

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL UNITED GRAND LODGE OF IOWA, A. F. & A. M.

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IOWA'S LEADING COLORED PAPER.

CITY NEWS

Remember the Old Settlers picnic will be August 9.

Mr. D. Roy who has been quite sick is improving this week.

Presiding elder Bundy attended the Bishop's reception Monday evening.

Rev. Wright of Boone made a brief call Monday to meet Bishop Grant.

John Morton who has been away from the city several months has returned.

The venerable Patriarchs of Muchaknock made a hit, Thursday in the parade.

Quarterly meeting at the A. M. E. church next Sunday. Sunday School School at 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. C. R. Foster, his daughter and son of Muchaknock, visited our city on the excursion.

Rev. Johnson of Clarinda spent Monday in our city to meet and hear Bishop Grant at the reception.

Mrs. Geo. H. Staples will leave next week for an extended visit in Lincoln, Neb. and Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Chas. Moss, of Davenport, is in our city visiting with her sister, Mrs. Soward on West Ninth street.

Mrs. Commodore Lee, of Oskaloosa, was an excursionist last Thursday and remained here over Sunday.

Mrs. J. Bird, of Knoxville, Iowa, has been visiting friends here several weeks, returned home Tuesday.

Miss Ethel Hale of Kansas city, who has been here for several weeks, returned to her home last Saturday.

J. H. Nixon, Jeweler, No. 316 West Third street. Tunes Pianos and repairs Organs.

Rev. C. R. Brookins of Muchaknock, attended the Odd Fellows convention. He made the Bystander a pleasant call.

Mrs. Robt. Hogsette and daughter, was in the city, on the excursion and was the guest of Miss Eldora Thompson, Clive, Iowa.

Misses Clara Wilkerson and Jessie Walker of Marshalltown, who attended the public reception to Bishop Grant went home Tuesday.

Bishop Abraham Grant was met at the depot last Saturday by Dr. F. J. Peterson, A. M. Rivers and John L. Thompson.

The Little Casino Restaurant 314 West Third street. Meals at all hours. Short orders a specialty. Give us a call. M. POWELL, Prop.

Mesdames L. R. Palmer and Alice Newton served a 6 o'clock dinner to Mr. S. L. Tiggs of Burlington Thursday of last week. A pleasant time was had by all.

A pleasant evening party was given at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Griffin, 1529 Capital avenue, only a few special friends were present. The hostess made it very pleasant for all.

Miss Bertha Warner, formerly of La Port, Ind., who has been sick for several weeks, is well enough to go to her mother's home in southern Kansas. Her friends hope she may continue to improve in health.

Colored Jeweler at 316 West Third street; will buy old gold or exchange for new.

Rev. W. A. Searcy of Albia arrived in our city last Monday to meet Bishop Grant and to attend the reception.

The Sunday School of Mount Nebo Baptist church gave their annual picnic Thursday at Union park. A jolly time was had by the little ones.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry McCravens entertained last Saturday evening in honor of Mrs. Mason and daughter of Mt. Pleasant. A very enjoyable time was reported.

The Old Settlers picnic has been changed from August 2, to August 9, on account of the Republican State convention which meets here on the 1 of August. Don't forget the date, Thursday August 9.

Mrs. Sarah Trimball and Mrs. Matilda Reed, of Mount Pleasant, who has been visiting in our city, left this week for their home. While here they were the guest of Mrs. Jennie Norris, 12th and Crocker streets.

Miss Lulu Nesbit, of Columbia, Mo., who is in our city to spend the summer with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Humbard, took a week's visit with friends in Colfax, returning here last Thursday.

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Mrs. Grant Thompson of Omaha who has been visiting with her daughter, Mrs. J. D. Harding on Ninth street, left this week for her home, having enjoyed a pleasant visit.

Mrs. Patsy Clark of Oskaloosa who has been visiting her daughter Mrs. B. J. Holmes on Park street, returned home Thursday.

Mrs. James Johnson left Thursday evening for a two months' visit in Sweet Springs, Mo., with her mother and sister.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Moore are at home to their friends in Brooklyn, Iowa. Mrs. Moore was formerly Mrs. Ella Davis of Brooklyn, Iowa.

Mrs. U. S. Jones left Saturday for her home in Albia, accompanied by her little nephew, Master Chester Woods who will visit with her until September.

Mr. Anderson Perkins, post master of Muchaknock, his two sons and daughter came to our city on the excursion last Thursday.

Mrs. Grandison, her granddaughter, Miss Nettie Hill, and Miss Maggie Carter and her father all from Hocking, Iowa, attended the banquet given last week by the Odd Fellows.

Mesdames Fjelds and Bradley entertained at dinner last Sunday. Misses Burnice Kimbrough and Iona Sanford of Oskaloosa, Bertha Warner of this city, Mrs. Commodore Lee of Oskaloosa and John L. Thompson. All enjoyed the elegantly prepared dinner.

J. L. Thompson left Thursday for a business trip, in the interest of the Bystander, to Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Davenport, Rock Island, Muscatine and other towns.

DR. J. M. WILSON, HEALER OF ALL DISEASES. Office Hours from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. MORGAN HOUSE, DES MOINES, IOWA.

Miss Wilkerson, an excellent singer of Marshalltown, came down to our city last Thursday, as she was on the program at the banquet, but as the program was not rendered she did not sing. She was the guest of Mrs. R. Jefferson and left for home Tuesday morning, after attending the Bishop's reception.

Mrs. E. A. Brewington, a preacher from Springfield, Ill., arrived in our city last week to assist Rev. Lena Mason, who is conducting revival meeting one block east of Greenwood park, in the Polk grove. She will preach Sunday morning at 11:00, and Mrs. Mason at 3:00 p. m. and 8:00 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wood, our newly married couple, gave an informal party complimentary to Mesdames Thompson of Omaha, Neb., and Moss of Davenport. Refreshments of the season were served and a very pleasant time was enjoyed by all. The party was at their new home on Eighth and Grand, where they have gone to house-keeping.

COMING CAMPAIGN.

Four years ago the republican party, under the leadership of William McKinley, went before the people of this country with their platform adopted at Saint Louis, and perhaps the gold plank was the most important plank in it, as it was assailed by the democrats from Mr. Bryan down to the street corner politician. The republicans promised the people that if they were successful at the polls they would restore prosperity, that fires in the furnaces should be re-kindled, that the mechanic should find employment at good wages, that the laborer should find plenty of work at fair wages and be paid in good money, and that the farmer should receive good prices for his products. Too well do we know the conditions of things at that time; failures all over this country, idle men on every corner, while Coxie and Kelley's armies were traveling over the country begging from door to door. As soon as the news was flashed over this country that McKinley was elected president business revived, the people knew that a dollar was worth one hundred cents any where; business has continued to increase daily and those who want work can find it.

Mr. Bryan, the leader of the democratic party, is asking the voters to elect him upon the platform adopted at Chicago and reaffirmed at Kansas City. Its principal planks are free trade and free silver, either one will destroy the business industry of this country. Can the voters be led astray by little side issues of imperialism to vote for the party that almost bankrupted this country, when they come as they now do with the same old cry of free trade, free silver and imperialism as an issue against the prosperity condition of this country for the past four years.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The Fifth Annual Session Will Meet at Salt Lake City Aug 6--7.

To the Press: Pursuant to the regular appointment under the provisions of the constitution, the Western Negro Press Association of the United States is hereby called to convene at Salt Lake City, Utah; in its Fifth annual session, Monday and Tuesday, August 6th and 7th, 1900.

All bonifide editors, managers, reporters and press correspondents of race publications west of the Mississippi river are eligible to membership in the association and are urged to be present.

We cordially extend an invitation to members of the fraternity throughout the country to meet with us in Salt Lake and to consider those questions so vital to the welfare of the race in this country.

Recent developments show the need of action on the part of the more intelligent and thoughtful members of the race and the press must take the lead. The official programme will be up to its usual high standard.

We would again urge upon every paper and its entire staff to make their meeting a personal matter in order to secure a large and enthusiastic gathering.

Witness my hand and seal this 12th day of June, 1900.

W. W. Taylor, President

Mr. Croker thought he should do something to make the Bryan democrats believe that he was on the 16 to 1 platform, so he crowded Hill off.



Bishop Abraham Grant.

Large Crowds Greet Him at all Meetings--and was Enthusiastic in His Praise.

Below we Print His Address in part at the Reception, Monday Evening, July 16th,

A programme was rendered last evening at the First A. M. E. church, corner Second and Center streets, in honor of Bishop Abraham Grant of the Fourth Episcopal district, before a large audience which crowded the auditorium to its utmost capacity. After singing the opening hymn the congregation was led in prayer by the presiding elder, Rev. Mr. Bundy, which was followed by a vocal solo by Mr. Harry H. Hughes. The address of welcome to Bishop Grant was then delivered by Mr. Thompson. At the conclusion of Mr. Thompson's address the audience listened to a vocal solo by Prof. Geo. I. Holt, and was favored by a second number rendered in response to his vigorous applause. "Who is going to send us?" Whenever given a man's chance and paid an honest day's wages, the negro is always ready to work. Labor for 150 years in this country without compensation has given us right and title to the soil and we have come to stay (applause); indeed, to see a diamond you must have a dark background. (Laughter.) America is our home. When every Chinaman returns to China, and every Englishman to England, and every Frenchman to France, then you may talk about the negro returning to Africa. We've imbibed the aspirations of civilization from our environment. The white man is making the world his field and the negro will be side by side with him. The Chinaman is satisfied with washing our clothes, and the Mexican with selling tomatoes and chili con carne, but our people will never be satisfied with a field any narrower than that of our own. There is good for the white man in good for the black man, and what is good for the black man is good for the white man. We don't ask any special laws, or special cars, or special school rooms. We are too grateful for the advantages they have given us to put them to so much trouble as that. There are more Christians in this country today in proportion to the population than in any other. I have been in the president of this country at the time of his inauguration. Before entering upon his duties he was compelled to make oath upon the bible, the bible presented by our church. Ours is a Christian country.

Do you know that we have in the south 164 institutions of learning established for the negro? There are 30,000 colored teachers in the public schools of this America. We are paying taxes in this country on \$200,000,000 worth of property. We own 1,200,000 homes free from indebtedness. What man has the right to tell us to go? No, we will not go away. I have no complaint for I know that the negro made in the last thirty-five years is but an indication of what will take place in the future. I have been in the Bermudas, in Sierra Leone, and in other British and French possessions where the negroes greatly outnumber the whites. Yet, in those countries the outrages so often charged to negroes of our southern states are unheard of. Now, how does it come that the American negro, who is the biggest negro in the world, is so often accused of those awful crimes? Why is it? I say the biggest negro, because no other negro in the world sustains such important relations with such a government as ours. You talk about the negro government. Why, our church in one year does more for our race in an educational way, and handles more money, than any of the negro governments.

For every negro that has been lynched during the past year, I think there were 125, there are 84,000 honest, hard working men and women, and so I ask you of the white race not to judge us by the lowest, but by the highest, and beg of you, when looking us up, to consider where we came from. Make the best of us, for there is no separation. Civilization brings us nearer together, and he's us to love each other as little children. The sun has for its atmosphere its light, the rose has for its atmosphere its fragrance, and a man has for his atmosphere his influence. If it is good it is lifting; if it is bad it is destructive. What's your influence? Ham, Shem and Japheth separated at the fall of the tower of Babel, and they never met peacefully till they did so on American soil. Now, God intends them to understand each other just as they did before the tower fell. Help Africa and send your missionaries there, but make this your home.

I have seen the Mississippi river a hundred miles wide and carrying on its waves floating logs and carcasses. So righteously and statesmanlike will unite to form a great tidal wave which will sweep away the old carcasses of prejudice. Then, what will Ham, Shem and Japheth do? They will hold a funeral, and they will bury deep the last special car and last vestiges of bigotry and meanness and will fasten them in the coffin with screws forged on high. The God of nations will lead us to victory.

At the close of Bishop Grant's address the collection was taken and the closing hymn sung, after which refreshments were served in the basement.

The reception was held under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor society, whose officers and committees are as follows: President, J. L. Thompson. Vice president, Zella Davis. Secretary, Harry McCravens. Corresponding Secretary, Alice Bell. Treasurer, Gus Watkins. Ushers—C. B. Woods, G. W. Hodges and Rollen Weeks. Entertainment committee—Harrison Gould and Mrs. Humbard. Waiters—Mrs. H. Gould, C. B. Woods Mrs. J. B. Rush and Allen Walker. Frappe girls—Deltha Norris and Mary Bell.

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DEATH OF DR. LAWTHIER.

Not until last week did we receive the sad news of the death of Dr. Frank Lawther, our highly esteemed doctor, who had been taken up to Hot Springs, South Dakota, to regain his health, but who died there the 4th of July, soon after his arrival there. Dr. Lawther has been a sufferer from many diseases, prominent among them was the asthma, however, he had a complication of diseases. The doctor was born in Missouri, about sixty years ago, where he first worked on a farm later, attending the common schools; and then he taught for several years. In 1877 he married his present wife, Miss Hattie Jeffers, of Marion county, Iowa. In 1888 the doctor took a medical course in Chicago Medical college, where he graduated, and then came to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he practiced until about three years ago when he moved to our city where he remained till death. His funeral services were held in Hot Springs, where he was buried. He leaves a wife and a number of children with many friends to mourn their loss. We extend our sorrow and condolence to the bereaved family.

