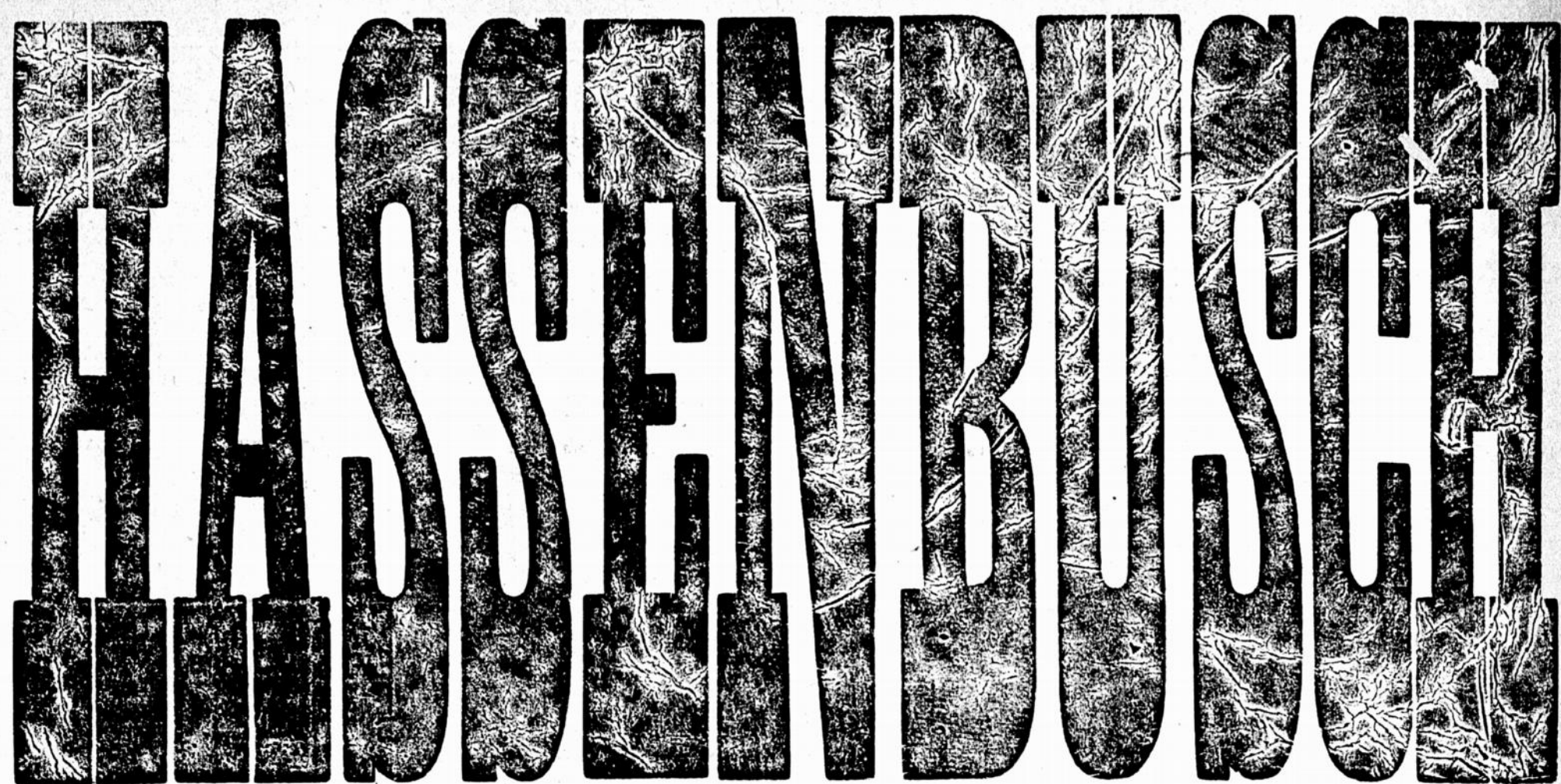
It is an old story, but is of especial importance at this time when Fred White is doing his utmost to create a race feeling against the Republican party. It was back in 1874 or 1875, and at that time, Mr. Morrison says, "Some of our Republicans were talking of nominating him (White) for the house of the General Assembly, and to help him they sent him a hot punk and his program at Sigourney to answer to the sentiment of 'Our Public Schools'."

Mr. Morrison charges that in his speech Mr. White attacked the Catholics in the most bitter manner imaginable, closing his remarks with the statement that "their system of religion is opposed to a republican form of government and therefore they are a dangerous element in the community."

