

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

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No. 12.

IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

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

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J. H. SHEPARD, MANAGER.

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"Brevity is the soul of wit," remember.

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

IOWA'S LEADING COLORED PAPER.

CITY NEWS

Miss Libbie Evans is suffering from a felon this week.

Mrs. B. Grayson of Albion was a visitor in our city last week.

M. Scott has accepted a position with the Chicago Great Western Ry. Co.

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

Mr. Thaddeus Stepp a portrait artist of Chicago, has located in our city at 510 3rd street.

Mrs. Theodore Williams left for Minneapolis last Saturday to visit her sister Miss Eva Robinson.

WANTED—Reliable men to organize Local Lodges. Address African Monarchs of America, Sioux City, Iowa.

Miss Josie Rivers has returned from the lakes in Northern Iowa, and reports a pleasant time.

Mrs. E. M. Burnaugh of Mt. Pleasant visited the fair last week and also was a caller at the Bystander office.

Editor John L. Thompson has been selected to deliver an address before the citizens of Bedford, Ia., Sept. 22.

Mr. E. Butler and wife of Albion was a Des Moines visitor last week. Mr. Butler is a typesetter on the Albion Republican.

CAUTION—Protect your loved ones by insuring in the African Monarchs of America, Sioux City, Iowa.

While working in the mine at Marquetteville Oscar Crockett was struck by falling stone and injured; although not dangerously hurt.

Mrs. Annie Renix returned Saturday evening from an extended visit in Leavenworth and Topeka, Kansas. She reports a very pleasant time.

There will be a Memorial meeting, held at St. Paul A. M. E. church Sunday afternoon 4:00 P. M., in memory of the wife of Bishop Grant, deceased. All members and friends are invited.

J. Frank Blagburn, J. B. Rush and I. M. Jones have returned from the National Council meeting in Indianapolis and each report an excellent time.

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

Mr. F. G. Dozier of Clinton spent last Sunday in our city, returning home Monday. Mr. Dozier has been a reader of the Bystander for several years and is one of Clinton's pioneer citizens.

Buffalo Bill's great show will be here Saturday this week, there are several new features and the rough riders will interest all who may go.

Mr. J. B. Bowles of Chicago and Miss Cora Givens of that city were quietly married last Wednesday at St. Joseph, Michigan. Mr. Bowles is well known in this city. They will make their future home in Tennessee where Mr. Bowles will practice law. The Bystander and his many friends wish them success.

All members of Naomia Court No. 3 are requested to meet Sept. 10, 7:30 o'clock, at the Masonic hall, Fourth and Court avenue, and oblige

MRS. SHEPARD, M. A. M.
MRS. JACKSON, Sect'y.

J. Frank Blagburn the authorized delegate from the city of Des Moines, will deliver his report next Thursday evening at the A. M. E. church. All are invited.

Miss Blanch Renix leaves Sunday morning for St. Joseph, Mo., where she will be employed as a Stenographer in the office of Dr. J. R. Crossland, a prominent physician of that city.

Mr. J. Frank Blagburn who was in Indianapolis last week attending the Afro-American Council, returned home Monday. He was elected financial Secretary of the Council.

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

NEW—A Secret Fraternal Insurance Society, exclusively for the colored race. African Monarch of America, Sioux City, Iowa.

NATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The National Afro-American Press Association convened at Bethel church, Indianapolis, Ind., Monday, August 27, President Cyrus Field Adams in the chair. After prayer by Rev. J. W. Carr of the Baptist church the Association proceeded with a discussion of the "The Afro-American in Journalism," led by T. Thomas Fortune of the New York Age, and participated in by R. R. Wright, W. M. Lewis, W. H. A. Moore. At the afternoon session, "A Solution of the Race Problem in Jamaica" was discussed by Cyrus Field Adams, W. H. Steward, R. B. Bagly, Register of the Treasury Lyon, Rev. E. F. Hurley, Rev. C. W. Newton, Geo. L. Knox, A. L. Manley, Jesse Lawson.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Cyrus Field Adams, The Appeal, Chicago, Ill.

Vice President—Geo. L. Knox, the Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

Treasurer—W. H. Steward, American Baptist, Louisville, Ky.

Secretary—A. L. Manley, The Record, Washington, D. C.

The night session was opened by prayer by Rev. C. W. Newton, D. D. Then the Freeman Quartette sang several beautiful selections. Mrs. Thomas Fox read a paper on "Women in Journalism." Cyrus Field Adams told of "Some Pioneers of Afro-American Journalism." T. Thomas Fortune delivered an address on "A Syndicated News Service, Our Greatest Need."

The following resolutions were adopted:

The press that faithfully champions the cause of the people should always have the full sympathy and loyal support of the people. This support must be measured by the ability of the people to do, but when the press is faithful, in season and out of season, in defending the race against assaults, in commending what is good and giving timely warning against harmful and injurious words and acts, it should find favor with the people.

We believe the tendency to discriminate against our people in the field of employment, in public accommodations, and our recognition in the shaping of policy that shall govern the country of which we are a helpful factor, is on the increase; and, believing a public sentiment to be the main weapon upon which we must depend for a reversal of existing conditions, we believe the Afro-American press was instituted for no other purpose and serves no other aim than the elevation, morally and influentially, of the Afro-American people.

We view with grave apprehension the apathy and indifference manifest to a lamentable degree upon the part of many whom the press labors to serve, and see in that indifference the inevitable failure of the plans and aims of our papers which are the best champions of the rights of the people. The papers owe due allegiance to the interest of the people, and the people owe more generous support and patronage to such papers.

One of the greatest needs of the press is an improvement in the business management of our papers, so that there will be substantial returns for the labor experienced and the capital invested. There can be no improvement in this respect as long as the subscription lists and advertising contracts are neglected and collections made a secondary consideration. We urge that more care be given to this part of newspaper management with the view of making the business management equal to the editorial management.—The Appeal.

WORDS OF PRAISE.

The quarterly meeting at Bedford, Iowa, Sept. 2, closed with interest.

Rev. T. W. Johnson is now en route to the annual conference, which meets in Minneapolis, Minn. The Rev. Johnson has labored successfully as a christian gentleman. The young people will give a pink tea contest in Clarinda for his benefit; the year ends with great credit.

AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

A Great Gathering of Distinguished Race Men. There were Nearly 400 Delegates and it was Nonpartisan.

Last week the third annual convention of the Afro-American Council was held in Indianapolis, Ind., and it was well attended by some of the best and most distinguished men in America.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Bishop Alexander Walters, of New Jersey.

Vice Presidents—T. Thomas Fortune, of New York; W. A. Pledger, of Georgia; Earnest Lyons of Maryland; Harry B. Smith, of Ohio; O. M. Woods, of Missouri; Col. John R. Marshall, of Illinois; Bishop G. W. Clinton, of North Carolina; W. H. Steward, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Lillian Thomas Fox, of Indiana.

Secretary—Cyrus Field Adams, of Illinois.

Financial Secretary—J. Frank Blagburn, of Iowa.

Treasurer—J. W. Thompson, of New York.

National Organizer—Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett, of Illinois.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. I. B. Scott, of Louisiana.

Sergeant-at-arms—J. W. Wheeler, of Missouri.

Assistant Corresponding Secretary—J. Silas Harris, of Missouri.

Chaplain—The Rev. J. S. Cadwell, of Pennsylvania.

Directors of Bureaus—Education, W. C. Jason, of Delaware; Legislative, F. L. McGhee, of Minnesota; Ecclesiastical, the Rev. J. W. Alexander, of New York; Business, W. E. B. Dubois, of Georgia; Literary, Dr. M. C. B. Mason, of Ohio; Newspaper, A. L. Manly, of Washington, D. C.; Emigration, the Rev. J. R. Seabrook, of Oregon.

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS MEANS TILLMANISM.

Below we give our readers an example of Tillman rule in the South; read and remember:

Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina, one of the political friends and advisers of William Jennings Bryan, and hence a Democrat of national importance, has done and said more to injure the material prosperity of the South, than any man of that section, living or dead. Tillman is a nearer approach to the infamous Titus Oates for villainy and mendacity and low cunning than any other living Democrat in the South and therefore is a dangerously bad man to sustain such intimate personal and political relations with the Democratic candidate for the presidency who does not now. (Although he is familiar with the code of political ethics which govern and control the utterances and the acts of this man) repudiate them as being out of harmony with the high moral political code to which he has consecrated his life and his talents as an elocutionist, and poser.

The Spanish proverb "Tell me the company you keep and I'll tell you who you are" establishes the identity of William Jennings Bryan's democracy, at the following citations from numerous speeches of his friend Tillman, made in open Senate, will attest. On Feb. 26th, 1900, he said: "South Carolina has disfranchised all of the colored race that it could under the XIII, XIV and XV amendments. We have done our level best; we have scratched our heads to find how we could eliminate the last one of them." This would seem to indicate that the South Carolina Democrats are A 1 Imperialists, and that "Government by consent" is no part of their political creed. On page 2263, of the Record, Mr.

Tillman is quoted as saying: "We have a governing race, just as you would have in Massachusetts if you had 750,000 Negroes and only 500,000 whites. And on page 2349: "We had 125,000 Negroes of voting age and 100,000 whites." and on page 2349: "We stuffed ballot boxes. We shot them. We are not ashamed of it, and again on same page: "We called a constitutional convention and we eliminated as I said all of the colored people whom we could."

On page 2261 of the Record, he said: "We have 114,000 registered voters" and on the following page: "I say 97 per cent of the white vote is Democratic."

This is the most excellent showing and must be very gratifying to Mr. Bryan in that, by it he is assured of the solid Democratic vote of the Palmetto state, and that it will not be necessary for him to stir up the "pure minds" of the faithful in that or any other Southern state, who are even now ready and able to furnish him with the figures to prove the solidarity of the Southern Democratic vote. Perhaps Mr. Bryan does not wish to offend his Southern friends and admirers by objecting to their methods of procedure in piling up Democratic majorities in the manner described by his friend Tillman. But an honest man would scorn to profit by such bare faced fraud as that to which the unspeakable Tillman confesses with malicious and brazen effrontery.

A NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE.

Booker T. Washington Its President. It was the Greatest Gathering of Substantial, Reliable Honest Business Men ever held in the World.