Senator Gear, Dead.

The death of Senator John Henry Gear, announced elsewhere has brought sorrow to his Iowa constituents, and the Nation, for it takes from our national congress, and Iowa one of her influential and highly esteemed citizens. Senator Gear, or ("Old Business") as he is sometimes called, was one of the fathers of Iowa, having spent a long public career of forty years to his state and maintained their highest respect, is indeed a compliment to his worth and influence. He died suddenly at his post of duty in Washington, D. C., and his remains was brought to his home town, Burlington, for interment. Thus our state loses a true friend. The Nation a faithful worker, and the community a kind hearted neighbor.

Last week while in Ottumwa, Mr. and Mrs. Wells Fowler entertained the Des Moines delegation and a few others at an elegant 5 o'clock dinner, Wednesday. Those present: Des Moines, E. T. Banks, Jefferson Logan, John L. Thompson; Wm. Coalson, B. J. Holmes, R. N. Hyde and J. H. Shepard; Oskaloosa, Geo. E. Taylor; Cedar Rapids, W. H. Milligan. A very delightful time was enjoyed by all. Joseph L. Woods of Marshalltown and J. Frank Blagburn of Des Moines arrived a little late to enjoy the meeting. It was a grand reunion of old friends who once roamed together in Des Moines.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauser, Druggists, Newark, N. J., "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness. Sold by all Druggists."

BY BYSTANDER PUB. CO.

DES MOINES.

IOWA.

As an evidence of blind credulity the action of the South Chicago workmen who have accepted the story that in this age and generation men are locked in a mill and forced to labor against their will is assuredly unsurpassed. They would believe anything, even the weird tales of witches and hobgoblins.

Youth and age seem to be on even terms in politics. Mr. Morgan of Alabama and Mr. Gear of Iowa have just been re-elected to the Senate, although both of them have passed their threescore years and ten by half a decade. Mr. Beveridge of Indiana, on the other hand, is hardly more than half the age of either of them, and yet he is not the youngest man in the upper house.

Mrs. Mary Bryan Cobb, W. J. Bryan's great-grandmother, is alive, and has just celebrated her ninety-seventh birthday. She is the eldest of the surviving daughters of the revolution, her father having been Major Daniel Gano, a colonial artillery commander, and her grandfather was the famous "fighting chaplain," the Rev. John Gano, who was brigade chaplain of the revolutionary struggle. Her husband was a hero of the war of 1812.

The iron-handed suppression of the bread riots in Milan, just two years ago, together with the severe punishment meted out to the deputies and others convicted of participation in them, has borne its inevitable fruit in the increased return of Socialists to the Italian chamber at the recent elections. The Socialist party has increased from seventy to ninety, and in a chamber of 508 members ninety is a very formidable proportion.

What is the duration of a wink? The time occupied by the several phases of the movement has been measured, and it is found that the mean duration of the descent of the lid is from seventy-five to ninety-one thousandths of a second. The interval while the eye is shut was in one case only fifteen-hundredths of a second. The rising of the lid occupied seven-hundredths of a second. A specially arranged photographic apparatus was used. The colloidal apparatus that something is done "quicker than a wink" is therefore expressive to a degree that may be stated in fractions of a second.

While laughing at a joke, George McCabe was seized with a coughing fit and choked to death in New York. McCabe went into a restaurant at No. 114 Park row one evening last week and ordered a beef stew. He found a collar button in the dish and showed it to the cashier. "Well, do you want a shirt, with collar and cuffs attached, with a ten-cent stew?" was the cashier's rejoinder. McCabe began to laugh, then suddenly coughed, choked and fell to the floor unconscious. Dr. Smith, of the Hudson street hospital, said McCabe probably died of heart disease.

If the ideas of A. N. Arkcae, a Syrian, should be adopted, the picturesque cowboy of the western prairies would give way to the still more picturesque Syrian horseman. Mr. Arkcae has evolved the plan in his journey across the country. The other day he was at the Union station at Denver, waiting for an east-bound train to take him back to New York, after a visit in the interest of business to San Francisco. "The problem of finding suitable occupation for my people who are coming to the United States has been long a serious one to me," said Mr. Arkcae, "and it struck me when I saw the great cattle ranges over which the herds roamed, that the Syrian, who is by nature a horseman, is exactly suited to the work done by the cowboys."

A Scotsman from the Balmoral estate recently came to this country with his wife, where he found a situation which necessitated his becoming a naturalized American. In company with his wife, he attended the court to go through the necessary formality. "You must renounce allegiance to all foreign princes, potentates and sovereigns, and especially Queen Victoria," said the official. Sandie's jaw dropped, for he was loyal to, and an exponent of the queen. "Dinna dae it, Sandie!" cried his wife. "Remember the black silk dress her majesty gave me!" Sandie scratched his head in perplexity. "An' the baw kilt ye had frae her Sandie!" screamed his wife. Sandie thought of the situation. Fifty shillings a week! "Your ain cousin, only six times removed, was piper tae her, Sandie!" shrieked Elepheth. Sandie eyed the Bible on the official's desk. "An' she pinned the Victoria cross on your ain father's breast, Sandie," wailed the wife. "No!" roared Sandie, his mind made up; "I'll no forswear the auld leddy; I maun find another job!"

Detroit mycologists are elated over the discovery near Pontiac of the so-called fly mushroom, which is very rare in that part of the country. This mushroom gets its name by killing flies which light upon it. It is about three inches in diameter, has white gills and, when fully expanded, somewhat resembles an umbrella blown inside out. Most mycologists are of the opinion that this mushroom is deadly poison. It is said that Russian peasants use it very much as Chinese use opium.

SENATOR GEAR IS DEAD.

Succumbed to Heart Trouble at His Washington Home.

Washington, D. C., July 15.—In the library of the sumptuous Gear apartments at the Portland, all that remains of United States Senator John Henry Gear of Burlington, Ia., lies in a final sleep. Friday evening Senator Gear was apparently in his usual health and spirits. As Saturday's dawn brightened the eastern skies the senator sank back upon his pillows and breathed his last. Although Senator Gear has been in rather poor health for more than a year, his death was entirely unexpected.

The ultimate cause of his death was ascribed by the attending physician to a complication of heart troubles. Friday night Senator Gear received a number of personal friends at his apartments and had made some engagements with political friends for yesterday morning. Later, accompanied by Mrs. Gear, he went for a long drive with Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department. They returned to the Portland a few minutes past 10 o'clock and the senator retired an hour later in his usual health.

Just before 2 o'clock Saturday morning the senator summoned his confidential secretary, Colonel Richard Root, and told him that he was ill and believed the trouble was congestion of the chest. Mrs. Gear was also called and she and Mr. Root applied some simple remedies which apparently relieved the senator. A half hour later the sick man complained of a difficulty in respiration. His condition rapidly became critical, and Dr. Charles A. Davis was called. A rapid examination after his arrival revealed the fact that the patient was suffering from heart trouble and Mr. Root was informed by the physician that life could scarcely continue an hour longer.

Senator Gear was at one time mayor of Burlington and had represented the state in the house of representatives, as speaker of the house, as governor two terms, in congress, and finally as United States senator, having been elected for a second term last winter. He was 75 years old.

MAY NEED IOWA SOLDIERS.

War Department Asks About State's Military Strength.

Des Moines, July 15.—The deep personal interest felt by the people of Iowa in the tragic events now in progress in China owing to the possibility that Minister Conger and family of Des Moines and Secretary Bainbridge of Council Bluffs, together with a number of Iowa missionaries, are among the dead, will be heightened by the possibility that Iowa volunteer soldiers may be asked to serve their country in China. A telegram has been received at the office of Adjutant General Byers from the war department at Washington asking how many troops Iowa has available for service in China and requesting an immediate reply. Adjutant General Byers was out of the city but a reply has been forwarded stating that Iowa has four regiments of infantry and one troop of cavalry that can be mobilized in Des Moines on twenty-four hours' notice. The troops are members of the National Guard, a majority of whom have had experience in Cuba and the Philippines or in the camps at Chickamauga and in Florida and after mobilization their ability for foreign service will depend upon the dispatch of the government. Among military men in Des Moines the inquiry is regarded as ominous and is generally accepted as an indication of the intention of the government to use volunteers in China.

CUT HIS NAILS TOO CLOSE.

Land Owner of LeMars Loses a Leg on This Account.

Sioux City, July 20.—William Fisher, a wealthy land owner of LeMars, suffered an amputation of the leg at St. Joseph's hospital in this city because he pared his toe nails too close. Several weeks ago he cut the nails on his toes with a pair of shears, trimming one of his toes so closely that he hurt the flesh. He passed over the injury at the time as trivial, but soon gangrene set in and when he consulted a doctor he was advised to go to the hospital for treatment. Here it was found that the blood poisoning had gone so far that it would be impossible to save the leg, and to save his life it was amputated. Fisher is a man about 65 years of age and worth about \$75,000.

Accident at Barn Hauling.

Swea City, July 19.—While the barn of Fred Smith was being raised another story it collapsed and Bert Packman and Joseph Hess were caught by the falling building and seriously hurt. It had just been raised and was supposed to be properly stayed and braced, when suddenly it gave way in the center without the least preliminary warning.

Seriously Injured From a Fall.

Fort Dodge, July 15.—Chas. Hansen, a laborer at the Blandon Gypsum mill, fell from one of the company's trestle works upon a pile of stones twenty feet below. Several ribs were broken and the spinal column injured in such a manner as to paralyze the entire lower part of his body. He will probably die.

Wholesale Injunctions.

Sioux City, July 14.—Sioux City's branch of the Iowa Anti-Saloon league has instituted a wholesale batch of seventeen injunction suits against liquor dealers in different towns of the county. The league represents that the petition of consent recently secured is insufficient.

Accident at Cedar Rapids.

Cedar Rapids, July 18.—Bert Edwards attempted to board a North-western freight freight running forty miles an hour, fell under the wheels and had both legs taken off. He cannot live.

Held Their Twentieth Semi-Annual Meeting at Des Moines.

Des Moines, July 15.—The Upper Des Moines Editorial association held a three days' session at Des Moines last week, commencing Thursday. It was the twentieth semi-annual meeting of the association, and the members are a unit in declaring that it was one of the most successful meetings in the history of the organization. A large number of the state's most prominent editors were in attendance, most of them being accompanied by their wives. Des Moines had made elaborate preparations to entertain the editors, and all went away praising the hospitality of the capital city.

The association quickly settled down to business and several questions of importance to the craft were discussed. Several papers were read and their contents discussed by various members of the association. Mr. P. C. Kenyon of Des Moines conducted a question box, and the information elicited from this source will be of great value to the editors.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the miniature newspaper which was issued as the official program. It was published as a four-page paper with several columns of type on each page, and filled with all sorts of matter pertaining to the meeting as well as affording a specimen paper for the benefit of the editors.

The editors were royally entertained during their visit, being given free tickets to the Chautauqua meetings and base ball games and given free street car rides. In fact, the meeting was a pronounced success in every particular.

HIS REMAINS ARE AT REST.

Funeral of Senator Gear Was Largely Attended and Impressive.

Burlington, July 19.—With all the honors due his high station, and at the same time with the simplicity and unostentatiousness which characterized his life, the last sad rites of earth were said yesterday over the remains of Senator John Henry Gear, whose sudden and untimely death last Saturday morning in Washington so sorrowed this community, with the state and nation.

In the spacious auditorium of the M. E. church, the palms and evergreens sprang their funeral heads and sweet smelling flowers gave color to the somber background, the body lay in state all day, while hundreds of old and young, all friends of the dead senator, passed along and viewed with tearful eyes the face still strong and life-like in death.

Burlington was the chief mourner in the solemn exercises. Flags floated at half mast and in many of the down town windows portraits of the dead senator were exhibited, draped in black. During the hour of the funeral the business life of the city seemed to cease, to pay a respectful homage to the dead.

All day the sky had been overcast, but no rain fell, and, as if to cheer the hearts of the sorrowing ones as the silent cortege wound its way among the glades of Aspen Grove, the sun burst forth and turned the surroundings from a dreary death abode into a lively resting place, befitting the busy and honorable life that had just passed out.

Proved Himself a Hero.

Fort Dodge, July 14.—Ed Early, flagman at the Farley street crossing of the Illinois Central, proved himself a hero to the admiring public of Fort Dodge by risking his own life to save the lives of four others. A car with four little ones was driving a carriage up the hill to cross the tracks and neither saw the on-coming express train nor the frantic signals of the young flagman. Just as the horses had set foot on the track, with the roaring engine not a half dozen paces away, Ed Early sprang into the almost certain jaws of death, seized the horse by the bridle and forced it back upon its haunches, just as the train flew by, grazing his back.

Arsenic in the Bread.