"Uncle Jack" Morrison knows what he is talking about when he makes this statement in regard to Fred White's speech, for he spoke from the same platform on that occasion as did also the Rev. Father Nugent, now of Des Moines.

Of the effects of that speech, Mr. Morrison says: "The Republicans dropped Fred White like a hot punk and his voice was silent for a few years. Then he broke out for General Weaver and the greenback craze."

A Great Name--The People Made It So!



FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.

Heating and Cook Stoves. Dishes, Rockers, Bedroom Suits. Pictures, Brass and Iron Beds, Carpets, Rugs. Mirrors, Lace Curtains and Window Shades. Portiers, Center Tables, Extension Tables. Willow Ware and All Household Goods.

On Easy Weekly or Monthly Payments--No Money Down.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST. 823 WALNUT STREET. WE CARRY 85 STOVES ON OUR FLOOR.

NOTICE TO REDEEM FROM TAX SALE.

State of Iowa, Polk County, ss.

To W. S. Watson, Allen Larson, S. J. Larson.

You are hereby notified that on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1895, the following described real estate, situated in Polk Co., Iowa, was sold for taxes for the year 1895, to-wit: Lot forty-two (42), block thirteen (13), Larson Place, now forming a part of the city of Des Moines, Polk county, Iowa.

That the same was at such sale purchased by G. M. Taylor, and a certificate issued to him by the treasurer of Polk county, Iowa, and by the said Taylor the certificate was duly assigned to J. H. Phillips, and he is now the owner and holder of said certificate, and the right of redemption will expire, and a treasurer's deed for said property will be made, unless redemption from such sale be made within ninety days from the date of completed service of this notice. You will govern yourself accordingly.

Sale book, 13.

J. H. PHILLIPS, Lawful Holder and Owner of Said Certificate.

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Los Angeles and Southern California Every Friday night, at 10:35 p. m., through Tourist Car for Los Angeles and Southern California, leaves Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Union Passenger Station, Chicago, at Omaha, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City, for all points in Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California.

In addition to the regular Pullman porter, each car is accompanied by an intelligent, competent and courteous "courier," who will attend to the wants of passengers en route. This is a entirely new feature of tourist car service, and will be appreciated by families or by ladies traveling alone. Particular attention is paid to the care of children, who usually get weary on a long journey.

These tourist cars are sleeping cars supplied with all the accessories necessary to make the journey comfortable and pleasant, and the berth rate (each berth will accommodate two persons) is only \$6.00 from Chicago to California. Ask the nearest ticket agent for a tourist car folder, or address Geo. H. Hefford, General Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Harry Cooper, said to be the tallest man in the world, has recently died. He was born at Cleveland in Yorkshire, England, and was eight feet eight inches in height. He was at one time a member of Barnum's troupe and died in British Columbia.

The late Hall McAllister some years ago entertained a visiting scientist at the Union Club, before its amalgamation with the Pacific, and during the evening—a particularly foggy one—made some whimsical remark conveying the idea that fog was an excellent conductor of sound. The scientist took exception to this novel theory and asked Mr. McAllister on what it was based. "On phenomena which we have all observed," returned the ready jurist; "on an evening like this we hear the foghorn quite distinctly, but when there is no fog we can not hear it at all."

The favorite in a horse race is the one that wins when you don't bet on him.

QUALITY AND NEWS.

FAME AND EXCELLENCE ARE DETERMINING FACTORS IN SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT.

One of the Important Functions of High-Class Newspapers.

In presenting interesting phases of scientific and economic problems, high-class newspapers frequently give information of as great value in their advertising columns as in those devoted to the publication of the principal events of the day; and when the fame of a product is extended beyond its natural limits into foreign lands, and a large demand created throughout Great Britain and her colonies and the principal seaports and cities of Europe, Asia and Africa, it becomes a pleasant duty to note the fact and to tell of the points of excellence on which so great a success is based. We refer to the now world-famed laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, the product of the California Fig Syrup Company. The merits of this well-known excellent laxative were first made known to the world through the medical journals and newspapers of the United States; and is one of the distinct achievements of the press. It is now well known that Syrup of Figs is an ethical proprietary remedy, approved by the most eminent physicians everywhere, because it is simple and effective, yet pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the system, and not only prompt in its beneficial effects, but also wholly free from any unpleasant after-effects. It is frequently referred to as the remedy of the healthy, because it is used by people who enjoy good health and who live well and feel well and are well informed on all subjects generally, including laxatives. In order to get its beneficial effects, it is necessary to get the genuine Syrup of Figs, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

If you please one man you offend another.