In response to a call issued by Booker T. Washington for a meeting of colored business to be held in the old historic Boston Aug 23rd. More than 200 delegates from nearly every State in the Union assembled in Parker Memorial Hall, Boston, Thursday morning August 23rd. They came from Maine to Nebraska and from Illinois to Florida, representing every phase of industrial and commercial life. They were a neat, well-dressed dignified many set of men, each bearing the air of prosperity and independence possessed by the man who has surmounted obstacles and mastered adverse circumstances. These men have organized themselves into a permanent body known as the National Negro Business League. The committee respectfully recommends as follows: Resolved, That this convention enter into a permanent organization as a National Association, and that the officers of this convention, namely: For President, Booker T. Washington of Alabama.

Vice President, Giles B. Jackson, of Virginia.

Second Vice-President, Mrs. Alberta Moore Smith of Illinois.

For Treasurer, Gilbert C. Harris of Massachusetts.

For Secretary, Edward E. Cooper of District of Columbia.

Compiler, E. A. Johnson of North Carolina.

From the time the gavel fell Thursday morning at 10 o'clock and until 11 o'clock Friday evening every moment of the four intervening sessions were profitably used. There were no points-of-order squabbles, no parliamentary wrangles, no disgruntled individuals to air their grievances, no Simple Simons with their silly sayings and most of all, no whinnying or lugubrious complaints. Every individual who spoke was brim full of business and therefore his remarks were interesting, energizing and inspiring. Though the programme was a long and varied one, never did interest wane. The closest attention was given each speaker and boundless enthusiasm was the order of the day.

The following was arranged and carried out to the letter with the exception of one or two slight changes, and the substitution of the name of Mr. R. C. N. Simmons for that of Mr. W. C. Coleman, Concord, N. C., who was detained because of illness. August 23, 10 A. M.

Organization. Meeting called to order by Dr. Samuel B. Courtney, Chairman of Local Committee.

Devotions. Prayer by Rev. Montague.

Address of Welcome by Mr. John J. Smith, Boston.

The Negro as a Real Estate Dealer. Mr. Giles B. Jackson, Richmond, Va.; Mr. James E. Shepherd, Raleigh, N. C. Discussion.

Negro Business Enterprise in Pensacola, Fla. Mr. M. H. Lewey.

Negro Business Enterprise in Endfield, N. C. Mr. J. W. Pullen.

Negro Business Enterprises in Jacksonville, Fla., Mr. J. Douglass Wetmore.

Negro Business Enterprises in Chattanooga, Tenn., Dr. A. J. Love. Discussion.

The Drug Business, Dr. L. L. Burwell, Selma, Ala.; Dr. E. K. Elbert, Wilmington, Del. Discussion.

Work in Hair, Mrs. Gilbert C. Harris, Boston, Mass. Discussion.

The Negro Florist, Mr. A. F. Crawford, Meriden, Conn. Discussion.

Dressmaking, Mrs. A. A. Casneau, Boston, Mass. Discussion.

Night Session, 8 P. M.

Singing, Mrs. Nellie Brown, Mitchell.

Address, Hon. Thomas N. Hart, Mayor of Boston.

Address, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison Boston.

The Savings Bank, Mr. W. R. Pettiford, President Alabama Penny Savings Bank, Birmingham, Ala.

Negro Coal Mining Company, Mr. T. W. Walker, Birmingham, Ala.

The Building of a Negro Town, Mr. Issiah T. Montgomery, Mayor and Founder of Mound Bayou Miss.

August 24, 10 A. M.

Banking, Mr. W. F. Taylor, Richmond, Va.; Merchant Tailoring, Mr. J. H. Lewis Boston, Mass., Mr. R. J. Palmer, Columbia, S. C. Discussion.

Life Insurance, Mr. W. F. Graham, Richmond, Va. Discussion. The Negro Publisher, Mr. T. Thomas Fortune New York. Discussion.

Colored Woman's Business League, Miss Alberta Moore Smith, Chicago, Ill. Discussion. Catering and Restaurant Keeping, Mr. W. A. Potter, Philadelphia: Mr. David B. Allen, Newport, R. I. Discussion.

Barbering, Mr. Daniel Lucas, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. T. H. Thomas, Galveston Texas. Discussion. Negro Business Enterprises at the South, Mr. Andrew F. Hilyer; Washington. Discussion.

Undertaking, Mr. Geo. C. Jones, Little Rock, Ark.; Mr. G. W. Franklin, Chattanooga, Tenn. Discussion. Manufacturing, Mr. John Mason Brown, Macon, Ga.; Mr. E. G. Stedman, East Hampton, Conn. Discussion.

Night Session, 8 P. M.

Singing by Mrs. Nellie Brown Mitchell; General Merchandising (including Groceries and Dry Goods), Mr. D. J. Cunningham, Pensacola, Fla.; Mr. John E. Reid, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. J. F. Fowles, Irvington, Va.; Mr. Eugene P. Boozie, Clarkdale, Miss. Discussion.

The Coleman Cotton Mill Company, Mr. W. C. Coleman, Concord, N. C. Address, Mr. J. C. Leftwith, Montgomery, Ala. Resolutions, etc. Farewell address by President Washington. Adjournment.

The man who set the ball a rolling was Mr. Andrew F. Hilyer, Washington, D. C. His paper was on "Negro Enterprise at the South" and a more interesting discussion of the subject we have ever heard.

Mr. Hilyer was appointed by the U. S. Government to collect data concerning the business standing of the Southern Negro for the Paris Exposition, and his investigation brought out the following facts:

For the year 1890: Number of Negroes in business, 20,020, among whom were agents and collectors, 1,172; boarding house keepers, 2,323; drugists, 139; grocers, 1,839; hotel keepers, 429; hucksters, 2,516; bank officials and insurance agents 213; undertakers, 231; builders and contractors, 154; photographers, 596; journalists and publishers, 154; manufacturers, 461; besides barbers numbering, 17,480, 5,000 of whom were proprietors; butchers, 2,510; blacksmiths, 10,762; watch and clock makers, 41, and more than 700 of these business had been established more than 30 years.

There was a great demonstration when he said that the Negroes had invested in business in 1899 \$8,784,637.

The next significant report was by Giles B. Jackson, Esq., of Richmond, Va., who told that the Negroes in Richmond, Va., owned real estate there to the amount of \$170,000 besides the \$50,000 worth to the credit of the True Reformers, and during the panic of 1893 the Bank of True Reformers made a loan of \$100,000 to the School Board of Richmond to pay the teachers, after the board had failed to secure that amount from any of the other banks in the city. This news surprised ninety

per cent of the delegates and all of Boston. The idea of a Negro bank being established on such a solid basis and conducted on such business principles as to be able to lend white people money at a time when white people could not lend it to each other was a revelation. That the white people in Boston should hear this alone is worth all the effort put forth to have the convention. The race wants some reputation along monetary lines and this is the way to establish it.

The paper read by Mrs. A. A. Casneau of Boston on Dressmaking was a literary treat. Mrs. Casneau is one of the most artistic dressmakers in Boston and has published a book on the subject of which has received high commendation from critical minds.

Of course it is to be expected that Mr. William Lord Garrison, the son of the great Abolitionist, would hit the nail on the head when speaking on the Negro question, and he always does.—Afro-American.

The County Treasurer Appoints a Colored Clerk.

Mr. John McKay, our newly elected Treasurer, has appointed John L. Thompson as one of his clerks in the Treasurer's office. Thompson commenced work this week. This is the first instance in the history of Polk county where a colored man has been appointed to a clerical place in the county office. Mr. McKay deserves much credit for his honesty, fairness and loyalty to the colored race. Certainly the colored people of Polk county will support and appreciate our Treasurer's act. It is the opening wedge for the other offices to deal fair by their colored friends.

The following are the names of people going to Minneapolis on the excursion, September 15th. Any one else wishing to accompany the party please send their names either to Wm. Coalson or J. Frank Blagburn. The sooner the names are sent in the sooner will we know the rate:

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ruff, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Mills, Mrs. B. J. Holmes, Mrs. E. T. Banks, Mrs. L. R. Palmer, Mrs. Alice Newton, Mrs. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Comley, Mrs. W. H. Birney, J. Frank Blagburn, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. A. O. Smith, Mrs. Ella Wilburn, Tolliver, Eldora Thompson, Mrs. Geo. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Lon. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Coalson, Miss Montague, Wm. Fletcher, Mrs. Chas. Woods, Mrs. R. Jefferson, Mrs. Anna Brown, Henry Clay, Jefferson Logan, Mrs. Annie Hall, W. A. Birney, K. Hamilton, Mrs. Furguson, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Jones, Mrs. J. T. Blagburn, Mrs. H. H. Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Cleggett, H. W. Hughes, Sam Mash, Chas. Bradford, Henry Gater, Mrs. W. M. Hampton, H. L. Wright, Wm. Walker, Wm. Wilkinson, Mrs. E. M. Huston, Press Jackson, Mrs. Sheeley, Mrs. McCowin, R. N. Hyde, Cal Pettegrew, Arthur Jones, Ira Miller, Mrs. J. Hamilton, Mrs. Emma Blagburn, Mrs. Georgia Jones, A. L. Renix, Misses Gertie Lewis, Sadie Lewis, Ella Smith, Mary Burk, Tabitha Mash, Nettie Singer, madames Henry Sours, Anna Herold, Emma Watson, Anna Cox, I. M. Lewis, Dora Nichols, Julia Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Rush, Mr. Mrs. G. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dade, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Renix, Messrs. George Mason, J. S. Wilkinson, Wm. McCuder, Robert Woods, Robert Ramsey, Gus Nichols, Oscar Davis, Fulton Washington, Willie Roy, Kollen Weeks, and John Rodgers, Grant Pergusson and brother, Miss Mary Mash, Miss Para Bruce, Mrs. James Todd, Mrs. Fields, Ed Morton, Mrs. G. Morton, Mrs. Amanda Black, Frank Johnson, Maud Williams, James Jackson, Hattie Rhodes, Mrs. Tolson, James James, Wm. L. Scott, Mrs. H. S. Barnett, Wm. Washington, Mrs. Robt. Ramsey, Geo. Henderson, Julius Patton, Mrs. H. D. Woods, Miss Estelle Pierson, Greenfield, Ia. Miss Emma Brown, and Will Smith, Mrs. Emma Carr, John Walker, Mrs. Propps, Miss Dyset Miss Lucy Buckner Edna Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Taylor from Ottumwa, Claude Weeks, Wm. Horne, Ed. Hall, Thos. Spencer and Bert Davis.