Remsen, July 14.—At a gathering at Mrs. D. Franks, five miles south of town, fifteen persons were suddenly taken ill. Upon the arrival of physicians it was found their symptoms resembled those of strychnine poisoning. Doubts were entertained for the recovery of a number of the victims at first, but at the present writing it is thought there will be no fatalities. Upon chemical diagnosis of the water and food partaken of, it was found that the bread contained a great quantity of arsenic. Whether the poison was put into the bread accidentally or intentionally, is not known.

Fatally Injured by Fall From Train.

Ottumwa, July 20.—Walter Cook, of Chariton, fell from a swiftly moving Rock Island train and sustained injuries which his physician says will result in his death. Cook was found lying beside the track, about two miles west of Ottumwa, by section men and brought to the city, where it was found that his skull had been fractured and one rib broken, which had penetrated his lung.

Boy Drowned at Keokuk.

Keokuk, July 19.—Ralph Bryant, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bryant of this place, was drowned in the creek just north of town while in swimming.

Suicide at Rockwell.

Mason City, July 19.—S. Amand, a wealthy farmer living three miles southeast of Rockwell, blew off his head with a shotgun in a fit of insanity. He had been acting strangely and a warrant was issued on the charge of insanity by his family and Deputy Sheriff Clark was on his way to take the man into custody and await the decision of the commission on insanity. He drove his wife and three children out of the house this morning and then procuring a gun placed the muzzle in his mouth and blew off the top of his head.

ARE REPORTED ALIVE.

Minister Wu Has Cable That Foreigners Were Safe July 9.

Washington, July 15.—The Chinese minister has just received a cablegram announcing the safety of the foreign ministers on July 9. The dispatch is from the minister at London and authenticated by Sheng, the imperial inspector of posts and telegraphs at Shanghai, and the two vice-royalties, declaring the foreigners in Peking were safe on the 9th and receiving the protection of the government. This was two days after the reported massacre. Minister Wu laid the message before Secretary Hay. The text of the dispatch received by Minister Wu is as follows:

"The utmost efforts have been made to protect the foreign ministers, who were well on the 13th (Chinese calendar, corresponding to our July 9.) If Tien Tsin city should be destroyed it will be difficult to restore the same in a hundred years. Request the powers to preserve it, as the consequences would affect Chinese and foreign commerce. Earl Li Hung Chang has been transferred to North China as viceroy of Chihli. Please transmit this dispatch to the ministers at other capitals."

In accordance with the request contained in the cablegram Minister Wu asked Secretary Hay to agree with the other powers to preserve Tien Tsin from destruction. The secretary's answer has not been made public, but Wu fears the destruction has already occurred. He regards the cablegram as perfectly authentic.

London, July 18.—William Pritchard Morgan, member of parliament, yesterday received by cable positive assurances from an authentic source that the British legation at Peking was standing on July 9, and that Li Hung Chang had left Canton to take supreme command at Peking.

MAKES WAR ON RUSSIA.

China Is Stated to Have Taken a Decisive Step.

London, July 18.—The Daily Mail publishes a sensational dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated Monday, which asserts that there is no doubt that China has declared war against Russia. "The Russian press," says the correspondent, "is restricted to the publication of many dispatches from the front, and the publication of official dispatches has been prohibited. I hear, however, from a reliable source that the Chinese troops and the Boxers seized a Russian transport vessel laden with munitions near Aigun (on the Amur river, about eighteen miles from the Russian frontier), killing almost the entire Russian escort. They then suddenly attacked and bombarded the town of Blagoveshensk (capital of the Amur government on the Amur river). The garrison held out bravely, but was finally overwhelmed. Nearly all perished, and the town was finally burned."

If the news of the Chinese invasion of Siberia proves true it will immensely complicate the situation from an international point of view. As stated in the Associated Press St. Petersburg dispatch of the 13th, the Chinese had already peremptorily ordered all Russians to quit Manchuria, but no one imagined they would be audacious enough to break out of their own country to attack Russian territory. Such an attack, if it has been made, constitutes in itself a declaration of war, rendering formal notification needless. A separate attack by Chinese on the Russians means giving Russia, according to views expressed in Europe, additional excuse for an isolated descent on Peking, and an additional claim to assert greater influence than the other powers; and to obtain greater compensation when the day of settlement arrives. Hence extreme uneasiness has been created in the chancelleries by the latest development.

SPENT ENTERTAINING ENVOYS.

Committee Finds Hospitality Cost All but \$32.11 of Boer Funds.

Washington, July 19.—Some criticism having been made of the fact the expenditures for the Boer aid inasmuch as meeting held here some weeks ago, when the Boer envoys were in Washington, were so large that only \$32.11 was turned over to the fund for widows and orphans of the Boer soldiers, an auditing committee was appointed to examine into the matter. This committee reported that the total of collections was \$1,206.39 and the expenditures \$1,174.28; that the expenditures had been properly incurred, but were unusually large, owing to the size of the demonstration and the fact that the Boer envoys were brought here and entertained for eleven days, during which they sought to impress the justice of their cause on the government. The auditing committee finds that none of the money went to defray expenses of those instrumental in getting up the demonstration, and that the main object in view, that of calling the attention of the country to the Boer cause and enlisted American sympathy, was achieved.

Near the Korean Frontier.

Washington, July 19.—United States Minister Allen at Seoul, Korea, telegraphs the state department that Boxers and Chinese are in force within a few miles of the Korean frontier. The natives of Pinyang (the most northern province of Korea) are much alarmed and are fleeing. The foreigners remain in safety. The government is very anxious.

Missionaries Saved.

New York, July 14.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Che Foo July 9, says: Great joy reigns in Che Foo, inspired by the safe arrival of every white missionary and every native preacher in the Tien Tsin district hitherto unaccounted for. The steamer Shin Fing of Chinese registry but officered by American and English brought in the refugees. They report that more than 5,000 refugees to Tien Tsin and Taku have been rescued from certain death by the allied forces of the powers.

Dispatch Says Prince Tuan Is Mobilizing 900,000 Troops.

St. Petersburg, July 9.—A Che Foo dispatch says: "Prince Tuan has mobilized 950,000 men divided into different corps. The northern corps has been ordered to expel the foreigners from Amur. The Peking army is divided into four corps. The first, which is to operate against Mukden, occupies the roads between Peking and Shan Hai Kuan; the second is to concentrate at Tien Tsin and the third at Peking, from whence a column numbering 40,000 will be sent to Wei Nai Wei and Tien Tsin. The fourth corps is to concentrate at Nankin. There are now 23,000 Japanese troops in China. The Chinese fleet is concentrating in the China sea and hostilities are expected. A dispatch from Nankin announces that Prince Tuan has ordered a great military movement, owing to the appearance of the Japanese in China. The viceroy of Nankin has informed the foreign consuls that he cannot be answerable for events in Chao Sin, Ning Po and Chu Chau. The foreigners are fleeing to Shanghai. The position is alarming. Sixteen foreigners arrived at Nankin from Ning Po, where the houses of foreigners have been burned and the missionaries horribly maltreated. Rebellion has taken hold of southern China. The foreigners at Chu Chau have been attacked and are fleeing panic stricken."

KILLED HIS WOUNDED.

Seymour Forced to Do It to Prevent Their Torture by Chinese.

London, July 17.—It is reported from Shanghai that the most horrible feature of the fighting at Tien Tsin was that Admiral Seymour was obliged to kill his wounded in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Chinese. Bodies of some of the men who had been captured by the Boxers while still alive show that they had been subjected to the most horrible tortures. Admiral Seymour in retreat found that he was unable absolutely to longer care for his wounded. He gave a hearing to all who had any suggestions to make, but it was impossible for the force to get away and carry the wounded men with them. Seymour, it is reported, went to the men, and with streaming eyes, asked them whether they would prefer to be shot by their own commander or left to the tender mercies of the Chinese. He informed them that it would be impossible for him to do anything for them and the wounded pleaded at once for death at the hands of their own men. A firing squad was made up and while the little allied force under Seymour held off the Chinese that swarmed around, a few volleys relieved the army of its burden of wounded and cheated the fanatics of their prospective victims.

MASSACRE LONG PLANNED.

The Empress-Dowager Proposed It Last Year.

London, July 19.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express asserts that he has ascertained from an unimpeached source that when the question of an alliance between China and Japan was under consideration last autumn the empress dowager sent a commissioner to Tokio with secret proposals to the mikado. "These proposals," says the correspondent, "contemplated the conclusion of a secret treaty having the object of destroying all European and American influence in both China and Japan, wholesale massacre of foreigners and the division of the whole of eastern Asia from Burma to Siberia between China and Japan. The special commissioner took a code, prepared by Li Hung Chang and Sheng, for secret communications between the empress dowager and the mikado.

TWO DENIALS FOR RUSSIA.

Neither Delaying Japan's Advance, Nor Showing Cruelty to Noncombatants.

Washington, July 16.—The Russian government, through its officials here, has within the last few days expressed to the state department its complete approval of the dispatch of Japanese troops to China, there to co-operate with the allied forces in the interest of humanity. At the same time the Russian officials have taken occasion to emphatically contradict the constantly reiterated report that Russia was standing in the way of Japan's forwarding troops, and was in this way rendering more hazardous the conditions in and about Peking. In this connection it can be stated that recent reports of Russian cruelty toward Chinese noncombatants are emphatically repudiated by the Russian authorities, who feel that this is another effort to prejudice Russia in the eyes of America.

EXPECTS PEKING NEWS.

Washington Has Machinery at Work and Awaits Information.

Washington, July 19.—The administration, it can be definitely stated, has set in motion some machinery by which it is confidently predicted absolutely authentic news as to the fate of our minister and the other foreigners at Peking will be ascertained. Through what channel the administration expects to receive this all-important news is not known, but that a definite statement of the situation in Peking is daily, if not hourly, expected, can be stated with the utmost positiveness. The advice received from Peking probably will be the determining factor in blazing the future course of this government. If Minister Conger has been murdered an extra session of congress seems inevitable.

France Insists On News.

Paris, July 14.—The Chinese minister here has communicated to M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, an imperial edict, dated June 29. To this M. Delcasse has replied that since the Chinese government had the means to communicate to its representatives abroad, it ought to guarantee communications between the foreign powers and their representatives at Peking, and he has therefore charged the Chinese minister to transmit a telegram to M. Pichon, the French minister to China.

DES MOINES, July 20, 1900.

There is no longer doubt but the new Auditorium will be ready for the republican state convention, August 1. The big building, which was almost completely destroyed by fire June 17, is now under roof. Rebuilding the walls and putting on the big roof has consumed exactly eighteen working days and the contractors in charge of the record claim the record for Iowa for fast work.

E. A. Clark, manager of the Sioux City Exchange of the Iowa Telephone company, is he inventor and patentee of an automatic switchboard, which will do away with the necessity of central offices, and the announcement was made in Sioux City that the Clark Automatic Switchboard company had been incorporated at Providence, R. I., with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, for the manufacture of the switchboards. This invention is declared to be one of the most important improvements ever discovered in connection with the great telephone facilities of the country. Under the workings of the automatic his own connections and there will switchboard the telephone user makes no more "Hello" girls.

The state fair management announce that they have every confidence that the coming fair will be the best in the history of the state. The stock interests of the state were never in better condition. There has not only been an increase in the number of animals but the quality has been improved not only in breeding but a higher level of values has been reached, so that it is safe to assume that there will be a great display of stock. In fact the inquiries already made indicate that the coming fair will be full in all departments of live stock. Especial interest has been shown in the poultry department and there is a prospect of a great display of Belgian hares, a new industry for Iowa. The present outlook for grains and vegetables of all kinds insure a great display along these lines, while the horticulturists of the state have evinced a desire to make the fruit department of especial importance. There will be acres of machinery; most of the buildings for machinery being already spoken for, while outside space is being called for freely. No better opportunity has ever been offered for farmers to see improved machinery in all lines. The material interests of the state have been carefully looked after in arranging for the fair, but the management realize that there are many who demand amusements, and to supply this reasonable demand they have been provided the best line of attractions ever offered by a state fair.

Fred L. Barnett, chairman, and E. E. Rehms, secretary, of the committee of arrangements of the B. of L. E. convention, have gone to Peoria to endeavor to secure for Des Moines the headquarters of the official magazine of the brotherhood, the Firemen's Magazine.

Senator Gear always took a deep interest in the state historical department. He was present at the laying of the corner stone, and has always done everything that was in his power to assist Mr. Aldrich in his work. His last gift was received on the 16th. It was a piece of oak log from the house in which Cornwallis surrendered to Washington. It is about one foot in length and four inches wide and finely polished on one side. It was presented to Senator Gear by the secretary of war, and he sent it to Mr. Aldrich just before he was taken by his fatal illness.

At a recent meeting of the directory board of the Des Moines Jobbers and Manufacturers' association it was decided to run the excursion by which merchants in the new towns along the Milwaukee road west from Rockwell and north from Ponda will be brought to Des Moines, August 7. The project was taken up with the Milwaukee road last spring and at one time the Milwaukee made a proposition to furnish a special train provided the excursion would be run during the last week in June. The terms proposed were agreeable, but the date conflicted with plans of many country merchants for Fourth of July observances and rather than have a small attendance it was decided not to accept the proposition at that time, but to make application for a date in August.