The composition of which printing rollers are made was accidentally discovered by a Salsopian printer. Not being able to find the "pelt ball" he inked the type with a piece of glue which had fallen from the glue pot. It was such an excellent substitute that after mixing molasses with the glue to give the mass proper consistency, the old "pelt ball" was entirely discharged.

Ayer's Pills

Dizzy? Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation, Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS. 50 CENTS PER BOX. R. P. MALL & CO. MANHATTAN, N. Y.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm, get the Fish Brand Slicker. It is not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to T. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

TOWER'S EYE WATER

WILL CURE FOR EYE AFFECTIONS

WILL CURE FOR EYE AFFECTIONS

LOVE AND LAW.

By the author of "BONNY'S LOVER"

CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.)

"Possession is nine points of the law," I answered. "I am afraid it will be a difficult matter to eject Mr. Branscombe unless we can produce the colonel's will."

"Which we cannot?"—"Which we cannot at present?"

"Then nothing can be done?" "I fear nothing, excepting to apprise the heir-at-law of the possible existence of the will made in Miss Branscombe's favor, and to warn him that it may any day be brought forward."

"Humph!" growled the rector. "And if it should never turn up—if, as I begin to suspect, there has been some deep-laid plot—some rascality of which Master Charlie is, as usual, the head and front, what then?"

"Then," I replied, "Master Charlie will remain in possession."

"And Nona will be a beggar," said Mr. Heathcote sadly. "Poor child, poor child!"

"Is Miss Branscombe at Forest Lea?" I ventured to inquire presently.

"No," she and Miss Elmslie are with us. Mr. Charlie's bachelor establishment was hardly a fitting home for her, and we thought it advisable that she should leave the neighborhood at present—at all events until we had heard your opinion."

"In the circumstances I should advise Miss Branscombe to retire," I said gravely.

"Yes, yes, exactly," assented the rector. "In the circumstances—as I now understand them—she must of course leave the neighborhood."

We drove on for some time after this in silence. I was occupied with rose-colored dreams of a future for the dispossessed heiress—a future which had evidently not entered into the rector's calculations, from the same point of view at all events.

"If the fellow were not what he is, the poor colonel's original plan would have settled the difficulty," muttered Mr. Heathcote, as he touched up his stout colt. "But he was right—he was right; it would be a sacrifice not to be thought of—not to be thought of."

As he spoke we were passing the Forest Lea woods, which here swept

ought not to have been wholly unprepared.

The rector was called away on some parochial business after dinner, and I, not caring to join the ladder in my perturbed condition of mind, slipped out through the open dining room window and wandered about the old-fashioned rectory garden, and presently out into the green lanes, sweet with the perfume of late-blooming honeysuckle and silent in the hush of evening's rest from toil and labor.

Love and courtship were certainly in the air of that corner of Midshire, and I was always condemned by some malicious fate to be, not an actor in the sweet drama, but a listener and an intruder. For the third time since my introduction to the neighborhood I encountered a pair of lovers.

They were leaning against a gate, looking into a meadow, hidden from me until I was close upon them by a great tangle of traveler's joy, wreathing a jutting bush of wildbrair rose at the corner of the hedge. It was too late for me to retire when I came upon the couple, so there was nothing for it but a discreet cough, which I had the presence of mind to set up for the emergency. The woman turned hastily at the sound, and to my surprise I saw that it was Woodward, Nona's maid.

To my surprise, I say, for there was something in the staid settled plainness of the maid's appearance which was incongruous, to my fancy, with lovers and love-making. Decidedly I should not have given Woodward credit for having a sweetheart. Yet there she was, keeping a twilight tryst amongst the clematis and the honeysuckle, like any maid of eighteen. And if anything could have added to my astonishment it was the discovery that the swain whose arm was about her waist, whose head was bent down over hers, was the rector's smart, new groom! There must, I decided, be something more in the middle-aged maid than met the eye, since she had carried off the prize from all her young and pretty rivals. Possibly, I thought, with a little contempt for the passion which had passed—bless the groom and

CHINESE VEGETABLES.

Hop Chang, of Chicago, Raises the First East of the Rockies.