When in Muchakinock, Iowa, stop at MRS. ADDIE JOHNSON'S RESTAURANT for good meals, short orders; also Ice Cream, Prompt attention given to all orders.

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

Iowa State Bystander.

BY BYSTANDER PUB. CO.

DES MOINES.

IOWA.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

Des Moines, September 7, 1900.

In his decision in the Teamsters Union-Weitz litigation, in which the former is suing to recover the difference between a sum paid Ed Ryan for services rendered and the amount due according to a scale of wages agreed upon between the union and the contractors last May, Justice Halloran holds that the union is not entitled to recover for the reason that the character of the contract is contrary to public policy. He also contends that the point is applicable to all unions and that they are clearly violating section 5060 of the code, which says:

"Any corporation organized under the laws of the state for the transaction or conduct of any kind of business in this state, or any partnership, association or individual creating into or becoming a member of, or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, contract, partnership, association or individual to regulate or fix the price of any articles of merchandise, or to fix the limit, the amount or quantity of any article, commodity or merchandise to be manufactured, mined, produced or sold in this state shall be guilty of a conspiracy."

In fact the construction put upon the term "commodity," which the American and English Encyclopedia of Law interprets as anything which is a benefit, "such as labor interest, etc.," Mr. Halloran is of the opinion that unions are maintained contrary to the spirit of the code and against public policy and in direct violation of the statutes, which say, "any organization which has for its object the control of any commodity is guilty of a conspiracy and punishable by law." That labor is a commodity Mr. Halloran says he does not believe any one will dispute and that unions have for their object the maintenance of labor is another fact no one will take issue upon.

The eleventh annual convention of the Iowa State Epworth League will be held in Des Moines, October 25-28. The best program ever arranged for a state convention has been prepared, including among the principal speakers Bishop Isaac W. Joyce of Minneapolis, president of the league; Dr. J. E. Berry of Chicago, general secretary; Dr. W. P. Thirkield of Cincinnati, Mrs. Lucy Ryder Meyer of Chicago, Miss Nellie Sanborn of Des Moines and Dr. C. B. Spencer, editor of the Central Christian Advocate, St. Louis. The leading professors in the Methodist colleges of Iowa, and many prominent laymen as well, will also have good places on the program. It is expected that about six hundred leaguers will be in attendance at this convention, and the Des Moines committee are making preparations to properly entertain the crowd. The chairman of the entertainment committee is Mr. A. E. Read, 504 Eighth street, Des Moines. The convention will be in charge of the state president, Mr. W. E. Tackaberry, of Sioux City. Programs and credential blanks for the event will be mailed soon by the state secretary, C. B. Roberts of Adel, to every league chapter in Iowa. It is planned to make the convention a grand closing century rally of the young people of Iowa Methodism.

The board of control has awarded the contract for a year's supply of flour for the state institutions. Of the large number of bidders four only were successful, and it is particularly gratifying that these are all Iowa firms. The Mystic Milling company of Sioux City was awarded the contract for furnishing 300 barrels of flour for the College for the Blind at Vinton. The Marshalltown Roller Mills 600 barrels for the Iowa Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown. The Centennial Mill company of Avoca secured the school for the Deaf at Council Bluffs, the Institution for Feeble Minded Children at Glenwood, the Hospital for the Insane at Clarinda and the Industrial School for Girls at Mitchellville, aggregating 2,985 barrels. Shannon & Mott of Des Moines secured the award for the Hospital at Mt. Pleasant, the penitentiary at Fort Madison, the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Davenport, the penitentiary at Anamosa, the Industrial School at Eldora and the Hospital at Independence. The amount required for these institutions is 6,200 barrels. The price at which the awards were made was not given out by the board, but it will aggregate from \$34,000 to \$40,000.

The semi-annual apportionment of interest of the permanent school fund has been made by the state auditor and the apportionment warrants are being mailed out. The apportionment is on a basis of sixteen and thirty-one one hundredths cents for each youth in the county. The total amount of permanent school fund on the first day of January, 1900, upon which the apportionment is computed, was \$4,748,004.16.

A deal has been closed between the Des Moines and Northern Iowa and New York contractors for the construction of the road and work will commence as soon as the frost is out of the ground next spring. The road will be built by Des Moines men and by Des Moines capital. Just at present the incorporators are arranging for a sale of the bonds.

Rioting Increasing in China. Washington, Sept. 7.—The Japanese legation was informed yesterday by telegraph by the foreign office at Tokio of the receipt of a dispatch from the Japanese consul at Amoy stating that the riots against native Christians in Chang Chow and Lung Chi have assumed serious proportions.

Arthur Sewall Stricken. Bath, Me., Sept. 4.—Arthur Sewall, democratic candidate for vice president in 1896, was seized with an attack of apoplexy at his summer home, Small Point. Mr. Sewall's chances for recovery are slight.

THE NEWS IN IOWA

PATRICIDE AT ANAMOSA.

Emery Wood Shoots His Father in the Breast.

Anamosa, Sept. 4.—Emery Wood shot and killed his father, Axon Wood, at their home in Greenfield township, nine miles south of this city. He was prompted in the deed by the action of his father, who held a loaded revolver in his hand and was chasing his wife about her home. Death was instantaneous, the father falling with the cocked revolver pointing at his son. No preliminary hearing has as yet been held, but the lad, who is 15 years of age, tells a straightforward story and his assertions are corroborated by the circumstances and appearances about the home; also by the people and neighbor living in the vicinity of the patricide. The father for many years has been subject to violent fits of temper, although he was not addicted to the use of intoxicants.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Over Eight Hundred Students Enrolled for the Annual Session.

Cedar Falls, Sept. 6.—The twenty-fifth annual session of the state normal school has just opened, over 800 students being enrolled. President H. H. Seerley enters upon his fifteenth year as president of the school. Four new members began their duties with this term. Prof. J. B. Knoefler, former state superintendent, assumes charge of the new German department; Prof. W. W. Gist, Cedar Rapids, becomes associate professor of English literature; Dr. K. D. Greis, Yale university, becomes associate in political science, and Miss Mary E. Simmons, Lake Geneva, assumes charge of society work. In 1876 the total enrollment was 155 and last year 1,500 were enrolled. Students are coming on every train and the attendance will probably exceed that of last fall.

DEAD ON THE TRACK.

Bodies of Two Men Found by Milwaukee Trainmen.

Mason City, Sept. 6.—Trainmen on the Milwaukee road discovered the dead bodies of two men near the track at Sexton, west of this city. Instead of being injured by some train, as at first supposed, it was clearly evident that they had been murdered and left near the track to give that impression. A couple of telescopes near by were rifled of their contents, and everything which could lead to the identification of the murdered men was taken from the pockets. It is supposed they were stockmen. The officers are investigating.

Northwestern's Big Bridge.

Ames, Sept. 5.—The great double-track bridge being built by the Chicago & Northwestern railway fourteen miles west of here across the Des Moines river and which is now nearing completion, is the largest double-track bridge in the United States. The cost of the steel work is estimated at \$450,000 and the foundation is placed at \$150,000, bringing the total cost of the bridge up to \$600,000. This bridge is being built for the purpose of shortening the road from Boone to Ogden, which now embraces two of the steepest grades on the Northwestern line, which has been the cause of many wrecks and much loss of life. The new line, besides doing away with these heavy grades, eliminates several curves in the road, enabling the Northwestern to shorten its time considerably between these two towns. It is estimated that the new bridge and short line will cost \$1,000,000.

Essex Wants \$25,000.

Chariton, Sept. 4.—Papers have been filed in a \$25,000 damage suit against J. M. Harrison and Joe Ballou, railroad detectives for the C. & N. W. railroad, sheriff of Lucas county, and the C. & N. W. railroad, for false imprisonment and degradation of character. Charles I. Essex is the plaintiff, and the suit grew out of a trial for attempted train wrecking last March. An attempt was made to wreck the Burlington fast mail No. 8, and Essex was arrested and charged with the crime. The first trial resulted in his conviction, but he secured a new trial and was acquitted, as he was also in the federal court on the charge of obstructing the mails, and he now seeks redress in a damage suit.

Murderer Peyton Indicted.

Sioux City, Sept. 6.—Frank Peyton has been indicted by the Woodbury county grand jury for the murder of Contractor Robson in Sioux City last December. The indictment was based on Peyton's confession to Chief of Police Nelson in St. Louis last week. Requisition papers will be secured for the man at once and he may be placed on trial at the present term of the district court.

Both Legs Cut Off.

Le Mars, Sept. 4.—A. S. Phinney, an Illinois Central brakeman, was perhaps fatally injured here, although he was alive at last accounts. Phinney was at work on a construction train on the Central, when an Omaha passenger train approached. The Illinois Central train suddenly stopped, preparatory to backing away, and the jerk of the sudden stop threw Phinney off a gravel car and under the wheels. Both legs were severed.

Young Woman Killed.

Dubuque, Sept. 5.—Miss Susie Dixon of Plattville, Wis., was killed by a runaway team striking the buggy in which she was riding.

Working on Robson Case.

Sioux City, Sept. 4.—Chief of Police James Nolan, who has returned from St. Louis, where Frank Peyton confessed to him that he helped kill John E. Robson in this city on the night of December 29, 1899, is industriously working upon the case, running down Peyton's story to see if it is true. The officers are looking for Jack Mason, the man whom Peyton implicates. Peyton said he hid a revolver under the Fourth street bridge over Perry creek the night of the murder, but the officers have been unable to unearth the gun in spite of a thorough search.

CUMMINS WITHDRAWS.

Announces He Will Not be a Candidate for Senator.

Des Moines, Sept. 7.—Hon. A. B. Cummins has concluded not to be a candidate for United States senator in opposition to Senator Dolliver. He has made the following statement:

"To My Republican Friends: Immediately after the appointment of Mr. Dolliver to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Gear, I was besieged by reporters, wanting to know whether I would be a candidate for the office before the republican caucus of the general assembly. Thinking that it was possible for me to defer a decision upon the question until near the time of the meeting of the legislature, I replied, in substance, that I might be a candidate, and it is now generally believed that I will contest Mr. Dolliver's election."