ALLIES ARE NOT AGREED.

Deplorable Feature of the Situation in China.

London, July 19.—While evidence accumulates daily that China has long been preparing a formidable military organization in anticipation of the present conflict and that the area of rebellion is continually extending, harmony among the allies, which is necessary to meet such a grave situation, is still deplorably lacking. The Russians have refused Admiral Seymour's request to hand over the restored Taku Tien Tsin railway to the English company, and it is rumored that Germany purposes taking a serious independent step, namely, to patrol the Yang Tse Kiang with German men-of-war. Such a step would be greatly resented by England.

Still more alarming news has been conveyed to the Daily Express from Tokio to the effect that the apparent reluctance of Germany and Russia to consent to a Japanese commander for the army corps has led the Japanese government to delay the forwarding of the division already mobilized.

Cuban Annexation Probable.

Washington, July 15.—Secretary Root in discussing the coming constitutional convention in Cuba expressed himself quite positively on the question of annexation. He said that the subject of annexation or any other subject for that matter, might be brought up before the convention, but that in his opinion Cuban annexation if it came at all was not imminent just now. He said: "Under the congressional declaration we are in honor bound to give them independence first. If, subsequently, they wish annexation, that is a matter for them to determine."

CHINA'S ENVOY IS OUSTED.

Russia Hands Passport to the Mongolian Minister.

CZAR'S TROOPS CAPTURE AIGUN

A Hard Battle Was Fought There According to a Report from Irkutsk—Tuan Leads Army of a Million Chinese—China's Heavy Loss.

London, July 20.—Russia has handed the Chinese envoy at St. Petersburg his passport and requested him to leave the country with the members of his mission. This news was received in London from reliable sources.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—The general staff announces that Russian troops have captured Aigun in a hard battle, according to a report from Irkutsk. The report that Blagovetschensk has been captured by the Chinese is denied.

Thousands of Chinese Killed.

London, July 20.—A special dispatch from Tien-Tsin distributes the number of those killed at the capture of the native city as follows: Russians, 100; Japanese, 57; British, 40, and Americans, 37. The correspondent who sends this asserts that thousands of Chinese were killed, and that fighting was still going on, when his dispatch was sent, in various parts of Tien-Tsin. With reference to the rumors that Europeans were seen working the Chinese guns at Tien-Tsin, the Standard learns that eight Russian military instructors, forcibly detained by the Chinese, were compelled to work the guns. One escaped and reached the Russian lines with his hands bound. A special correspondent of the Daily Express at Tien-Tsin contrasts the "splendid work and perfect equipment" of the Japanese with the "inadequate supplies of the British, German, and American contingents, which are terribly lacking in the most obvious necessities."

REPORTS THE ENVOYS SAFE.

Consul-General Fowler Confirms Monday's News.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—The state department has received a dispatch from Consul-General Fowler at Chefoo saying that the governor of Shantung wires that his courier left Peking July 9. The legations were still holding out.

The Japanese legation has received the following dispatch from the minister of foreign affairs at Tokyo:

"Baron Nishi (Japanese minister at Peking) letter of June 29 was received at Tientsin July 12. The letter was brought by a messenger. It says that the legation is daily bombarded. Ammunition is running short. Danger of a massacre is imminent. Prompt relief is earnestly desired. The messenger says the foreign ministers considered it impossible to procure provisions after July 1."

TUAN LEADS A MILLION.

Leads Army of 950,000 Into Four Corps to Drive Out Foreigners.

St. Petersburg, July 19.—A dispatch from Chefoo says: "Prince Tuan has mobilized 950,000 men, divided into four corps. The northern corps has been ordered to expel foreigners from Amur. The Peking army is divided into four corps, the first of which is to operate against Mukden and occupy the roads between Peking and Shan-Hai-Kuan; the second is to concentrate at Tientsin, and the third at Peking, from whence a column numbering 40,000, will be sent to Wei-Hai-Wei and Tsin-Tau, while the fourth corps will concentrate at Nankin. There are now 23,000 Japanese troops in China. The Chinese fleet is concentrating in the China sea, and hostilities are expected."

A dispatch from Nankin announces that Prince Tuan has ordered a great military movement owing to the appearance of the Japanese in China. The army of Nankin has informed the foreign consuls there that he cannot be answerable for events in Shao-Sin, Ning-Po and Chu-Chau. The foreigners are fleeing to Shanghai. The position is alarming. Sixteen foreigners have arrived at Nankin from Ning-Po, where the houses of foreigners have been burned and missionaries horribly maltreated.

RUSSO-CHINESE BATTLES.

Blagovetschensk Captured and a Chinese Village Is Shelled.

Moscow, July 19.—Reports have been received here confirming the story of the attack on the Russian garrison of Blagovetschensk. The town was stormed July 15, after a three hours' bombardment. The Russian casualties were 250. Four thousand Chinese took part in the attack, and, though they lost heavily in the storming of the defenses, yet they succeeded in overcoming the garrison.

A strong body of troops is being hurried forward to retake Blagovetschensk. Among those who have lost heavily by the assault of the Chinese troops is Mr. Emory, an American trader at Moscow, who owned the general store in Blagovetschensk.

The same day the attack was made on Blagovetschensk, a Russian gunboat advanced up the Amoor river and shelled the Chinese village of Sakalina, which is situated on the left bank of the river.

REPORT A MASSACRE.

Boxers Said to Have Killed Christians at Tai-Yuen Fu.

Shanghai, July 19.—The yellow terror's bloodthirsty work is gradually spreading, and no one knows when it may begin here or at Hongkong.

News has been received here that a

body of Boxers, supplemented by a large force of regular soldiery, descended upon the Christian inhabitants of Tai-Yuen-Fu, the capital of Shen Si province, on July 9, and massacred every foreigner they could find, as well as the native converts.

The victims numbered about 150, of whom forty were foreigners.

The danger to Shanghai is great, as thousands of armed Chinese are in the vicinity, and trouble is liable at any moment.

The Kaiser has telegraphed the German merchants, in answer to their cable, that there will be protection for the valley of the Yang Tse after the arrival of the nine warships now en route for China.

Officers Not Injured.

Washington, July 19.—The following dispatch from Admiral Remey was received at the Navy Department this morning:

"Chee Foo, July 18.—Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C.: Latest reports do not indicate that army officers Major Lee, Captain Brewster, Lieutenants Naylor, Hammond and Waldron are wounded. Captain C. G. Long, Marine Corps, is wounded. Second Lieutenant L. R. Lang, army, is wounded. An aide has gone to Tien Tsin to get accurate information."

"REMEY."

Men Wanted for Marines.

Athens, July 19.—A joint request has been received from Austria and England that Greece send one warship and a battalion of marines to China. The communication stated that similar requests had been sent to the small American countries, with a view to every Christian nation taking part in the war against China.

The Greek cabinet is considering the request and has ordered the cruiser Admiral Miaulis, which was to have been sent on a cruise to New York with cadets to hold itself in readiness to go to China.

Boxers Active in Shanghai.

Shanghai, July 19.—Shanghai has at last been visited by the Boxers. Their posters were found in many parts of the city for the first time today. The news that the native city of Tientsin has been captured by the allied forces is confirmed. The allies' loss is said to have been 150. An unsigned telegram was secretly handed to Mr. Goodnow, United States consul here, stating that the Peking legations were intact July 9.

HANNA HAS THE REINS.

Chairman of Republican National Committee Arrives in Chicago.

Chicago, July 19.—Senator Marcus A. Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee, arrived in town today and began arrangements for establishing national headquarters here. Upon his arrival he was met by National Committeeman Graeme Stewart and taken to the Auditorium hotel, where he locked himself in his room and denied himself to all callers. This afternoon he conferred with National Committeemen Payne, Kerens and New.

At this conference the quarters for the national Republican committee were selected. They will be formally opened before the end of the week. Mr. Hanna rented the suite on the second floor of the Auditorium building which was occupied by Commissioner Peck and his Paris exposition staff.

STRIKE IS STILL IN PROGRESS.

No Action Is Taken in the Settlement of the St. Louis Trouble.

St. Louis, Mo., July 20.—Chairman John T. Wilson of the citizens' arbitration committee announced that no replies having been received to the letters sent to President Whitaker of the Transit company and Chairman Edwards of the strikers' grievance committee requesting both parties to the controversy arising out of the strike situation to submit their differences to arbitration the meeting of his committee would be postponed. President Whitaker declined to discuss the contents of the letter or to intimate what the nature of his reply would be.

Tennessee Miners Strike.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 20.—A special to the Sentinel from Coal Creek says that J. W. Howe, organizer for the United Mine Workers of America, has ordered out all miners employed in the Tennessee Coal company's mines at Briceville. About 100 men are out. The grievance of the mine workers' union, it is claimed, is that the superintendent discharged twelve miners because of their alleged affiliation with the union. No trouble is feared, as the men have attempted no destruction of property, and are orderly in their strike.

Patent Office Makes Money.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—The report of Commissioner of Patents Duell for the fiscal year ended June 30 last shows a total of 26,540 patents granted, including reissues and designs. There were 1,660 trade marks, 682 labels and 93 prints registered. Patents that expired numbered 19,988. The receipts of the patent office were \$1,358,228; expenditures, \$1,247,828. The surplus receipts of the patent office for the last ten fiscal years amount to more than \$2,000,000.

Christians Flee to Serbia.

Belgrade, Serbia (via Semlin, Hungary), July 20.—In consequence of the atrocities of the Albanians, who recently raided Old Serbia, numerous bands of Christians have fled into Serbia and Montenegro. The number of these refugees is increasing every day and the representatives of these countries at Constantinople have lodged a vigorous protest with the sublime porte.

BOERS MAKE AN ASSAULT.

Boldly Attempt to Carry Position of the British.

KILL TWO OF THE OFFICERS.

Break Through Cordon Formed by Hunter and Randle—Fifteen Boers Killed, Fifty Wounded and Four Taken Prisoners.

London, July 20.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 17.—Yesterday the enemy made a determined attack on the left of Pole-Carew's division and along our left flank. The enemy made repeated attempts to carry our position by assault, coming up within close range, and calling upon the fusiliers to surrender. The enemy lost fifteen killed and fifty wounded, and four of their men were made prisoners. Our casualties were Lieutenants Borden and J. Birch, Canadians, killed, and three other officers wounded; five men killed, twenty-six wounded, and twenty-one missing. Ian Hamilton's column advanced yesterday to Waterval without meeting with any opposition. Today, at Hamanskraal, he had one killed and one wounded. Fifteen hundred men, with five guns, managed to break through the cordon formed by Hunter and Randle between Bethlehem and Ficksburg. They are making for Lindley, and are being closely followed by Page's and Broadwood's brigades."

Later on the war office received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 17.—The two young Canadians mentioned in yesterday's telegram were killed while gallantly leading the men in a counter attack on the enemy's flank at a critical juncture in their assault on our position. Borden had been twice before brought to my notice in dispatches for gallant and intrepid conduct. The 1,500 Boers were about half-way between Bethlehem and Lindley yesterday, and were being closely followed by Broadwood's cavalry and Ridley's mounted infantry. Methuen left Krugersdorp this morning with Smith-Dorrien to clear the country to Rustenburg."

Drove Boers Before Him.

Pretoria, July 18, 11:15 A. M.—General Ian Hamilton entered the bush veldt north of Pretoria yesterday and drove the Boers before him. Some of the burghers scattered to the east, while others went to the west. They will probably join the commands which are threatening Pretoria and the Springs.

Women, whose husbands are absent and who are unable to support themselves are being sent away from this capital.

Takes Mules for British Army.

New Orleans, La., July 20.—The steamer Magician has cleared for Cape Town, South Africa, with 1,000 mules for the British army.

PICNICKERS RUN DOWN.

Freight Train Kills Two and Maims Others in a Crowd of 2,700.

Johnstown, Pa., July 20.—At the Pennsylvania railroad station in this city a freight train plunged into a crowd of 2,700 people, waiting to board an excursion train for Altoona, and five persons were injured, two of whom are dead and two probably fatally injured. The dead: Luther Begley, aged 18 months, son of J. C. Begley, of Wadburne, Frank Urbach, aged 13 years, son of Frank Urbach of Upper Yoder. The injured: James Begley, editor of the Windburne Journal, bruised, cut and suffering from concussion of brain, is unconscious; Annie Begley, wife of James C. Begley, leg crushed, probably fatally hurt; Frank Urbach, of Upper Yoder township, bruised and cut. It was the occasion of the annual out of the A. O. U. W., and a crowd had gathered to take excursion trains for Altoona. The first section had just stopped in front of the station, and a general rush for it was in progress, when a fast freight dashed around a curve a short distance away. Despite a wild scramble the people could not get out of the way.

NEW GOLD BED NEAR NOME.

Report That \$800,000 Was Taken Out from May 1 to June 10.