Chicago Times-Herald: The first crop of Chinese vegetables raised east of the Rockies was marketed in South Clark street in the week. Hop Chang, an ex-laundryman, was the grower, and the miniature farm upon which he raised the Chinese equivalents for turnips, peas and cucumbers, is a one-acre tract of land in Forty-seventh street, near Kedzie avenue. Early this week the first vegetables grown in Chicago by a Chinaman were picked and carried in two large baskets to South Clark street. When news that green stuff such as they used to eat in far off China was for sale, the folks of Chinatown came flocking. But there was grief for many, for the wily Hop Chang knew he had a monopoly and charged accordingly. "How much?" said a laundryman, holding up a green looking vegetable about the size of a tomato which he called "Gitoi." "Fifteen cent," said Chang. The laundryman dropped it, remarking sorrowfully something that sounded like "Oh, Gee!" A rich Chinaman bought the vegetable, and in a few moments the entire stock was taken at extravagant prices by the epicures of the colony. Hop Chang's crops are in a very thriving condition, and give promise of a rich pecuniary harvest. He has sent to China for more seeds and certain farming implements he deems essential to the best results in gardening. Other Chinamen will doubtless take up farming as a vocation since Chang has demonstrated its feasibility in this climate. Should the Chinese undertake vegetable gardening in and about Chicago they would prove formidable rivals to the Dutch and German gardeners, who now practically monopolize the field.

Safe Side.

The unexpected humor which often tints the grave speech of the Quaker is well illustrated in a little story told of an eminent young physician of Pennsylvania at the time of the civil war. He had determined to serve his country and leave his practice at home, but met with griefed remonstrance from his mother, a sweet-faced Quakeress. "I beseech of thee not to go to this war, my son!" she pleaded, her soft eyes full of tears. "But I do not go to fight, mother," said the doctor, cheerfully. "I am going as a medical man. Surely there is no harm in that." "Well, well," said the little mother, doubtfully, "go then, if it must be so." Then suddenly a gleam of loyalty shone through her tears, and she straightened herself and looked bravely up into her tall son's face. "If thee finds thee kills more than thee cures," she said, demurely, "I advise thee to go straightway over to the other side, my son!"

Dickens' Best Novel.

It is well known among literary people that Charles Dickens considered "David Copperfield" the best of his novels, but occasions when he actually expressed that opinion are so rare that it is worth while to recall an incident which happened while he was in Philadelphia. Mr. Chaplin, father of Dr. John B. Chaplin, the well-known expert on insanity, was at that time at the head of the blind asylum here. Raised type for the blind was just coming into vogue, and, desiring to have one of Dickens' books printed in that way, Mr. Chaplin took advantage of an introduction to the great novelist to ask him which of his works he considered the best, and mentioned the reason why he wanted to know. Dickens unhesitatingly answered, "David Copperfield."—Philadelphia Record.

First Exposition.

Perhaps the first industrial exposition on record was held in 1569 in the Rathaus of Nuremberg. A catalogue published at the time thus illustrates the purpose of the exposition. "It shall bring before the public all innovations in the trade of the whole world in modern times, together with domestic art productions."

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I must have seemed ungrateful in opposing you, and—and—all."

I bowed. I was afraid to trust myself to speak just then. And yet the precious moments were flying! Mrs. Heathcote stirred in her chair.

"I wish you would believe that this—as things are now, I mean—is the very happiest thing for me, as well as right," she added, bending towards me in her earnestness.

"I hope you will be very happy," I said, conquered by the sweet humility of her appeal, whilst the words seemed to scorch my heart.

"I am very happy," she answered gently. "Why do you speak in the future? I shall never regret—never. I could never grow to be so sordid, and I should like to be sure that you are not vexed about it. We all owe so much to your kindness in those sad days." The rosy color flamed in her cheeks again. "I should like to feel that we are friends."

"Why not?" I responded, with uncontrolled bitterness. "It is not for me to prescribe to Miss Branscombe what is for her happiness. It is to be presumed that she is herself the best—in this case, perhaps, the only—judge."

The blushes faded and left her white as a lily. Something in her look made me feel as if I had struck her a blow.

"Forgive me," I cried. "Miss Branscombe—Nona"—as she raised her shaking hands and covered her face—"what have I done—what have I said?"

And then—I do not know how it happened; I have never been able to reduce the next supreme moments to any coherent memory—but her dear head was on my shoulder, my arms were round her as I dropped upon my knees by her side, and without a spoken word I knew that neither Charlie Branscombe nor any other barrier stood between me and my darling. She was mine, and mine only, and the gates of Paradise had opened to me at last. (To be continued.)

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Baltimore, Oct. 21.—Should the present rate of increase in the net earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad continue, almost the entire interest charges and the rentals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, will have been earned by Dec. 31, 1899. This was forecasted today by the Winnie camel-back No. 99 which at that time was numbered 77, but Col. Sharp did not care for this class of engines and took only ten wheel and passenger engines. There was only one eight wheel locomotive taken and that was No. 31. Some years after the war Col. Sharp was employed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as Master of Transportation.

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