"My experience in the short period since the appointment has convinced me that it is not practicable to postpone my conclusion. I am warned by events that have already occurred that if there is to be a contest between Mr. Dolliver and myself, it must begin now, indeed, that it has already begun. Under these conditions my decision is easily made, and I desire to say to the men who have so loyally and unselfishly supported me, that I am not a candidate. I cannot say this to all of you by a personal communication, and therefore adopt the only other means that can be used for the purpose."

"Many things have combined to impel me to the conclusion just announced. I had hoped that following the appointment there would be a period of absolute peace and quiet upon the subject, and that we might forget, for a time at least, that there had been a controversy between Senator Gear and myself. The hope was not well founded, and I am not willing that my ambition shall disturb the party in the slightest degree during the important campaign now in progress. I am told that if it is understood that I am a candidate it will affect the vote upon the constitutional amendment to be submitted at the coming election, and I cannot permit my senatorial aspirations to become an obstacle in the way of a measure so wise and salutary."

"A final reason, influential in my determination, is that my business imperatively demands my time and strength, and I cannot carry on a controversy that will consume both, during the long interval that must elapse between the present time and the meeting of the general assembly. With unbounded gratitude for your unwavering, unequalled devotion in the long though unsuccessful fight, I am, yours faithfully,"

"A. B. CUMMINS."

THEY RAISED THE BEETS.

St. Dodge Will Now Lay Claim to a Beet Sugar Factory.

Fort Dodge, Sept. 4.—Fort Dodge's prospects for securing a sugar beet factory were never so excellent as the present. President Theiden of the Minnesota Sugar company, whose mammoth plant is at St. Louis Park, Minn., spent last week in the city and his talks with local capitalists gave great encouragement to the promoters of the Fort Dodge beet sugar company. Mr. Theiden says that the soil of northern Iowa is ideal for the culture of the sugar beet, and so well pleased is he with the crop's prospects in Webster, Hamilton and Wright counties that he has decided that the harvest shall begin on September 20. "I have made a close examination of the beets of Webster county," said Mr. Theiden, "and the result is most gratifying. The beets here are of excellent size and shape, showing careful cultivation, and will no doubt give equally gratifying returns when their sugar analysis is made. The beets grown near Badger are specially worthy of notice. They will be shipped to St. Louis Park as soon as harvested, and there converted into sugar. The growers will be about 200 acres in sugar beet cultivation here, and as the farmers are finding that the work of caring for the beets is far less than they at first supposed, the acreage will be increased many fold next year."

An Iowa Man's Queer Proceeding.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—The body of a woman shipped in a carload of furniture arrived here over the Northwestern road from Randall, Iowa. The health authorities took charge of the car. The body was that of the wife of J. E. Johnson of Randall. Wishing to remove to Chicago at the smallest cost, and to bring his wife's body with him, Johnson had the body disinterred and boxed, then shipped it under the head of "household goods."

Half a Million Pounds of Grapes.

Burlington, Sept. 4.—The grape yield in Des Moines county will exceed that of last year by nearly twenty-five per cent. It will exceed half a million of pounds, and the fruit is finer and of a better quality than for years. The grape industry in this county alone will give employment for the next two or three weeks to over one hundred women and girls, who are almost exclusively employed in picking the grape crop.

An Iowa Boy Killed.

Davenport, Sept. 6.—Private Henry W. Erickson, who enlisted at Davenport May 27, 1899, for three years, and was assigned to Company A, Nineteenth United States infantry, has been reported killed in action, August 22, on the island of Pansy, Philippine islands.

Crushed by a Motor.

Mason City, Sept. 4.—William H. Brown, in the employ of the Electric Light company, was probably fatally injured. He and several others were raising a 3,000 pound motor from the basement to the second floor when the hoisting apparatus gave way, letting the motor come crashing down. It nearly caught the Gorman boys, and did pinch the foot of one. Brown was struck in the chest and other parts of the body. He was carried to a physician's office and given the best of treatment, but it is thought he cannot live. He was married just about a year ago.

NEWS IN GENERAL

UNITED STATES REFUSES.

Will Not Withdraw Troops From Peking at Present.

Shanghai, Sept. 5.—Dispatches announcing that the American government refuses to agree to the withdrawal of the allied troops from Peking until satisfaction for the outrages upon and losses to its subjects is given, have been received here and are applauded by the entire foreign colony in Shanghai. Any other policy, according to business men and missionaries with whom the Associated Press representative talked, would be a vital blow to the prestige of foreigners and would weaken their status in China. Local English papers fiercely denounce the proposals to evacuate Peking, and say the Chinese would interpret the evacuation as defeat. The masses of Chinamen now believe the Chinese arms are victorious. Chinese papers printed in Shanghai contain long, circumstantial accounts of alleged Chinese victories at Peking, Tien Tsin and Lung Chao, and shops in the native quarter display for sale lurid pictures of the Celestial army driving the Europeans soldiers into the sea at Taku and Tientsin. They also show pictures of foreign admirals being tortured in the presence of viceroys. Vice Admiral Seymour is represented with his arms pinioned, kow-towing before the throne. The people accept these reports and pictures as correctly representing the situation and consider the reports of the English press as "merely foreign lies."

GEN. CHAFFEE IS HEARD FROM.

Informing the War Department Fully of His Requirements.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The following undated dispatch was received by the war department from Gen. Chaffee: "Taku (No date).—A written report of the operations up to the relief of the legations will be forwarded as soon as possible. The present conditions are that hostilities have practically ceased, only occasional shots being fired from cover. A small party is repairing the telegraph line and foraging. No considerable body of Chinese troops (Boxers) was discovered along the line of communication. We hear that Li Hung Chang has full power, but he is not here. Will the United States keep a military force here until the terms of peace are arranged? There are now in China about 5,000 effectives, which I think is ample force for the United States, unless political reasons, not apparent to me, demand a larger force. I shall take 5,000 as the basis of my requirements for supplies. If the troops remain here they must winter in tents, and conical wall tents will be required, one tent to ten men. I expect the wagons mentioned in dispatch of the 18th will be required immediately. Have mules for the same shipped. No more pack trains are required, as wagon transportation is best. The water is falling in the river rapidly, and we must soon haul our supplies for eight miles. Am satisfied the railroad will not be repaired before the river freezes." All the transportation and tentage ordered for by General Chaffee has been anticipated by the department and been shipped. Much of it is at Taku and the balance is due very soon.

MARCH THROUGH IMPERIAL CITY.

Troops of All Nations Participate in Victorious Demonstration.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The war department today received the following: "Taku (No date).—Peking, Aug. 28.—The officers and soldiers of the China relief expedition send thanks to the president and secretary of war for their message of congratulation. The formal entry to the palace grounds was made at 8 o'clock today, a salute of twenty-one guns being fired at the south and north gates. The troops of all the nations participated, the United States by a battalion 350 strong composed of details from each organization present at the taking of the city. The palace was vacant with the exception of about 300 servants. General Barry starts for Manila today. The Danish cable from Shanghai to Taku is open for business and connects with our wire. "Chaffee."

ARTHUR SEWELL DEAD.

Bryan's Running Mate of 1896 Dies of Apoplexy at His Home in Maine. Bath, Me., Sept. 6.—Arthur Sewell died at his summer home yesterday, twelve miles from this city, of apoplexy, the stroke having been sustained last Sunday. He was 64 years of age. He had not been in good health for some time, and was advised by his physicians to rest as early as last June.

Great Britain Applauds Germany.

London, Sept. 7.—Germany's polite refusal to withdraw from Peking is commented upon with keen satisfaction in London and the hope is expressed that Lord Salisbury will show similar firmness. The British reply has not yet been formulated. Lord Salisbury desires to consult with his colleagues and has notified the foreign office of his intention to return to London from the continent early next week.

Sioux City Falls Behind.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The census bureau announces the population of Davenport, Iowa, as 35,254, against 26,972 in 1890, an increase of 31.19 per cent. The population of Sioux City is 33,111, against 37,805 in 1890, a decrease of 12.42 per cent.

Thousands Die From Cholera.

Bombay, Sept. 4.—Official returns show that there were 7,969 deaths from cholera in the native and British states during the week ending August 25. The number of relief workers and the number receiving gratuitous relief are increasing.

German Troops in Imperial City.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—Official dispatch from Taku announces receipt of a telegram there from Peking, dated August 25, saying German troops have taken possession of a hill within the imperial city. Two thousand additional Italian troops have reached Taku.

NO PROSPECT OF A CLASH.

Compromise as to Russian Proposal is Probable.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Within the last twenty-four hours the United States government has received from its representatives at foreign capitals much material information in regard to the attitude of the powers on the Russian proposal to evacuate Peking. These give the general nature of the responses made by Russia by certain of the powers. It is stated authoritatively that if there was at any time a prospect of a serious international clash this has been very largely, if not entirely, removed by the harmonious character of the communications. The exact nature of the responses is not made public by the state department, for there are yet some replies to be transmitted and until all of them are in the negotiations are considered in such an incomplete form that they will not be made public. It is said, however, that the answers go much beyond the tentative character of those heretofore referred to and are of a conclusive nature, so far as showing the purposes of the governments, although they may not be regarded as conclusive in accepting or rejecting the particular proposition advanced by Russia. On the whole, the general tendency of the responses is such as to give entire satisfaction here as to the course of the negotiations.

WILL ACT WITH RUSSIA.

Chinese Minister at Berlin Says German Troops Will Leave Peking.

London, Sept. 4.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says: "Li Hung Chang has received a telegram from the Chinese minister in Berlin asserting that Germany is prepared to act in concert with Russia with a view to a settlement, and that, therefore, it is probable Germany will follow Russia and withdraw her troops from Peking." "Two American correspondents, who left Peking Aug. 21 with a party of forty American missionaries, arrived here yesterday. The British residents at the time the Americans left were preparing in a leisurely manner to proceed to Tien Tsin. Fighting had entirely ceased, and hardly any Chinese were met en route."

"An official telegram from China Tu Fu reports that Kwei Chun, viceroy of Chuan, and the Tartar general, Sze Chuan, have both been dismissed by imperial edict, showing that the emperor dowager is still guided by vindictive reactionaries."

MUST MAKE REPARATION.