Seattle, Wash., July 19.—In all Alaska and the British Yukon there has been discovered probably no treasure hole so sensationally rich as the little stretch of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet of ground along the shore of Bering Sea, fifty-five miles below Nome, and known as the Topkuk diggings. From this strip of ground there was taken from May 1 to June 10 about \$800,000 worth of virgin gold. This is the estimate of F. Frates of Port Costa, Cal., J. B. Prior of Chicago and Edward McKelvey, made this afternoon. Frates, McKelvey, Prior, William Tyner, and Al Adams were passengers to this city on the steamship Garonne. They all brought more or less Topkuk gold. Francis Girard and Henry Julson, both of Florence, this state, and Frates, McKelvey, Adams and E. H. Fernald of Glenn, N. H., operated at Topkuk as one party, while Prior and Charles McGall of Chicago worked as partners.

Baby Six Days in the Woods.

Grand Rapids, Wis., July 20.—The 3-year-old child of F. Turzushu, who has been lost in the woods near Vesper since last Thursday, was found still alive, near Hansen, Wis. There had been heavy rains and the child had no protection.

THE JESTER MURDER TRIAL.

Body Seen Floating Near Where Young Gates Disappeared.

New London, Mo., July 20.—William Riley, who was 7 years old at the time Gates was killed, testified in the Alexander Jester murder trial that in company with his father and mother he visited the Allen creek at the annual spring freshet that year and saw the ice pass out. His mother discovered what appeared to be a dead body in the ice floe. He and his father went around the bend in the creek, a distance of about one-fourth of a mile, and several times saw the body come to the surface and disappear. The body was that of a man with long brown hair. J. B. Adkisson testified that he saw Alexander Jester pass into the pasture on the Giddings farm. At that time the wagons had been changed, the larger one being in front. A. S. Dye corroborated the Adkisson evidence. Pleasant Curtright, aged 61, stated on the witness stand that he traveled a short distance with Alexander Jester on the morning of Jan. 25, 1871. Witness overtook Jester on the road en route to Paris, near the Elk fork of Salt river, in charge of two wagons and teams, and was pretty close to him before Jester knew he was near. Jester turned and seemed disturbed. Curtright and Jester went along together about 300 yards, until they came to the river and crossed at the ford. Curtright remarked to Jester: "You are by yourself, are you?" Jester replied: "I am." Curtright then said: "It is bad weather for a man to be out with two teams." E. T. Wetmore testified that Jester with his two teams stopped in his livery stable at Paris the night of Jan. 25, 1871. Jester slept in his wagon that night, in the barn, although he was invited to stop in the office, where there was a fire. He appeared to be in trouble.

UNDER BAN OF JOLIET CHURCH

Prosecutors of Schreffler Ejected from the Holy Cross Congregation.

Joliet, Ill., July 19.—Attorney J. J. Wellnitz, Mrs. Julia Schreffler, and the families of Ladislau, Joseph and Stanislaus Zentarski, all of whom were instrumental in the prosecution of Frank Schreffler on the charge of burning his wife to death, are under the ban of the church of the Holy Cross. Father Pawlowski has pronounced sentence against them, and henceforth they will be denied all the rights of the church. In addition a statement of the prosecution has been sent to the chancellor of the diocese and edicts of excommunication are expected to be issued that will completely sever them from all affiliation with Catholic congregations. Speaking of the case, Father Pawlowski today said he was convinced the prosecution was a conspiracy on the part of the relatives to get hold of Schreffler's property.

The verdict brought in by the coroner's jury yesterday was to the effect that Mrs. Schreffler met her death from burns received in an accidental explosion of a gasoline stove.

Idaho Republican Convention.

Boise, Idaho, July 20.—The republican state convention nominated the following ticket: For congress, John T. Morrison of Canyon; for Supreme court, Edgar C. Steele of Latah; for governor, D. W. Standred of Bannock; for lieutenant governor, A. A. Crane of Kootenai; for secretary of state, M. Patrie of Fremont; for state auditor, Harry J. Syms of Elmore; for attorney-general, George L. Gray of Owyhee; for superintendent of public instruction, Miss Jessie Rely of Blaine; for mine inspector, N. Robert Bell of Custer.

Killed by Electric Shock.

Otsego, Mich., July 20.—W. F. Hecker was accidentally electrocuted here. He was the floor foreman of the Shaper chair factory and was engaged in placing new buckets on the water wheel, and grasped the socket of the incandescent lamp to steady it and was standing in eighteen inches of water barefooted and on iron, which is a perfect conductor. He received 110 volts and died immediately.

Conference on Cuba.

Washington, July 20.—The secretary of war had a long conference with Gen. Leonard Wood, who was summoned here from Havana to discuss plans for holding a Cuban constitutional convention, and to inform the secretary of war as to the general conditions in Cuba. To a reporter Gen. Wood said that the island was ready now for a constitution.

Effort to Rob a Train Fails.

Louisville, Ky., July 20.—Train No. 102 of the Illinois Central left the rails owing to an obstruction near Hillside, Ky., 128 miles from Louisville, and the road officials are inclined to believe that it was the result of another attempt at train robbery. The engine and the mail coach were badly wrecked.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Chicago Board of Trade.				
Wheat	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	76 1/2	76 3/4	74 1/2	74 1/2
Aug	76 1/2	76 3/4	74 1/2	74 1/2
Sept	77 1/2	77 3/4	75 1/2	75 1/2
Corn				
July	39 1/2	39 3/4	38 1/2	38 1/2
Aug	39 1/2	39 3/4	38 1/2	38 1/2
Sept	39 1/2	40	38 1/2	38 1/2
Oats				
July	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
Aug	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
Sept	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
Pork				
July	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55
Sept	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55
Lard				
July	6.65	6.75	6.65	6.70
Sept	6.65	6.75	6.65	6.70
Oct	6.75	6.77 1/2	6.72 1/2	6.72 1/2
Short ribs				
July	6.65	6.75	6.65	6.70
Sept	6.65	6.77 1/2	6.65	6.77 1/2
Oct	6.70	6.75	6.67 1/2	6.72 1/2

MANY DIE UNDER SUN'S RAYS

Heat Kills 93 Persons in the East.

70 DEATHS IN NEW YORK CITY

Withering Temperature with Stifling Humidity—Prostrations Numerous Among Those Exposed—The Summer Seems to Be a Record Breaker.

New York, July 20.—Seventy dead and fifty-one prostrated. That incompletely tells the story of the day's killing heat. In the streets, which throw back like giant reflectors the quivering heat, the temperature reached 106 degrees in the middle of the afternoon. Officially it was 94, but the heat that killed was greater than that. Humidity did its share to break the records and fill the hospitals and crowd the morgue. At twilight the wind shifted and a welcome breeze made the night endurable. Half of the fatalities were among babies and little children and there are now about forty bodies of the little ones lying in the morgue of Bellevue. One death was from an attempt at suicide, while the subject was crazed with the heat. Many little children were badly hurt by falls from fire escapes onto which they had crowded for relief from the oppressive weather.

Partial List of the Dead.

The list of dead, aside from the babies at the morgue, is as follows: Chas. T. Laffer, 34 years old; Otto Henke, 37 years old; John Hartford, 32 years old; Joseph Lawrence, 54 years old; Rameau Jacques, 48 years old; Sarah Golden, 21 years old; J. Runax, 40 years old; John Moran, 45 years old; Martin Cooney, 26 years old; John McGuire, 31 years old; Catherine Toole, 50 years old; Patrick Kelly, 60 years old; Dennis Buckley, 40 years old; James Weigler, 26 years old; Timothy Singleton, 24 years old; Maria McCauley, 35 years old; Joseph Lennon, 35 years old; James Oehon, 35 years old; Unknown man, 45 years old; Anthony Beinh, 22 years old; Arthur Dougherty, 61 years old; Ann Skelly, Thomas, 40 years old; John Wohan, 45 years old; Mrs. Mary F. Kelley, Elizabeth, N. J.; Richard Silcomer, Hoboken; J. Enkin, Jersey City; John A. Pole, Hempstead, L. I.; James Rafter, 55 years old, Newark, N. J.; William Moore, 60 years old, Newark, N. J.; Thomas Ogilvie, 47 years old, Brooklyn; Patrick McCabe, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Henry A. Hage, 52 years old, committed suicide at Port Richmond, Staten Island; John McDonald, 42 years old; Daniel Milligan, 40 years old, Paterson, N. J.

93 in This List.

Deaths reported from eastern cities for the day are New York city, 70; Elizabeth, N. J., 1; Hoboken, N. J., 1; Jersey City, N. J., 1; Hempstead, L. I., 1; Newark, N. J., 2; Brooklyn, N. Y., 1; Tarrytown, N. Y., 1; Port Richmond, S. I., 1; Paterson, N. J., 1; Philadelphia, Pa., 6; Camden, N. J., 2; Boston, Mass., 3; Pittsburg, Pa., 2; total, 93.

Six Deaths in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 20.—The excessive heat caused the death of six persons in this city and two in Camden, N. J. Up to a late hour forty cases of prostration were treated at the various hospitals. The condition of some of the patients is serious, and it is thought that other fatalities will result. At noon the mercury had reached 93 degrees, and it rose to its highest point at 2 o'clock in the afternoon when 98 degrees was noted. The humidity was 63 per cent during the day, but decreased at night to 50 per cent.

Boston Reports Three Deaths.

Boston, Mass., July 20.—The hospital reports show that between thirty and forty persons were prostrated by the heat in this city, three of whom have since died.

Two Dead at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 20.—The temperature was lower by 10 degrees than yesterday—the maximum being 85—yet two deaths and a number of prostrations are recorded as a result of the heat. The dead are Mrs. Christina Weaver, 55 years old, and James Bethel, 40 years old.

Europe Suffers from Heat.

London, July 20.—Torrid heat continues throughout Europe. The mercury indicated 85 degrees in the shade in London. The hospitals are busy caring for victims of heat prostration. Nine fatal cases are reported. Laborers are obliged to knock off work during the hottest hours of the day.

Drop 100 Feet from a Trestle.

Clifton, Ariz., July 20.—A hand car with six Mexican employees of the Arizona Copper company dashed over a trestle on the twenty-inch narrow-gauge road and dropped 100 feet to the bottom of a canon. Two of them were killed and the others seriously injured. All lay in a heap as they fell until picked up by an ore train that passed an hour later.

Slain Before His Daughters.

New York, July 20.—Louis Bianchi shot and killed his cousin, Joseph Passino, at Paterson, N. J. He then shot and killed himself. Bianchi blamed Passino for his discharge from a dye works. He lay in wait near the works and shot Passino as the latter's two little daughters were running to meet him. Passino fell dead at his feet.

Strike Involves 12,000 Men.

Rotterdam, July 20.—The strike here is extending, and over 12,000 men are now involved. There are 170 vessels in the Maas river awaiting discharge.

CHINESE ARE DRIVEN OUT.

Allies Capture the Walled City of Tsin.

London, July 18.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Evening News, telegraphing under date of July 17, says: "The allied troops resumed the attack upon the Chinese walled city of Tien Tsin the morning of the 14th, and succeeded in breaching the walls and capturing all the forts. The Chinese were completely routed, and the allies took possession of the native city and its defenses. The total losses of allies in the engagements Thursday, Friday and Saturday were about 800 killed or wounded. The casualties were greatest among the Russians and the Japanese."

Washington, July 18.—Admiral Remey has cabled the navy department that the city and forts of Tien Tsin are in the hands of the allies. His list of killed and wounded is somewhat fuller than yesterday's report, but still not entirely complete. His dispatch follows:

"Chee Foo, July 17.—Today hope to get wounded from Tien Tsin, either in hospitals at Taku or aboard Solace. Communication very uncertain. Following casualties apparently confirmed: Marines—Captain Davis, killed; Captain Lemley, Lieutenants Butler and Leonard, wounded. Army—Colonel Liscum, killed; Majors Regan and Lee, Captains Noyes, Brewster and Bookmiller, Lieutenants Naylor, Lawton, Hammond and Waldron, wounded. Total killed and wounded reported, 775; Russians and Japanese lost heavily; our total loss reported, 215; about forty were marines, but number believed to be exaggerated. Have officer on shore especially to get authentic number and names, which will be promptly telegraphed. City and forts now in hands of allies. Admiral Seymour returned to fleet; officer ashore is Admiral Alexoff at Tien Tsin. REMEY."

BAD COIN IN PHILIPPINES.

One or More Gangs Making and Circulating Spurious Money.

Manila, July 19.—The large circulation of silver money in the Philippines has made an opportunity for counterfeiters, and there is evidence of one or more "gangs" in Manila and the provinces who manufacture spurious coins. The counterfeiters make Mexican dollars from a baser and cheaper metal, the American nickel is counterfeited, and the brown \$5 bills have been successfully imitated. But the cleverest and most successful scheme of all is the coining of American silver dollars from Mexican silver dollars. The silver in a Mexican dollar, if stamped with the facings of our American silver dollar, at once doubles in value, for anyone will give you \$2 Mexican for \$1 American. The advantage of this scheme is that a sufficiency of good metal can be obtained by melting up Mexican dollars, and when stamped with the American facings the new coins produce 100 per cent profit. Raids have resulted in finding several basketfuls of bad money in the rear of a Chinaman's house, and a Filipino was discovered with several dollars' worth of counterfeit \$5 bills and a box of recoinced American silver dollars in his possession. The Chinaman and the Filipino have made partial confessions and given damaging testimony. It is now evident that they are members of a gang operating on a large scale in Luzon and in which there are several Americans or Europeans as leaders.

FEAR ANTI-CHINESE RIOTS.

Federal Officials Take Precautions Against Mob Reprials.

Washington, July 18.—The government has taken note of the efforts made in some quarters to stir up an agitation against the peaceable Chinese in the United States. It feels it is imperative necessary to use the entire resources of the government to suppress any movement that would jeopardize their safety. Anything like a massacre of Chinese in the United States would wreck the whole case of the United States government in the settlement which must come of this Chinese trouble. Our government could not demand reparation or indemnity from China for whatever happens at Peking or elsewhere in China if the Chinese government, through the violence of our people, were put in position to claim a set-off growing out of violence shown its people in the United States. Therefore steps have been taken already to have the authorities in localities where there may be danger of anti-Chinese outbreaks prepare for the promptest and most stern repressive measures at the first symptom of trouble.

Yankees Win Six Events.

Paris, July 18.—Twenty-one championship contests in connection with the exposition have been decided during the last three days, and America can boast of winning sixteen and of securing thirteen seconds and twelve thirds. Nine events took place Monday, in which the Americans placed six firsts, six seconds and seven thirds to their credit. They captured the 200 meters hurdle race, the standing high jump, three standing jumps, the hop, step and jump, the hammer throwing and the standing long jump, and they did it easily. In fact, the facility with which the American athletes carried off prizes finally grew monotonous.

Beers to Quit the Transvaal.

Cape Town, July 18.—When the war in South Africa is over 10,000 Boers, chiefly naturalized citizens of the Transvaal, will emigrate to the United States. Irish-Americans are arranging the preliminaries for the movement. The latest Machododorp advices state that President Kruger will refuse to surrender until his supplies are exhausted.

Demands Punishment.

London, July 18.—The French consul at Shanghai, at a reception last week, made an impassioned speech. He said: "The history of the world can show no parallel to such a situation, and if the abominable crime, the mere thought of which makes us shudder, has been perpetrated, then it is our desire that swift and summary punishment shall fall upon the perpetrators, which we

MUCHAKINOCK NEWS.

S. Joe Brown of Texas has returned to our city after an absence of several months. Rev. Wilson Carter, ex-pastor of the U. V. Baptist church, leaves for his home in Virginia this week, after several weeks visiting.

Miss Sarah Porter of Missouri has returned to our city.

The largest excursion that has left our city was the excursion of July 12th, under the management of A. Perkins, run by the Patriarche lodge of this place. Over two hundred were on the train from Muchakinoak, Oskaloosa and Evans, accompanied by the Muchakinoak Cornet Band. When they arrived in Des Moines they formed a line of march and marched to the reception hall. At 3:30 o'clock the grandest parade ever witnessed in the state by any lodge took place. The band headed the parade and received a number of compliments for their music and military deportment. Promptly at 7:30 the band gave a concert, playing several selections, in front of the hall. It is safe to say that Muchakinoak composed three-fourths of the parade.

Payton Reeves and wife left Monday for Canada, where they will locate permanently.

Quite a number of Masons attended the grand lodge in Ottumwa last week.

KEOKUK NOTES.

Rt. Rev. Bishop A. Grant arrived in our city last Tuesday afternoon from Des Moines. In the evening a very large congregation assembled in Bethel A. M. E. church and listen to as grand and eloquent a sermon as has ever been delivered from the pulpit. The bishop took for his text, Romans 14:17.—For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. The sermon began with demonstrations of the practical affairs of every day life, showing wherein the world at large is striving for meat and drink, and the attentive audience was carried on and on by the speaker, by vivid descriptions, plain and simple comparisons, to a grand and sublime climax in which the words of the text were beautifully verified and each and every one was made to feel to the depths of their souls that the kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.

While in the city Bishop Grant was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones.

Nellie Kellis has been quite sick for the past two weeks with the malaria fever.

Agnes Reeves has returned home after a pleasant visit with friends in Des Moines.

Mr. Henry Buokner of Fort Madison spent Tuesday in our city.

Mrs. Osborne of Hannibal is visiting her sister Mrs. F. Robinson.

Quite a number of people went to Springfield Sunday.

Mr. Adolph Fossy is greeting his old friends in Keokuk.

The Dunbar club met with Mrs. V. Fields Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Lida Smith of Denver, Col., is visiting Mrs. Amos Johnson.

The members and friends of the U. B. F. and S. M. F. enjoyed a very pleasant dancing party at Kilbourne's park Monday evening.

The Dunbar club and friends will picnic at Rand park next Thursday.

Sunday July 29 is Trustees' rally day at the A. M. E. church.

Thursday evening a social was given at the home of Mrs. M. J. Lowe, for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church. A large crowd was present and spent a very delightful evening.

Quite a successful social was given Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. V. Fields, by the ladies of the Episcopal church.

The A. M. E. church is arranging to have a basket meeting the first Sunday in August, at Wild Cat Springs. Rev. Reeves will be assisted by Rev. Higgins of Burlington, Rev. Phelps, and a choir of thirty voices will furnish music under the direction of Prof. N. W. Wilson.

DAVENPORT REPORT.

Sunday afternoon was rally day at the A. M. E. church in Moline, Ill., and Rev. Burton of this place filled the pulpit.

Mrs. Caloway entertains the Silver Autumn Leaf club July 19 at Schuetzen park. Quite a number are invited.

Mr. M. B. Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Parker have returned from Des Moines where they spent last week attending the grand session of the Odd Fellows.

We are very sorry to say that Mrs. C. F. Wright is not very much improved at this writing.

Quite a crowd of colored people came up on the excursion from Quincy Sunday and could be seen all over the city.

Mrs. Lydia Moss who went to Des Moines to attend the grand session of Odd Fellows will remain there for some time the guest of her sister Mrs. Sowers of 760 Ninth street.

Mr. J. L. Thompson, editor of the Bystander, is expected in the city very soon.

There will be a peanut scramble at the Third Baptist church Monday July 23.

The young ladies of the A. M. E. church, headed by Misses Blanche Woods, Mamie Davis and Mable Hill, will give a sociable Monday at Miss Mamie Davis.

Young Master Eddie Corbin has gone to Colfax to visit his aunt Battles until the first of August.

Miss Margaret Coleman of Muchakinoak should be complimented on the composition of her paper on the Negro of the Nineteenth century, which has just appeared in the Bystander. Why don't others show to the public their qualifications?

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Parker and Mrs. H. McGaw left Monday for Galesburg, Ill. Mr. Parker returned home Tuesday and Mesdames Parker and McGaw will return home Monday, July 23.

EVANS ITEMS.

Rev. Carter, of Muchakinoak, preached in the Baptist church, Sunday morning, and evening. A grand covenant meeting was held in the afternoon, and the Lord's supper was administered. The collection of the day was \$15.25.

Mrs. Edna Jefferson made a call on Mrs. J. James, and Maud Steele, Friday evening.

Mrs. Edna Young, of Hoeking, was visiting her mother, Mrs. Willis. She returned home Monday.

Evans was quite lively last week as a wedding occurred on the 3d, and a fire picnic on the 4th followed with a grand ball in the evening. It was well attended.

Miss Lottie Howard, of British Columbia is visiting her relatives.

Miss Cornelia and Mr. W. M. Jones, of Muchakinoak, were united at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Irvin, on the 3d of July. They went to Muchakinoak, where they will make their future home.

The young men of this city have organized a band. They gave an entertainment Saturday evening.

Mr. J. James, of this city, left for Des Moines, Monday. He will remain until the grand lodge is over.

Those not on the sick list are Mrs. James, and Mrs. Willis.

Young people are invited to come out to Sunday School, Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The Odd Fellows have had some repairing done on their hall.

Subscribe for the Bystander.

FRASER.

The "Corner Stone Anniversary," held by the Baptist church was a spiritual and financial success in spite of the bad weather. The services were well attended, although many visitors could not come on account of rain. The full returns are in. It will net not less than fifty dollars. The anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. E. Roey, and Rev. C. W. Holmes, of Des Moines, preached the closing sermon. Subject: "Lost Opportunity." Rev. Holmes has won a permanent place in the hearts of our people, and we shall be very glad to see him again.

The Lawn social given by the following ladies: Mesdames Phillips, Lewis, Jefferson, White, Underwood, Coleman and White, was a pleasant affair, yielding a profit of nearly fifteen dollars. The weather caused the removal of the social to the church. We feel satisfied that we are getting into working shape.

Mrs. J. Roach and family will move to Saylor, this week, accompanied by her sister, Addie Jenkins and daughter, Blossie.

Mr. Wm. Houze who has been confined to his room for several weeks is able to be out again by the aid of crutches.

Mr. Andrew Hacksaw, Fred Carpenter and Buster Oliver left Sunday night for Spring Valley, Ill.

Rev. Wright, of Boone, was in our city while Saturday.

Mr. Ed. Manuel has returned from Missouri.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

(Special to the Bystander.) Bloomfield, Iowa.

"This birthday party is given to you. 'Tis something novel, 'tis something new.

We send to each this little sack, Please either send or bring it back With as many cents as years you are old, We promise the number shall never be told.

The ladies will give you some good things to eat, And furnish a musical and literary treat.

The Baptist ladies with greetings most hearty Feel sure you will come your own Birthday party."

July 28, 1900, at Wishard's hall, from eight to twelve. One of the members of the First Baptist church will assist with the collection of money.

PROGRAM.

Song by choir Opening address.....J. W. Woods Solo.....Mrs. Shelby Noray Recitation.....Pearl Jenkins Solo.....Miss Callie Starks Recitation.....Stella Dunn Instrumental Solo.....James Berry Duet.....Little Jenkins Brothers Instrumental solo.....James Lobbins Dialogue.....Bettie Lobbins, Eva Woods and Lizzie Woods Instrumental solo.....Mrs. Lucy Bell Duet.....Little Jenkins Sisters Quartette.....Four Unknown Solo.....R. D. Himes C. H. STWARD, Pastor. S. JUNKINS, Clerk.

YOUNG AND OLD ALIKE



FEEL THEIR POWER WANING and they NEED

To consult skillful Specialists like Drs. Fellows & Fellows, that the strength, vigor and power of manhood may be restored to them.

SPERMATORRHOEA Is a diseased condition of the sexual organs of the male, where they are so weak as to permit of a relaxation of the muscles, ducts and fibers, as to allow a leakage of seminal fluid. This loss saps the vitality, undermines the constitution and wrecks the general health. Nine men out of every ten suffers in this way.

VARICOCELE Is an enlargement of the veins of the scrotum, it is very painful and if permitted to enlarge, will gradually grow worse, and finally rob a man of his power.

IMPOTENCY This condition which renders a man useless, as his power is now gone, may be removed by so strengthening the entire sexual organism as to fully restore the desired vigor.

PRIVATE DISEASE All secret, nervous, chronic, infectious and private diseases of men, whether acute or sub-acute, speedily and permanently cured. Everything confidential. Consultation and examination free. Write or call to-day. Home Treatment sent by mail or express.

Drs. Fellows & Fellows
DES MOINES IOWA,
413-415 Walnut St.

BURLINGTON ROUTE EXCURSIONS

EXCURSION TICKETS VIA THE Burlington Route. Reservations for sleeping car berths should be made early with ticket agents.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R., Chicago. Tickets on sale August 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, Philadelphia, Pa. Tickets on sale June 14, 15 and 16.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL CONVENTION, Chicago, Ill. Tickets on sale June 25, 26 and 27.

ANNUAL MEETING, NATIONAL Education association, Charleston, S. C.

ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION, Baptist Young People's Union of America, Cincinnati, Ohio. Tickets on sale July 10, 11, 12 and 13.

BIENNIAL CONCLAVE KNIGHTS of Pythias, Detroit, Mich. Tickets on sale August 25, 26, 27 and 28.

ANNUAL CONVENTION, YOUNG People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian church of North America, Denver, Colo. Tickets on sale July 23 and 24.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS TO COLORADO, Utah, Black Hills, Yellow Stone Park, and many other points in the North, West and Northwest. Special rates on certain dates.

NEW TRAIN TO CALIFORNIA, Daily Pullman Sleeper, Chicago to San Francisco, and weekly tourist sleeper, Chicago to Los Angeles, via the attractive Denver and Rio Grande Route, with its magnificent Colorado scenery.

HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSION tickets on sale on the first and third Tuesdays of June, July and August.