The United States Government Makes Known Its Position.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The president and his cabinet propose to the central government of China three things: 1. Reparation by indemnity for the injuries to foreign citizens and property. 2. Guarantee against the recurrence of such evils and of order and protection throughout the various provinces of the empire. 3. The foreign troops to remain on Chinese soil by stipulation and not merely as invaders. A member of the cabinet expresses himself as follows: "We no longer have any doubt that responsibility for the attacks upon the legation in Peking must be placed upon the emperor dowager and her government. We have received information through official channels which settles this point beyond peradventure."

Operations in the Philippines.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The following was received at the war department from General MacArthur: "Manila, Sept. 5.—The details of the outbreak in Bohol, developed that Pedro Samson, commandant of police, left Tagbilaran ostensibly to inspect the police of the various towns. This he did until heard from in Carmen with followers threatening to attack the garrison at Ubay. Two detachments were ordered to Carmen and found the town peaceful, with no trace of insurrection. A detachment of twenty-seven men under First Lieutenant Leback, August 31, was attacked near Carmen by 120 bolomen. The latter were nearly annihilated, over a hundred being killed. Our loss was as previously reported. A movement in the interior is now in progress."

Gold Medal Awarded Walter Baker & Co.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The judges at the Paris exposition have just awarded a gold medal to Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., for their preparations of cocoa and chocolate. This famous company, now the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world, have received the highest awards from the great international and other exhibitions in Europe and America. This is the third award from a Paris exposition.

The Election in Vermont.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 6.—The republicans of Vermont elected their state and congressional tickets yesterday by a plurality of at least 32,250 and a majority over all of 31,000. The state senate is solidly republican and the republican representation in the general assembly will be substantially 200 out of a membership of 246.

Rioting Increasing in China.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The Japanese legation was informed yesterday by telegraph by the foreign office at Tokio of the receipt of a dispatch from the Japanese consul at Amoy stating that the riots against native Christians in Chang Chow and Lung Chi have assumed serious proportions.

Will Oppose Germany.

Shanghai, Sept. 4.—Two French priests reached Kiao Chou from the far interior, escorted the whole way by Chinese soldiers furnished by Governor Shan Taug. They assert the latter has 20,000 troops beyond Kiao Chou, disposed apparently with a view to opposing any attempt at German expansion.

New York Republicans.

Saratoga, Sept. 6.—The republican state convention nominated B. E. Odell, Jr., for governor. Timothy Woodruff was renominated for lieutenant governor.

DOWAGER STILL DEFIANT

Peace Commissioners Are Violent Reactionary Manchus.

London, Sept. 6.—The Chinese minister here has communicated to the foreign office an imperial edict, dated Tai Yuan Fu, appointing commissioners to negotiate terms of peace in association with Li Hung Chang. Names of the commissioners, Earl Li and Chang Chih Tung and Prince Ching should be nominated with him. The court has ignored his suggestion for the nomination of the reforming Yang Tse viceroys and appointed instead Prince Ching, Yung Li and Han Tung. The two last named are violent reactionary Manchus.

Little hope can be entertained of successful negotiations with a board thus constituted, and it is hoped that the powers will decline to treat with the two Manchu nobles. It is clear that the southern viceroys are to be proscribed and persecuted for declining to join in the recent anti-foreign movement, and unless pressure can be brought to bear in their favor by the powers their lives and liberty may be in danger.

This revelation of the persistent anti-foreign policy of the Chinese government makes the Russian proposal seem more than ever impolitic. So far from being frightened into repentance, the emperor dowager and her faction are steadily engaged in carrying on the crusade against alien influence.

Some more striking measures may be required to produce the requisite impression, whereas, if the troops should withdraw from Peking, Chinese insolence and audacity will receive a fresh impetus and reform will be indefinitely postponed.

It is possible that the replies of Germany, Austria and Italy to the Russian proposal may take the form of a statement of the conditions under which those powers will be prepared to conclude peace with China, with reasons against withdrawing from Peking until the terms are arranged.

GERMANY WILL STAY IN

Decides That It Is Necessary for Her Troops to Remain in Peking.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The attitude of the German government in the Russian proposal to withdraw the troops from Peking has been made known to the United States, and is to the effect that Germany considers it necessary to retain her forces in Peking.

The answer in substance states that Germany, while anxious to avoid any friction between the powers, regards the conditions at Peking such as to require the continued presence of German forces there.

Almost at the same time a message was received from the United States ambassador at Paris, General Porter, saying that the attitude of the French government is favorable to the position taken by Russia.

NEEDS ALL TROOPS.

Reinforcements Still Leaving England for Lord Roberts' Army.

London, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Pretoria says most of the burghers are said to have retired eastward toward the Barberton mountains. They are said to endeavor to make a stand if they should be hemmed in by a British army, which has at least 40,000 troops available, and compel them to surrender. But the probability is that the majority of them will persevere to their own homes, perhaps with the hope of again joining the commandoes if they see a fair chance. A minority of the fighting burghers, with Kruger himself and other officers, have gone to Lydenburg, and in this wild and broken country resistance may be prolonged for some time longer.

Meanwhile Boer bands are in the field in several other portions of the disputed territory. There has been fighting between Theron's commando and the British to the south of Johannesburg, but the censorship has not permitted the particulars to be made known.

Delarey and Groeber are also at large in the western Transvaal and De Wet has now worked his way back to the center of the Orange Free state. His present following is small, but his name and reputation may gather adherents around him.

Finally at Ladysburg, between Bloemfontein and the Basutoland frontier, a burgher force has appeared on the hills and threatens the British garrison of the town. All this seems to show that even if the regular operations of the campaign are soon to be brought to a close no considerable number of Lord Roberts' army can yet be allowed to leave South Africa. It was hoped by the ministers that troops might be streaming home before the beginning of the general election in October. This is not now likely and this fact may, after all, throw back the appeal to the country to a later date.

Re-enforcements are still going out to Roberts, who has lost over 40,000 men by death, wounds and sickness and has several thousand more in hospitals at the present time. It is significant that the imperial authorities have asked the Canadian government to allow a portion of the colonial contingent, whose period of service expires this month, to remain in South Africa some time longer.

Lind for Governor of Minnesota.

St. Paul, Sept. 7.—The democrats in this city and the populists in Minneapolis, in their state conventions, nominated John Lind for governor.

Strength of Troops in China.

Washington, Sept. 2.—It is given out that the total number of troops of the allied forces now in China numbers 173,000. Of this number, 7,000 are Americans, 12,000 English, 16,000 are Russians, 65,000 French, 50,000 Russians, 21,000 Japanese, 2,000 Italians and 170 Austrians. The field armament consists of a total of 311 guns, and thirty-six machine guns. It is not thought that the force in China will be greatly enlarged, the authorities deeming the number now there capable of carrying through all the plans of the powers.

LOST ON THE... VELD

A STORY OF THE BOER CAMPAIGN IN NATAL

By H. B. Mackenzie

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

They rode all night straight on without a halt. It was a desolate country, uninhabited by native or white man, and far removed from any railway line; but Rothes felt certain it was the direction taken by Moore in order to get into the Free State.

It was in the early dawn that they came to a narrow spruit (stream), whose banks were different from the dry, sandy veldt, soft and muddy. Here they dismounted, and Henrich, the little Zulu, examined the mud attentively, uttered a little cry. "Baah! horses and of men! One, two man's large footmarks, and one small woman's or child's. We have tracked them and they are not before us; I am sure of that."

Rothes sprang to his side and soon convinced himself that Henrich was right. His excitement could hardly be kept in check.

"We must press on, Henrich!" he exclaimed. "It is hard on the poor beasts, I know, but there is no time to be lost. Have a drink of water, boy, and you can eat your biscuits riding."

Once more they pressed forward. The marks continued a bit along the donga, or water course, then they rose up again to the plain, and of course were lost there. They were now close to some of the wildest and most precipitous of the rocky range of mountains, and as they approached the pass Rothes felt in doubt as to whether he should go through it or continue in the direction he had been pursuing. Suddenly Henrich, giving a low, hissing sound between his teeth, turned to his master, his round, wild eyes blazing.

"Baas, baas, look! Straight before us! There is a horse standing beside the rock! Do you see him? There! There must be a man there, also."

Rothes' eyes were not so keen, but as they approached nearer he distinctly saw the animal standing motionless by the rock. As they pressed their horses on he saw, too, what Henrich first pointed out—a man's figure, lying prostrate on a tuft of short grass underneath the rock.

He did not move until they were close to him. Then Rothes saw he was a native, and was not dead, as he had at first thought, but sound asleep. Quick as thought Rothes whipped out a revolver and covered the prostrate man with it, while Henrich, obeying signal from his master, crept stealthily to the man, placed his knee on his stomach and pressed both his hands.

"With a yell the man started up, gazing violently, but the little Zulu bound his hands firmly, and the revolver pointed straight at his forehead."

"Ask him who he is, Henrich, and he has seen a man and woman pass his way," said Rothes. "Tell him I shall shoot him if he does not answer at once and tell the truth."

But the crafty native, who was no other than Gerald Moore's "boy," was ready with his answer than Rothes had hoped.

"Give me gold piece—one, two three—and I tell you all you want to know, baas," he said.

Rothes produced the gold.

"I will give you that if you can tell me anything about a man and a woman on horseback who came from New Kelson, near Ladysmith," said he.

The man showed his teeth in a horribly ugly smile.

"I can tell you more about them than any one in the world, baas. The man was my master, and his name is Mr. Moore. He was taking the woman to Harrismith, and going to marry her there. But she ran away from us two days ago, and now my master, after beating Chipanga, is trying to find her. She lost herself and died of hunger and cold, if wild beast do not get her."

CHAPTER VIII.

For Bluebell's chance had come and had been taken.

When night was beginning to fall they came to the river again. Bluebell thought it was still the Tugela river, but she was not sure. They had to seek carefully for a "drift" by which to pass over. Bluebell was by this time so utterly exhausted as to be hardly able to keep her seat, but her mind was as fixed on some opportunity to escape presenting itself as ever. She was quite prepared to seize it instantly whenever it should come.

They rode down towards the river, Moore a little in advance, Bluebell with her native guide behind her. Moore did not utter a word, but she guessed that he was rather doubtful as to the safety of crossing the "drift." Her heart beat so hard that it almost choked her. What if her chance were coming now?

Moore rode down the grassy slope of the river very cautiously, but evidently before he was aware his horse's forefeet had plunged into the stream. He turned and called:

"Come on, Chipanga; it is all right!"