For particulars call upon
F. L. GANNAWAY,
City Passenger Agt., 400 Locust St. Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED SEVERAL PERSONS FOR DIS- tract Office Managers in this state to represent me in their own and surrounding counties. Willing to pay yearly \$600, payable weekly. Desirable employment with unusual opportunities. References exchanged. Enclose self addressed stamped envelope, S. A. Park 330 Cass Building Chicago

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DES MOINES PASSENGER TRAINS

C. R. I. & P., GOING EAST.
ARRIVE. DEPART.
9:30 p. m. Chicago Limited. 9:35 p. m.
4:30 p. m. Day Express & Mail. 4:45 p. m.
12:40 a. m. Night Limited Express. 12:45 a. m.
12:40 p. m. Day Express. 1:00 p. m.
11:40 a. m. Hawkeye Limited. 7:00 a. m.

C. R. I. & P., GOING WEST.
9:30 a. m. Denver Limited. 8:35 a. m.
9:35 p. m. Night Limited Express. 9:40 a. m.
12:40 p. m. Day Express. 12:45 p. m.
3:55 a. m. Rocky Mountain Limited. 4:00 a. m.
11:40 a. m. Fast Mail. 7:00 a. m.

C. R. I. & P. TO KEOKUK.
11:52 a. m. Eiden. 6:55 p. m.
3:50 p. m. Keokuk. 7:10 a. m.
DES MOINES & FORT DODGE.
6:30 p. m. Ruthven Mail & Express. 12:10 p. m.
10:45 a. m. Tara and Fort Dodge. 4:45 p. m.
8:30 p. m. Minn. and St. Paul. 9:40 p. m.
6:40 a. m. St. Paul and Minn. Flyer. 8:30 a. m.

INDIANOLA & WINTEREST BRANCH.
11:30 a. m. Mail. 4:40 p. m.
6:40 p. m. Winterest Accommodation. 8:45 a. m.
7:05 p. m. Indianola Express. 8:40 a. m.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—NORTH
8:15 p. m. Chicago and St. Paul Ltd. 8:30 p. m.
Chicago and St. Paul Ex. 8:30 a. m.
9:23 a. m. Twin Cities Special. 4:30 a. m.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—SOUTH
6:50 a. m. Kansas City Limited. 7:30 a. m.
11:30 a. m. Day Express. 11:40 a. m.
7:30 p. m. Night Express. 8:45 p. m.
CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY
12:15 p. m. Abila and Burlington Pass. 9:15 p. m.
8:55 p. m. Chicago and Peoria Express. 8:00 a. m.
7:00 p. m. Abila Accommodation. 5:45 a. m.

KEOKUK & WESTERN
10:05 a. m. Mail and Express. 2:20 p. m.
6:05 p. m. Mail and Express. 8:25 a. m.
CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN
6:15 p. m. Sioux City, N. & W. 8:00 a. m.
1:10 p. m. Colorado Special. 4:40 p. m.
11:30 a. m. Chicago Limited. 9:00 p. m.
1:05 a. m. Dakota Limited. 2:00 a. m.
7:55 p. m. Chicago Express. 7:00 a. m.

5:40 a. m. Chicago Night Express. 9:00 p. m.
7:55 p. m. Chicago Special. 11:00 a. m.
11:30 a. m. "Fast Mail". 7:00 a. m.
C. M. & ST. P.—FONDA LINE.
11:55 a. m. Fonda Express. 4:00 p. m.
5:45 p. m. Fonda & Sioux City Lim. 9:35 a. m.

C. M. & ST. P.—BOONE LINE
11:30 a. m. Boone Mail and Express. 3:40 a. m.
7:25 p. m. Mail and Express. 9:00 a. m.
4:50 a. m. Chicago Limited. 11:15 a. m.
Daily. Daily.
All other trains daily except Sunday

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SEND ONE DOLLAR

Get this ad. out and send to us and we will send you this **HIGH GRADE ACME 500-LB. PLATFORM SCALE** by freight, C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, and equal to scales that retail at \$25.00, pay the railroad agent a special price of \$7.50, less the 25¢ freight, and the shipping weight is 155 lbs. and the freight will average five for each carload. We guarantee safe delivery. This scale is made of solid steel, has a large wheel, is easy to move, mounted on four wheels, and is well finished and painted. It is a lifetime. Will weigh 500 lbs. by using all weights furnished. Brass beam weighs 10 lbs., has Stevens' Brand Bells. Platform is 1625 inches, resting on adjustable cast bearings, has Denton steel pivots, most sensitive, large wheels, and is easy to move. It is accurate and durable scale made, mounted on four wheels, and is well finished and painted. It is a lifetime. 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ON THE VELDT

A South African Love Story

(Conclusion.)
The day broke at last, and the guards entered the tent and cut the bonds that bound the prisoner's legs. The upper part of his face was enveloped in a thick woolen muffler, and thus blindfolded he was led out to die.
His grave was already dug, and they stood him beside it. The firing party consisted of four men; three of the rifles held blank cartridges and the fourth was to deal the death blow, but none of them knew who held the deadly weapon.
The firing party were in charge of an officer who held a revolver in his hand. Should the prisoner be alive after the party had fired, it was the officer's duty to execute the sentence himself.
"Present! Fire!"
The rifles rang out, and Hendrick stood by his grave unhurt. Without a word the officer advanced to within three paces of the doomed man, raised his revolver, and a bullet crashed through Hendrick's brain. He fell forward, and then rolled on his back, the bandage slipped from his eyes, and

the face of the dead man lay upturned to heaven. His executioner took a step forward, and then a cry of agony startled the morning air.
"Hendrick! Hendrick! My God! My God! Hendrick! My brother! And I have killed him. Oh, God, forgive, forgive!"
Paul Hoopstad placed his revolver to his forehead, and fell across the corpse of his brother. They loved each other in life, and together they joined the great unknown.
That morning the English army stormed the heights of Glencoe, and the Boers were defeated with heavy slaughter, and side by side with Captain Dick Harvey rode John Martin.
In the engagement Captain Harvey was wounded, and sent to Durban, where Nancy nursed her soldier lover back to health. He told her the story of Hendrick's death as he had heard it from one of the Boer prisoners.
"He loved me," she said, as the tears ran down her cheeks. "He said he would serve me to the death, and in rescuing my father he lost his life!"
(The End.)

The Mercy of the Boer

A Wartime Story of the Transvaal

Night had just fallen upon the veldt. The short dusk had suddenly deepened into a heavy, thick obscurity, impenetrable for a space until there rose the rim of a full moon over the edge of the plain which showed hard and clear against the great disk. The ant hills, that alone broke the monotonous flatness, flung interminable inky shadows as the cold, white glare, electric in its fierce intensity, shone out level across the plains.
By the edge of the marsh a transport wagon had outspanned for the night, and within the circle of firelight, where moon and flame struggled for the mastery, loomed the wavering outlines of the trek oxen tethered to the disselboom, and now and again the figure of a man.
The only sounds were the crackling chirps of the bullfrogs in the vlei, and the voices of two men who sat leaning back against the kaross of meerkat skins flung over one of the wagon wheels.
"No!" repeated the elder man, the transport rider and owner of the wagon—raising his voice. "With us they shall not come—either she or the brat."
"But look, Jakob," persisted the other; "it is now three weeks, four weeks, that we are on the trek, and she has followed all the time, and carried the child, too. How the poor girl lives I do not know. Take only the child, Jakob."

though they were not enough for her and the child.
Klaus grasped the kerrie dangling from his belt at the recollection of the drunken transport rider had given him with his sjambok when he had asked his permission. Besides, there was the baby, and he could not have left both of them behind, so far from the kraal and her own people. But Baas Jakob was a hard man, and he did not understand such things.
Ever since they had left Burghersdorp—many weeks ago—she had walked after them, the baby slung on her back; and there were yet three weeks more and the desert strip to cross before they reached the Great Belt and the river. But the baby was to ride in the wagon now with the vrou, and the girl would not be so tired.
Ah! Baas Piet was a good man—better than Baas Jakob. He would help; and later on he might even be rich enough to buy a few head of cattle and some ponies and they would all go back to the old place on the Krei, and . . . He started to his feet as the pipe of a honeybird came faintly out of the distance. Betta was there at last.
The wagon was creaking along under the burning noonday sun; the oxen stumbled lazily with lolling tongues; crawling at snail's pace without fear of the flick of the lash, for every one was asleep except the little voo-loper trudging in front of the two leaders, crooning an endless native song to himself.
Suddenly there was a stir under the tilt. The curtain was flung aside, and Baas Piet stepped out on to the fore part of the wagon, yawning sleepily.
"Boy!" he shouted, "onsaande die mare. I shall ride on to the water hole beyond the drift. It cannot be far off now."
Klaus appeared from underneath the wagon, where his blanket was slung hammock fashion in the day time.
"No, Baas Piet, the spruit should not be more than one hour's ride now, and the hole is only two, three miles further."
Presently he brought the mare around from the back of the wagon, where she had been tied up, tightened the girths and rolled up the riem of the neck halter. Baas Piet swung himself off the edge of the wagon into the saddle.
"Tell the Baas when he wakes up," he said; and with a shake of the reins cantered off through the dust.
"It cannot be far now," repeated Klaus to himself, as he watched him until he became invisible in the midst of the vast brown expanse of sun scorched hillsides.
It was now five days since they had left the last vlei, and he had given nearly all his share of the hot muddy water that the vrou served out to the girl for the last few days, but that was very, very little, and she was sick, too.
The baby was certainly the most contented of all, lying in an empty sugar box under the shade of the tilt, engaged in coiling the soft end of the eighteen-foot lash round and round its chubby arms. It grew fatter and merrier every day. The vrou rather liked it, black as it was, for she had no children of her own.
All at once came a warning shout from the edge of the drift, and the leaders began to pick their way slowly down the steep bank over the loose rocks and sand. Klaus was busy putting the heavy iron shoe drag under one of the hind wheels, while Baas Jakob, in a bad temper at having his sleep disturbed, sat upon the front of the wagon, swearing at him and the other boys for being lazy.
Now sliding sideways over a smooth, shelving rock, now plunging down

over a ledge with a jar that wrenched every bolt and wheel spoke, the heavy wagon crashed down the bank only to come to a dead stop at the bottom, imbedded in sand up to the axles. The span were knotted in a tangled mob of clashing horns and twisted yoke reins, snuffing and pawing up the sand with impatient hoofs; instinct told them that water was there—but it was far, far below, for the rains had fallen many months back.
"Verdomte roolnecks!" raged the angry Baas, beside himself. "Twist their tails; get that iron spike here. Hendrik—that will make the devils move."
But it was of no use; the span only became more hopelessly entangled. In vain Klaus dashed in among them, sjambok in hand, kicking here and slashing there, while Hendrik and the voo-loper called upon the beasts by name and urged them forward. Water they knew was there, and water they would have.
"The whip! Why don't you take the whip, you scheims? Where is it?" roared the infuriated Boer, rising and glaring about the wagon.
As he went forward he stumbled over the baby and its box, upsetting it and sending the child rolling across the floor of the wagon, where it lay in a ball on a heap of skins, crowing with delight. People so seldom played games with it.
The Boer thrust the empty box back against the side with his foot, and snatched up the bamboo whip handle. Poising it carefully above his head in both hands, he gave a preliminary flourish, but the end was caught in something—the brat again, curse it!
It opened wide eyes of pleasure at him, holding up its dimpled wrists, wound round with the end of the lash.
With a savage oath he kicked it off the end of the wagon into the midst of the struggling cattle and brought the great whip down upon them with all his force. Again and again it uncoiled and whizzed down with a crack like a rifle shot, cutting into the steaming flanks of the plunging mob until they bellowed again. Scarred and bleeding, deafened by the report of the whip and the hoarse yells of the men, the maddened beasts straightened out, and with Klaus and the voo-loper tugging at the leaders' heads, strained, panting up the further bank of the drift.
It was late that evening before Klaus crawled stealthily away from the wagon, taking a full beaker of fresh water from the pool, and his supple; the Baas was very angry with him because the wagon had stuck in the drift—though how could he help it if the oxen would not be driven?—and had forbidden him to leave the wagon to see Betta. But no Baas could keep him from doing that, no matter how many hidings he got for it.
Klaus walked for many hours, but the girl did not come. Of course, having the baby to carry again would make her take longer; for Baas Jakob had told him how he had seen it roll off the wagon that morning trying to reach a big tortoise on the road and crawl after it unhurt, and how he had watched it there until Betta had picked it up when she came along. Still, she would catch them up next evening, and he left the water beaker and the food tied up in a piece of a rag under a heap of stones in the middle of the road, so that the aasvogels could not get at them, and Betta might find them there in the morning.
But Betta did not catch the wagon up next evening, or the next.
Four days afterward they had passed the edge of the desert and outspanned among the shady tamarisks and the willows by the banks of the Great river.
"Never mind, Klaus," said Baas Piet kindly, patting him on the shoulder; "hunger is a bad death, but it is God's will. Besides," he added, with a smile, "there are yet many good girls in Basutoland. But you will stay with Baas Jakob and me yet a bit."
"I stay with you—and Baas Jakob," answered Klaus simply. "He treats me as well as any other Baas."
(The End.)