Bluebell's guide urged forward her horse, which, however, seemed loth to take the plunge. Her eyes were fixed on Moore, whose horse was now wading in comparatively shallow water before them. A wild thought rushed through her mind. Should she spring her horse in midstream, trusting to

the swift current to carry her away before her pursuers could reach her? She might be drowned. Although she could swim, her clothes would be an almost insuperable obstacle. But death by such gentle means would be preferable to the fate before her.

They were just about to plunge into the water when Chipanga gave a sudden cry. Bluebell's startled eyes, following Moore, saw his horse suddenly stumble in the water. Moore made a desperate effort to keep himself up; but as the horse, endeavoring to regain its footing, made another blundering step, his rider was thrown clean over his head and disappeared.

"He is drowning! Run, run! Help him!" cried Bluebell. She hardly knew afterwards what wrung the cry from her, whether it was real horror at the accident that had happened to her persecutor or the sudden wild conviction that the chance had come to her.

In a moment Chipanga had plunged into the river. He was holding the reins of Bluebell's horse, and endeavoring to draw him after him; but the animal resisted, lifting up his forelegs, and Bluebell breathed an agonized "Thank God!"

The next instant she had slipped from the horse's back and was running with incredible speed up the bank.

The grass was so long that it stood above her head, but once she got out of it she was in a short, stubby undergrowth of grass. Without looking back, hardly breathing, she flew on. It was so dark that she felt sure in a few seconds she would be beyond the sight of her enemies.

On, on, on! stumbling over tufts of grass, plunging into bushes, tearing herself out again, not knowing whether she was going, hardly caring, only determined to put a distance between herself and the hateful fate that had seemed so near. Bluebell was hardly able to draw breath. It came in sobbing gasps from her dry and parched lips.

Her ears were strained to catch the sound of her pursuer's horse's hoofs, or at least a shout. No sound came, and presently she ventured to slacken her speed. What had happened? Could the man have been drowned?

But she had to think of herself. She must find some hiding place for the night at least. Though she was warm, panting and perspiring with her breathless run, she knew that presently it would be intensely cold. She had loosened the heavy cloak which covered her almost to the heels as she ran, and carried it on her arm. She dared not drop it, though it impeded her flight, for that would give her pursuers a clue.

She was on the sandy plain at last, where walking was at least less uneven than on the dry grass. Suddenly she saw before her a little hillock; it might have been an ant hill from its size and appearance. Bluebell was soon at it. It was not an ant hill, but the deserted hole of an ant bear, as she discovered. She crawled into it. It was dry and warm.

"They will not find me here," she thought. "Even if they followed on my tracks, they could not see the bear hole in the dark."

She threw herself on the ground—she could hardly sit upright, so small was the hole—and for the first time faced her position. She had no food, and no means of procuring any. She was lost on a pathless veldt, not knowing where the nearest wagon track was. Wholly ignorant of her whereabouts as she was, what was to become of her? If she could not find her way to any human habitation she must inevitably die of starvation.

The girl bent her face on her clasped hands, and surely as earnest a prayer as ever rose to the ears of the Almighty Father ascended from that strange hiding place.

"Oh, merciful Father, Thou who art able to save Thy children when they cry to Thee, grant me Thy help now! I commit myself to Thee. There is none other to whom I can go. Help me, help me, for Thy Son's sake!"

Strange to say, sleep came to her presently; and in that deserted bear hole, in the midst of a lonely and desolate veldt, alone in the world, as it seemed, Bluebell Leslie slept soundly. She awakened suddenly. It was a terrible sound like that of distant thunder that broke her slumber. Bluebell sat up, shivering with an uncontrollable terror, for she had heard that sound once before, and knew what it was.

It was the distant roar of a lion. She crouched down in her hiding place, shaking from head to foot. What if the terrible king of beasts should discover her "spoor" and trace her to her shelter? The thought of the horrible death that would then be inevitable made Bluebell's flesh creep and her blood turn cold.

There was no more sleep for her that night. She lay, with shaking limbs and loudly-beating heart, on her bed of stubble grass, her ears strained to catch the sudden, blood-curdling roar of the lion before the grassy entrance to her shelter. But it did not come. The distant rumbling died away, and when morning came Bluebell fell on her knees and thanked the

protecting Arm that had shielded her from the terrors of the night.

She crawled out of her hiding place and looked around her. A great flat plain stretched on every side; one or two small kopjes, covered with tawny bushes, broke the monotony; but no river or hill could she see anywhere. There was nothing to guide her in the direction in which she was to go. She was absolutely lost on the terrible veldt!

Bluebell knew what that meant. She remembered the terrible cases of which she had heard of people—in one case it was a child—being lost on the plain, and never heard of again. She pictured to herself the agony of a living death by starvation, and shuddered before the unknown horrors of it.

But at least she had escaped from what was far worse than death—unless her dreaded persecutor found her again. If he were alive he would be hunting her now.

There was no time to lose. She must set off at once, and trust to Providence to guide her in the right direction.

Bluebell looked up at the sun, the only indication of the direction in which she should set her face. She knew that Moore had been going westward; she would turn southward.

She took off her long cloak; for it was now growing very warm, hung it over her shoulder by the straps, and began that terrible journey. She could make no toilet, and her fast she could not break. Already she was beginning to feel desperately hungry.

Bluebell had begun to realize the full horror and physical pains of her position.

The hot noonday sun beat down on her unprotected head, giving her a racking headache and almost blinding her. The dry red dust, covering her face and, as it seemed to her, every inch of her body, and causing her horrible discomfort, left her mouth and throat parched and dry, and her thirst was well-nigh intolerable.

"Oh, God, how long can I endure it? Have mercy and pity me! Guide me to water!" She moaned aloud. At that moment all she wanted was water. The anguish of thirst had swallowed up all minor pains.

At last she sank down on the dry sand, stretching appealing hands to the pitiless sky that was as brass above her.

"If there is no help for me, then let me die outright, O God, before this intolerable anguish maddens me!" But there came no answer from those oppressive skies, and for the moment it seemed that God was as pitiless as men.

Two days later a small body of English soldiers came briskly riding across the red, sandy veldt. They belonged to a Welsh regiment, and had been pursuing a flying body of Boers from Estcourt. They had gone further than they had intended, and were hurrying back before night overtook them.

"Hallo! what have we here?" cried young Lieutenant Preston to his companion, pointing to something lying on the red sand. He paused, and, slipping from his horse, picked it up. "Look, Greene! a woman's slipper, and a very small one at that."

Lieutenant Greene examined it carefully, then pointed to a light, almost indistinct mark on the sand.

"That's what those Boer fellows would call a spoor, Preston. There's a woman somewhere hereabout. Look, there's a kopje to the left covered with shrubs. Let's ride round that way. Order the men to ride slowly."

Preston, who was in command, gave the necessary order. The two young officers rode quickly round by the kopje. Both had an instinctive feeling that they were on the verge of some discovery.

(To be continued.)

Mud Baths.

Mud baths were common among the ancients, the mud on the seashore and the slime of rivers especially prized for this purpose. The Tartans and Egyptians still use them in certain diseases. They are largely taken at many places on the continent of Europe, among which we may mention Driburg, Ellsen, Neundorf, Pyrmont, Spa, Marienbad, Franzensbrunn, Eger, Kissingen and Teplitz. The chief varieties of mud baths appear to be: 1. Mud or slime deposited from mineral waters, used either for complete immersion or for poultices. 2. Simple peat-earth or other earths. 3. Peat-earth impregnated with mineral water. Mud-baths seem to act as a strong stimulus to the skin, partly from their heat and partly from increased pressure and friction.

The Eye of the Serpent.

One of the most curious facts with reference to snakes is that their eyes are never closed. Sleeping or walking, alive or dead, they are always wide open. This is because there are no eyelids. The eye is protected only by a strong scale, which forms a part of the epidermic envelope, and is cast off in a piece with that every time the reptile moults. This eyecap is as clear and transparent as glass, and allows the most perfect vision, while, at the same time, it is so hard and tough as to perfectly protect the delicate organ within from thorns and twigs, among which, in flight from enemies or in pursuit of prey, the reptile so often hurriedly glides, as any close observer of the habits of snakes can readily discover.

A shipyard at Ominato, Japan, still in operation, was established over 1,900 years ago.

POWERS ARE SLOW TO ACT.

China Has Not Agreed to Russia's Attitude

SAYS A JAPANESE DIPLOMAT.

This Man Says That the Fall of the Manchoo Dynasty Would Be Followed by a General Uprising—News from the Seat of War.

Washington, Sept. 7.—A Japanese diplomat declares Japan has not agreed to Russia's attitude toward China. He insists that the Manchoo dynasty should be sustained. Its downfall, he said, would be followed by a general uprising. The official Journal de St. Petersburg reiterates the statement that Russia's only desire is to end the disturbances in China as speedily as possible. The dowager empress is said to be carrying on her anti-foreign policy with increased zeal, showing no indications of a desire to negotiate with the powers for re-establishing peace. The Chinese minister in London has sent to Lord Salisbury a powerful memorial, urging him to consent to the Russian proposal to withdraw the allied forces from Peking. A dispatch from Peking says the allied troops marched into the Forbidden City on Aug. 28.

Within the last twenty-four hours the United States government has received from its representatives at foreign capitals much material information in regard to the attitude of the powers on the Russian proposal to evacuate Peking. These give the general nature of the responses made to Russia by certain of the powers.

It is stated authoritatively that if there was at any time a prospect of a serious international clash this has been very largely if not entirely removed by the harmonious character of the communications the several governments are making. The exact nature of the responses is not made public by the State Department, for there are yet some replies to be transmitted and until all of them are in the negotiations are considered in such an incomplete form that they will not be made public.

It is said, however, that the answers go much beyond the tentative character of those heretofore referred to, and are of a conclusive nature, so far as showing the purposes of the governments, although they may not be regarded as conclusive in accepting or rejecting the particular proposition advanced by Russia.

The responses are understood to be rather long and somewhat argumentative, similar in this respect to the American response. This very fact is a cause for congratulation among officials, as they point out that there is no disposition to treat the proposal with terseness or in any manner to give offense, but rather to bring the powers together on a common basis. On the whole, the general tendency of the responses is such as to give entire satisfaction here as to the course of the negotiations.

Shooting Mania in Indiana.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 7.—Five shootings have taken place here within twenty-four hours. Steve Andraisk, aged 25, shot John Puwalski, last night, and within an hour Charles and Andrew Lambert followed by shooting their brother-in-law, Henry Christman. After this affair was the shooting of Louis Conant, aged 14, by Richard Sprague, aged 14. He aimed a revolver at the head, but Conant saved his life by throwing up his arm, being slightly wounded. Today George Redfield, during an altercation, shot Walter McConnell. All of the shooters are under bonds to appear before the Circuit court. None of the wounded is seriously hurt.

Two Men Found Dead in Iowa.

Mason City, Ia., Sept. 7.—Two men were found dead near Sexton, Kosuth county. They were picked up by trappers of the Milwaukee road and taken to their deaths by foul means. Near the men were two grips which had been rifled, and everything in their pockets had been taken to prevent identification. It was thought that they were stockmen who had been held up by trappers and killed, the bodies having been dragged to the track to give the impression that they had been injured by the train.

Connecticut Republican Nomination.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 7.—The state Republican convention finished its work by nominating a state ticket, headed by George P. McLean of Simsbury for governor. The platform commends President McKinley and his administration and indorses the platform adopted by the Republican national convention. It upholds the gold standard, favors a protective tariff, and insists that the Philippines be held until the inhabitants are capable of self-government.

President Clark Returns.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 6.—The Rev. F. Z. Clark, D. D., president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, has reached Boston on the steamer Cestrian after a journey around the world. His purpose in making the journey was to attend national Christian Endeavor conventions in Japan, China, France, Spain and Germany, which were all very successful, and also the great world's convention in London, which was attended by more than 50,000 people.

NEW NATIONAL TICKETS.

Union Reform and National Parties Hold Conventions.

Springfield, O., Sept. 7.—Seth Ellis of Ohio for President and Samuel T. Nicholson of Pennsylvania for Vice President are the nominees of the National Union Reform party, chosen by referendum. The result of the balloting was announced by R. S. Thompson of this city, chairman of the national committee. The count of the vote was completed at Baltimore, where A. G. Eichelberger, chairman of the canvassing board, had charge of the work. Ellis received 1,621 votes; Nicholson, 24; all others, 28. Thirty states and territories participated in the balloting.

New York, Sept. 7.—The National party—the official name of the third party—met in convention in Carnegie hall, this city, and nominated candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. A platform was adopted and a title and emblem chosen. The candidates are Donaldson Caffery of Louisiana and Archibald Murray Howe of Cambridge, Mass. There were no other candidates for the position and the nominations were received with hearty applause.

The platform says the country is facing alternative perils—a public opinion mislead by organized forces of commercialism and a public opinion swayed by demagogic appeals to factional and class prejudices. Either of these, it is claimed, if unchecked will encompass the downfall of the country. The objects of the party are declared to be—"First, to procure the renunciation of all imperial or colonial pretensions with regard to foreign countries claimed to have been acquired through or in consequence of military or naval operations of the last two years. Second, we further pledge our efforts to secure a single gold standard and a sound banking system. Third, to secure a public service based on merit only. Fourth, to secure the abolition of all corrupting special privileges, whether under the guise of subsidies, bounties, underserved pensions, or trust breeding tariffs."

GLASGOW IS NOT ALARMED.

It Is Believed Health Authorities Can Hold the Plague in Check.

Glasgow, Sept. 7.—Though the bubonic plague has entered the city no one feels alarmed and the situation since the first outbreak is unchanged. There are fourteen certified cases in hospital and 111 under inspection. The health officers are extremely vigilant and there is little likelihood that the epidemic will spread much farther.

Thus far the shipping has been comparatively unaffected by the outbreak. Two continental ports have closed their gates against vessels from Glasgow, but the American ports, whether north or south, are not expected to take any action with the exception of strictly fumigating vessels and using stringent precautions whenever the sickness may be discovered.

All the Clyde ports will be closed soon, but the embargo is not likely to last any length of time. The citizens are taking matters calmly and trust the authorities to prevent the spread of the disease.

How the infection reached these shores is still unknown. Medical opinion is divided as to whether rats or sailors brought it ashore. All the officials, doctors and nurses who are in contact with the patients have been inoculated with bubonic serum from the Pasteur institute.

Robber's Blow Proves Fatal.

Denver, Col., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Lillian Bell, the victim of a mysterious assault and robbery, died today in Denver. Mrs. Bell was attacked on the night of Aug. 25 while near her home in the best part of Denver. Her assailant stepped from the shadow and struck her a terrific blow on the temple. She fell unconscious, but soon regained her senses. As his victim lay helpless and bleeding the robber told her he was mistaken in the person or he would not have struck her. However, he took her purse and searched her clothing. Mrs. Bell could give no description of the man and the police have thus far obtained no clew to the mystery.

Woman Kills Child and Self.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Despondent because of ill health, Mrs. Hannah Hansel, 33 years old, wife of Fred Hansel, 12 Wilmot avenue, ended her life and that of her 14-months-old son Paul. She securely closed the doors and windows of her bedroom, and then, turning on the gas, lay down with the babe to inhale the fumes. Before doing so, however, she sent her four stepchildren out to play. When her husband returned home he found the infant son folded in the arms of its mother. He grasped the child and ran with it to an open window. The babe gasped feebly and expired in his father's arms. Mrs. Hansel was dead.

New Volcano Breaks Forth.

Guadalajara, Mexico, Sept. 7.—A new volcano has broken forth about thirty miles southeast of the old Colima volcano. The new volcano made its appearance suddenly and without warning. The natives living near the base of the "fire mountain," as it is called, were much alarmed at first and fled their homes, but as prospects of danger passed they returned. The volcano is small and local scientists predict that it will soon disappear.

Rightists Gain Four Seats.

Christiania, Norway, Sept. 6.—The elections here for deputies resulted in the rightists gaining four seats in the storting.

ARTHUR'S POKER GAME.

While President Is in Louisville He Courts Fickle Fortune.

The marriage of Chester Alan Arthur, son of the late President Arthur, to Mrs. Andrews, at Vevey, recalls an interesting affair in which his father participated while officiating at an ex-position in this country, and which has hitherto escaped publication. Aug. 1, 1883, witnessed the opening of the exposition at Louisville, and the central figure was President Arthur. Upon his arrival on the soil of Kentucky the president was met by the then governor of the state, Luke B. Blackburn, and in response to a speech of welcome by him the president made a gracious reply. The train then sped onward through the state until Louisville was reached. Here the president was met by a delegation of prominent men of the city, headed by the mayor, Charles D. Jacob. At night a banquet was tendered to the distinguished guest at the Gault house, at which he was called upon to respond to a toast. At about 11 p. m. the president, accompanied by the committee appointed to look after his comfort while in Louisville, started for the suite of rooms which had been set aside for him at the Gault house, and after a chat of about half an hour with the members of the committee, which comprised some of the prominent men in Louisville's affairs, excused himself and retired. After the president had withdrawn one of the committee suggested that the party while away a couple of hours with a game of poker. No dissenting voice being raised, the cards and chips were brought forth and the game was on. For a solid hour or more nothing could be heard but the clinking of the chips and the subdued voices of the players as the bets were made. When the game was at its height, and the eyes and the ears of the players were so intently fixed upon the cards and the betting as to be totally oblivious to their surroundings, a tall figure clad in a white night robe appeared from behind the portieres of a communicating room, and coming up behind one of the players, gently tapped him on the shoulder. To the astonishment of this player, upon looking up he beheld by his side the president of the United States. The president said he had been lying in bed since the game began, listening to the rattling of the chips and the betting, which was going on in the adjoining room, and, though tired, he could not persuade himself to go to sleep until he had taken a hand in the game. With one voice the committee extended an invitation to the president to take a seat at the table and join in the game, which he did. Louisville today has the distinction of having once had a president of the United States while its guest playing a game of poker with some of its leading citizens in his night robe.—New York Herald.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Proper Development of School Training by Exercises.

In the training of the child he is not to be regarded as a little man, but as an epitome of the race. His mental attributes are, life expressed in consciousness, affection, will, and intellect; and as these attributes have developed in the order of their evolution through the damages of the childhood of the race, so they develop in the child. There is first life, shown in activity; then the instincts of emotion are developed; then the power of choice, of decision; and finally the reasoning powers. The history of the arts show the same order of evolution. The first period was that of life, the whole; the next step was attraction, the striving after effect through the parts of the whole; then the will exercised the power of selection, and showed the use of the parts to the whole; and, finally, the intellect perceived the relation of the parts to one another, and the suggestive period was reached. Physical culture must be based upon these natural laws of evolution. Hence the exercises of each lesson are divided into four parts, which express the four attributes of the mind, and correspond to the four periods of development in art. The first part, which corresponds to the colossal period in art, is exercise of whole body; it includes position and posing. The second, which corresponds to the effective period, is exercise of the parts; it includes movements for the feet and legs, hands and arms, trunk and neck. The third, which corresponds to the realistic period, is exercise of the parts with special reference to their effect upon the whole; it includes reaching, respiratory, and arm swinging movements. The fourth, which corresponds to the suggestive period, is the exercise of the parts with reference to their effect upon one another; it includes floating movements. This arrangement follows also the well-known law that all exercise must proceed from gentle to strong, and from strong back to less vigorous movement.—Werner Magazine.

A Remedy for Nostalgia.

Children are occasionally troubled with bleeding at the nose, and in some instances this becomes quite alarming, especially when all known remedies fail and the weakening flow still continues, and in this instance, as in many others, the best remedy is one of the simplest that could be tried. A celebrated physician has claimed in one of his lectures that the "best remedy" is a vigorous motion of the jaws, as in the act of chewing. In the case of a child he recommends giving a wad of paper to chew, as the rapid workings of the jaws stops the flow of blood.

Iowa State Bystander.

BY BYSTANDER PUB. CO.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

ALBIA NEWS.

Miss Bessie Davis returned Saturday evening from Garden Grove where she has been visiting the last month.

Mrs. Ben Grayson and Mr. Roy Grayson was the guest of Mrs. Burl Woods during the fair in Des Moines.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Butler was the guest of Mrs. Jeffers in Des Moines during the fair.

A social was given at the city hall on Saturday evening by the little girls.

Quite a few strange families are moving into Albion.

Monday is Labor Day in our town and the surrounding towns are preparing to gather in Albion and have a great time.