Strasburg's Astronomical Clock.
The celebrated astronomical clock of Strasburg is in the minster, or cathedral, and was originally designed by an astronomer named Isaac Habrecht, in the early part of the sixteenth century. Previous to this time, in fact as early as 1254, Strasburg had an astronomical clock. It was in three parts. The lower part had a universal calendar, the central part an astro-labe, and in the upper division were figures of the three Magi and the Virgin. At every hour the Magi came forward and bowed to the Virgin; at the same time a chime was played, and a mechanical cock crew. This clock of the Magi, as it was called, stopped in the early part of the sixteenth century, and was replaced by a clock made by Habrecht, which ran until 1789, when it stopped, and all attempts to put its works in order failed. In 1833 a clockmaker named Schilgwick undertook to remodel the internal machinery, and finished it in 1842.

Miss Kate Reed.
Thomas B. Reed's daughter, Miss Katherine Reed, was among the forty-eight young women who received the Chancellor's certificate of the woman's law class of the University of New York the other evening. The Hall of Madison Square Garden. The young women have completed the five months' work which teaches them the elementary principles of jurisprudence and gives them a working knowledge of commercial and business law. The University prize scholarship was awarded to Miss Louise Brewer, and an essay prize of \$50 to Mrs. Frank Northrop.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BRITISH CONSULS ON AMERICAN IMPROVEMENTS.

Law and Order Being Restored and Natives Returning to Agricultural Pursuits—Improvements Everywhere—Postoffice and Telegraph Well Conducted

Consul Halstead sends from Birmingham, June 11, 1900, the following abstract of the annual report of the British consul at Manila:

"The collapse of the insurrection last November and the opening of the ports since January 1 having restored confidence, great activity in commercial quarters has ensued. Law and order are being restored as rapidly as possible, but the immense size of the country renders it a difficult task. The natives, I believe, would willingly return to their agricultural pursuits, but the influence of their leaders appears sufficiently strong to keep them from surrendering.

"Prices have increased to such an extent that Manila, which till recently might be classed as a cheap place to live in, must now be considered the reverse. As yet the provision markets are not seriously affected, though fruit, vegetables, game, etc., are 20 per cent dearer; but house rent, servants, carriages, horses, launches, and labor of every description are already treble the price of last year. In consequence of the great demand, launch hire and everything connected with shipping commands its own price. Improvements are visible in every direction, and already the town has quite a different appearance from last year. The work of draining the filthy town ditches and stagnant pools, which is in contemplation, may possibly entail an epidemic, but the advantage to posterity is inestimable. The recovered land of the city walls and moat will provide building sites which American enterprise will know how to utilize; and although Manila will never become a fashionable watering place, it may become a great commercial power in these waters before the first quarter of the century is passed.

"The two well-known leading industries of Manila—hemp and tobacco—will, I fear, suffer very severely for some time from the late insurrection; but there are no doubt at present golden opportunities for the employment of capital and talent in many local trades. Ice manufactories, livery stables, hotels, and general enterprises are much wanted; but I most strongly deprecate young men without capital (no matter what their education may be) coming here in search of employment. The departments of the post-office and telegraph, being now under American and British control, are admirably conducted. The telephone, the water supply, and the electric lighting are Spanish, and also deserve great praise. The electric-lighting plant is being enlarged and Manila will soon be one of the best lighted towns in the east.

"The Chinese labor question is one of great importance in these islands. America's experience of it in California not being satisfactory, there is strong influence against it; but, taking into consideration the natural indolence of the Filipino, it will probably be found impossible to do without the Chinese. One of the principal objections is that by their industrious habits they gradually obtain a monopoly in all retail trades; but this may be remedied by confining their enterprise simply to manual labor, and for this they are most admirably adapted, and in the hot season positively necessary. The Filipino make excellent clerks, if they can be well overlooked; but if allowed, they will spend their time in gambling and cockfighting. They have no idea of putting energy into any of their pursuits, and have no commercial instincts; they also care little for money, loss or gain being to them apparently a matter of indifference."

The British vice-consul at Iloilo says:

"The United States forces have now successfully occupied the better part of the island, the end of the year augurs well for a happier future, and, when once a peaceful rule is established, many important improvements will take place.

"The Island of Negros is in a more satisfactory state, and, although the crops for 1900 may not be very large, owing to the difficulties which had to be overcome in procuring labor, the planting for the 1900-1 crop is extensive."

SENATOR HANNA

Gives His Opinion of President McKinley's Administration.

The country is to be congratulated that we are to have no change at the head of the Republican ticket in the coming political contest. A favorite saying of McKinley's is that "you can always trust the people." And this is their opportunity to show their appreciation of his confidence in their judgment by trusting the management of their affairs for four more years in his hands. Mutual confidence means success. And the success of the Republican party means a continuation of our material development and prosperity. For a candidate this time the people want a man who has been tried and not found wanting, a man equal to any emergency, one who is broad and liberal enough in ideas to keep abreast of the rapid evolution of nations, while keeping to the policy which contributes most to the best interests of our own country. A study of the present administration during the past three years decides the ques-

tion that President McKinley fills the ideal as chief executive. His personal stamp is a true gentleman and a loyal patriot, the highest type of an American, able, conscientious and devoted to the work which comes to him in the discharge of his public duty. His is a nature in which the elements are so happily blended, that, while his able and dignified public course commands respect, his private life wins sincere affection.

Connected as he is with the present happy condition of our country, as the result of an entire Republican administration of Republican principles, there is a feeling of satisfaction and confidence in the future which will call for his renomination and re-election.

M. A. HANNA.

HOW WILL BRYAN VOTE.

His Increased Prosperity Should Cause Him to Support McKinley.

"The Republican party is on the defensive. It will talk prosperity, of course, but we'll be willing to take the votes of all the people who have not had their share of prosperity, and leave them the votes of the people who have been prosperous."—W. J. Bryan at Chicago, June 13th, 1900.

The following figures are taken from the books of the Assessor for the Fifth ward of the city of Lincoln, Neb., which is the ward in which Mr. Bryan makes his home, and they show the assessed valuation of his personal property for the years indicated:

Years.	Assessed Valuation.
1893.....	\$ 230.00
1894.....	200.00
1895.....	340.00
1896.....	270.00
(Last year of Democracy.)	
1897.....	\$1,485.00
1898.....	2,980.00
1899.....	2,980.00
1900.....	\$4,550.00

The above figures are official and prove conclusively that Mr. Bryan should vote for William McKinley in this year of our Lord, 1900.

THE NATION'S MONEY.

Over \$31,000,000 of Silver and More Small Money Coined.

For the fiscal year that has just ended the coinage executed at the United States mints amounted to \$184,323,793 pieces, valued at \$141,301,960, as follows: Gold, 7,662,786 pieces, valued at \$107,937,110, silver 75,359,254 pieces, valued at \$31,121,833; minor coins, 101,301,753 pieces, valued at \$2,243,017.

In 1899 the total number of pieces coined was 122,270,945, and the value, \$136,855,675. In value the increase over 1896 is considerable, but there is an increase of 62,000,000 pieces, representing a great deal of hard work for the mints and showing the activity in trade circles.

The total circulation of national bank notes at the close of business June 30, 1900, was \$309,559,719, an increase for the year of \$68,291,023, and an increase for the month of \$9,070,830. The circulation based on United States bonds was \$274,115,552, an increase for the year of \$68,851,458, and an increase for the month of \$11,026,435.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Surplus of \$81,230,000, in the Fiscal Year Just Ended.

The receipts of the National Treasury for the twelve months of the last fiscal year amount to \$568,988,948, and the expenditures, \$487,759,171, making a surplus for the year of \$81,229,777.

The receipts for the full fiscal year have been derived from the following sources: Customs, \$233,857,958, an increase over the fiscal year 1899 of \$28,729,577; internal revenue, \$296,369,388, an increase as compared with the former fiscal year of \$22,862,227; miscellaneous, \$38,831,601, an increase over the previous year of \$2,400,000.

The expenditures for the last fiscal year were \$118,313,008 less than for the fiscal year 1899.

Wool and Sheep Values.

Farmers in Wyoming would do well to paste the following figures where they can see them when having their evening smoke. They show the actual price at which wool and sheep were sold in Wyoming in given years:

Year	Cents per lb. F.O.B.
1893.....	5 to 6 1/2
1894.....	8
1895.....	8
1896.....	8
1897.....	8
1898.....	10
1899.....	13
1900.....	16 1/2

SHEEP SALES IN FALL.

Year	Cents per lb. F.O.B.
1894 yearling ewes.....	\$2 00
1895 yearling ewes.....	2 00
1896 yearling ewes.....	2 50
1897 yearling ewes.....	3 25
1898 yearling ewes.....	4 00
1899 yearling ewes.....	4 00

Exports of Manufactures.

Prior to 1893 imports of manufactures always exceeded exports of manufactures. In 1888 imports of manufactures were 2 1/2 times the amount of exports of manufactures; in 1893 they were still more than double the amount of the exports; in 1896 they were nearly 50 per cent greater than the exports, and in 1898 for the first time, the exports of manufactures were greater than the imports of manufactures, the figures for that year being, respectively: Imports of manufactures, \$226,000,000; exports of manufactures, \$290,000,000. Since that time exports of manufactures have steadily increased and, for the year just ended, will exceed the imports of manufactures by about \$100,000,000.

IRISH IN AMERICA.

They May Be Said to Have a Genius for Politics.

Industrially the foreign element in America has been very important, says *Ainslee's Magazine*. More than ninety per cent of the immigrants who have come and are coming to this country are industrious and sober. They come to better their fortunes, and they set about doing it with great energy. The railroads and great public works in this country used to be built by Irish laborers. I am speaking in general terms. Without them we would not have been able to make the great progress which justifies us in believing that our growth in wealth during the past thirty years is more marvelous than anything the world has previously seen. But the Irish have found other occupations, in which they can gratify their gregarious instincts, develop their wonderful talent for political organization, and in large and small ways enjoy the independence to spend and to accumulate which was denied to them for so long at home. They have therefore settled in great measure in the cities and taken up the occupations that in such places are open to them. These occupations range all the way from street sweeping to millionaire financing, and include cab driving, car driving, being porters, barkeepers, clerks, merchants, doctors, lawyers and editors. As professional politicians they have had no peers in the history of the world. They may be said to have a genius for politics.

And the Irish who had not flocked to the cities are doing remarkably well. They are farmers all over the country, and their success in the North Atlantic division of the country, on farms that were no longer profitable under native management, has been most notable. As husbandmen they are frugal without being niggardly. Their remarkable political strength is due to the fact that they have kept together when it came to voting more consistently than any other people. Thackeray says somewhere, his observation being of the Irish in London, that there never was an Irishman so poor that he did not have another Irishman who looked to him for enjoyment and support. This was a tribute to their loyalty, their friendliness and generosity.

Japanese Family Dwelling.

Tokio Cor. Chicago Record: There is a home here where five generations live under the same roof in perfect harmony. The family is that of Mr. Kin-yumon Arai of Matsunoki, Unememura, Gumma prefecture, who has just entered on his 93d year and is still hale and hearty. So is his wife Naka, who is of the same venerable age. Equally healthy and prosperous are their eldest son, Kakunosuke, and his spouse, who are respectively 68 and 67. Then comes their grandson, Kennosuke, 48 years old, and his wife, Asa, younger by two years. Twenty-six and 24 are the ages of their great-grandson, Ise-matsu, and his life's partner, Toki, respectively, from whose union have sprung a healthy, growing boy of 4 and a baby girl. The villagers say that the atmosphere of love, affection and veneration which envelopes this happy family is idyllic.

Shirking a Disagreeable Job.

The last time Quannah Parker, the ruler of the Comanches, was in Washington the commissioner of Indian affairs tried to teach him that the thing to do was to discard six of his wives and cleave to the seventh, registering her as his permanent spouse. Quannah listened solemnly to the lecture and then began to ask questions through the interpreter. He does not often admit that he can talk English. He asked if it was intended that he should tell the discarded squaws that they must go. The commissioner said that was the intention. Quannah pondered a few moments and then, turning to the commissioner, blurted forth: "You tell um!"

Ghetto Pet Is Killed.

Dick, the prize donkey of the ghetto, is dead, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. He had courted death for years past on the railroad tracks at the Sixteenth street crossing and had many escapes. Yesterday the prediction of many came true. Dick was struck by a Calumet and Chicago Terminal train and killed instantly. The donkey was a general pet in the ghetto, and for years had been owned by Mrs. Mary Toomey, a widow of No. 108 West Fifteenth street. The long-eared animal was known to the residents for miles around, and it became noted long ago for its hatred for policemen or anybody wearing brass buttons and a club.

Hotel Bric-a-Brac Sold.

The contents of Willard's hotel, Washington, are being sold at auction, and that venerable and historic structure will be torn down this summer and replaced with a new \$2,000,000 building, with modern conveniences. It is expected to be one of the finest hotels in the world.

Hourly Incomes.

Russia's Czar has an income of £200 per hour, the Sultan £170, the Emperor of Austria £100, the Kaiser £90, the king of Italy £66, Queen Victoria the same, the French president £50, and the king of the Belgians £17.

Cactus as Fire Barrier.

In southern France successful efforts have been made to arrest forest fires by growing the juicy cactus plants in open spaces separating the sections of the forests.