School begins Monday morning after the long summer vacation.

CEDAR RAPIDS BUDGETARIAN.

Rev. Bass urges that all who can pay their dollar money, please do so. He expects to leave for Conference next Tuesday evening.

Misses Nellie Fowler and May Campbell left for their home in Ottumwa Tuesday night, after a pleasant visit of two weeks in the Rapids.

Mrs. J. A. Clay is visiting in Chicago at this writing.

Mrs. Geo. H. Wade accompanied by little Opal left Tuesday night for St. Paul, to visit at the parental home.

The Ladies Industrial Circle met last Friday with Mrs. Persons.

Mrs. M. F. Lowry is visiting her son Frank at Indianapolis.

Mrs. E. W. Roper left this week for Toledo to visit her sister, Mrs. Tom Green from there she will return to her home in St. Louis.

Miss Cleo Van Camp has returned from Jackson, Mich.

Several of our people went to Davenport and Muscatine Lakor Day on the excursions.

(Special to the BYSTANDER.)

Mr. Worthington from Chicago is in our city.

Miss Nellie Forbes of Ottumwa is visiting Miss Emma Oliphant.

Mrs. Thomas gave a five o'clock dinner in honor of Nellie Fowler of Ottumwa. A banquet was given in honor of Miss Nellie Fowler of Ottumwa and Miss Yancy of Minnesota by a few friends.

Mr. Canal from Chicago is in the city. Messrs. Oliphant and Taylor and the Misses Oliphant and Fowler went to Marion to a seven o'clock supper, the young people report a nice time.

DOCTOR YOURSELF.

"Gonova" Tablets are mailed and guaranteed by Kidd Drug Company Elgin, Ill., to cure all forms of diseases of urinary organs, and system, Bladder, etc., including Gonorrhea, Gleet, Whites, Leucorrhea, unnatural discharges, irritations and ulcerations of the urinary organs and mucous membranes never gives stricture, harmless and painless. An internal remedy with injections combined; only one in the world. Sent per mail on receipt of price, \$3 per package or 2 for \$5. Don't fool with cheap substitutes. Retail and wholesale of Hurlbut & McArthur, Des Moines, Ia. Full line of rubber goods; name what you want.

Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea After Thirty Years of Suffering.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured," says John S. Holloway, of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hopes of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer as I have." For sale by all Druggists.

RAM'S HORNS.

Growth makes the glad Christian. A half success may be a whole failure.

The place of prayer becomes the bottom of God.

He who falls before Him will be raised beside Him.

The greatest motive forces are the ones that cannot be moved.

To jump down a man's throat is a poor way to get to his heart.

If our hands would touch humanity, our hearts must touch Heaven.

God may deny you many toys, but He will certainly give you the kingdom.

There was more dancing over the golden calf than over two tables of stone.

High Collars Injurious.

Doctors say that the high collars are much worn by both men and women are productive of dire physical results. The head is thus thrown forward to relieve the back of the neck, and this narrows the chest and decreases the

BRYAN EXPOSED.

Chas. Denby, Distinguished Democrat, Writes a Letter.

Mr. Denby Was U. S. Minister to China Under President Cleveland.

Shows How Bryan Urged Ratification of Spanish Peace Treaty, Taking in Philippines.

Having Been a Member of the First Philippine Commission, He Speaks with Authority on This Subject.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 27.—One of the most distinguished acquisitions to the patriotic cause represented by William McKinley is that of Hon. Charles Denby, of this state, who was United States minister to China under President Cleveland and who was a member of the first Philippine commission. Mr. Denby is one of the most distinguished democrats in the United States. He has for many years been a leader of that party and is a man of ability, character and force. No man in the country is better informed on the Philippine situation than he. In announcing his position supporting McKinley Mr. Denby made a strong statement from which the following extracts are taken:

Minister Denby's Statement.

"In his speech of April 17, 1900, in the senate, Mr. Hoar said that he could not forget that Mr. Bryan, 'unless he is much misrepresented, used all his power and influence with those of his friends who are ready to listen to his counsels to secure the ratification of the treaty,' meaning the Paris treaty. There were 17 democratic senators who voted for the ratification. A two-thirds majority was necessary. The treaty was ratified by one vote."

"Mr. Bryan has squarely assumed the responsibility of the ratification. 'We had taken Manila on August 13, 1898. In December, 1898, Spain had made a treaty ceding the islands to us. We had occupied them until February 15, 1899. On that day Aguinaldo made war on us."

"Our soldiers had to fight for their lives. The treaty was ratified on February 7, 1899. Mr. Bryan advised his friends in the senate to vote to ratify the treaty after the battle of February 5 had been fought. He knew that war had begun. He might readily have foreseen what complications might possibly occur out of the existing conditions."

"Then was the time to have talked about the 'consent of the governed,' and not now, when every speech he makes adds ten names to the roll of our dead and 100 to the Filipino dead."

"Mr. Bryan, having the undoubted power to prevent the ratification of the treaty, actually by his own confession advised its ratification. Neither in law nor in morals can he be permitted now to secure political advantage from denouncing a course of conduct which he himself advised."

Bryan Responsible for Philippines.
"Mr. Bryan gives as his reasons for advising ratification that he thought it safer to trust the American people to give independence to the Philippines than to trust the accomplishment of that purpose to diplomacy with an unfriendly nation. This puts Mr. Bryan in the attitude of desiring independence for the Philippines very ardently."

"Why should he become so suddenly imbued with antagonism to the democratic principle of expansion as exemplified by all democratic statesmen from Jefferson to Voorhees?"

Bryan Created 'Imperialism' for His Own Ends.

"If he could stand the annexation of Hawaii, why balk at the acquisition of the Philippines? Mr. Bryan's own explanation is as follows: 'I believe that we are now in a better position to wage a successful contest against imperialism than we would have been had the treaty been rejected.'"

"Here, then, we have the real reason for this strange parody of Jekyll and Hyde! He wanted to create the bogey of 'imperialism' in order that he might fight and overcome the monster!"

"If Mr. Bryan had opposed the ratification of the treaty the Philippines would have gone their way, either into the arms of Spain or of Germany or into discordant, warring and petty states. At all events we would have been done with them. This would not have suited at all, because Mr. Bryan wanted to wage a successful contest against imperialism. And so imperialism was born, and its actual father was William Jennings Bryan! He is now endeavoring to destroy his own children. Let it be remembered that this extraordinary dread of 'imperialism' rule was from a gentleman who has accepted the nomination of the fusion populists or people's party. The populist platform demands that 'the country should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.' Is that not imperialism?"

Government for Philippines.

Mr. Denby then reviews the work of the first Philippine commission, which was appointed in January, 1899, and continues:

"Another commission was sent to establish a civil government for the Philippines. It is now at Manila and

the government it has framed will be put in operation September 1, 1900. Is it not fair and right to ask that it be tested in practice before it is condemned?"

"It is believed by the insurgents that Bryan's election will insure their independence, and they are encouraged to hold out. The success of the democratic party means success for them. If the Tagalos quit fighting and take the oath of allegiance, on the moment the 'paramount issue' is dead, and so is the democracy. In this contest the democrats stake their all on the continuance of fighting."

"It strikes one as odd that a great party should base its hopes of success on the killing and wounding of our troops."

"Will not a flame of patriotism rise up over the land which will testify at all hazards we will stand by the flag, and let come what may, we will not turn our backs on the Philippines, a disgraced and dishonored nation?"

The Real Question in the Philippines.

"Disguise it as you may, the real question before the people is whether the armies of the United States should be withdrawn at once, now and forever, and the islands turned over to the Tagalos."

"Mr. Bryan would, as commander in chief, have the power to recall the armies, and if he did he would let loose the horrors of a terrible revolution."

"We should not grant the Filipinos immediate independence because we have assumed by the treaty obligations to the world which we must comply with. We have also assumed obligations to the friendly Filipinos and we should not abandon them to a dreadful fate. We have promised these people a stable government, and we ought to give it to them. We have property interests in the islands which should be protected. It is desirable for us to have a foothold in the east, so as to foster and increase our commerce. We believe that association with us will elevate the Filipino and improve his condition."

CAN'T FOOL THE GERMANS.

Democratic Attempts to Lead Them Astray on 'Imperialism' Fail Altogether.

Des Moines, Aug. 30.—The democrats had a conference in this city yesterday, in which they managed to find a good deal of hope of success in four congressional districts in Iowa, namely, the Second, Sixth, First and Eighth districts. Since the nomination of Henry Vollmer in the Second district they do not have as much hope of carrying that district. In 1896, when the issues were almost identically the same as they are now, Mr. Vollmer stumped the state for Palmer and Buckner and denounced William J. Bryan in his usual intemperate and violent style. He attacked them especially on the money question and because of their championship of the 16 to 1 theory he denounced them without reservation as anarchists. Now he swallows these words, supports the platform declaring for 16 to 1 and asks the votes of these "anarchists" to elect him to congress.

The democrats resolved in this conference to devote their energies exclusively to the so-called imperialistic issue, and particularly to try to deceive voters of foreign birth into the belief that the United States is about to inaugurate a foreign policy which will require a great standing army, similar to the armies maintained by the European nations. They are especially trying to frighten the Germans by their unsupported assertions that the country is to be taxed and its citizens impressed into the army as the men of Germany are. The democrats are following their old policy of appealing only to the passions and prejudices of men and they are, as usual, without proof to support their assertions.

The most careful investigation shows that the German voters of the state are not being affected by these appeals, which are not complimentary to Germans because they presume ignorance on the part of the Germans. The latter have been looking into the matter for themselves as they find how the democrats are trying to deceive them, and so the imperialistic issue has no terrors for the Germans. They are too busy making money under the protection of the United States government, with its sound currency laws, to be led astray by scheming politicians trying to get their votes to their own injury to serve the ends of democratic schemers. The Germans are thoroughly devoted to the sound money cause. They have no sympathy whatever with any attempt to debase the currency. They know that the safety of all business lies in a safe and stable money. They see that the democratic party stands for the repudiation of debts and for a debasement of the currency that will cut values in two, just the same as it was in 1896. And so they will vote as they did in 1896 in support of the party that stands for a dollar that will always be worth 100 cents, just as much to-morrow as it was yesterday.

The German newspapers of the country have a very large circulation in Iowa, and these are nearly all supporting the republican party in this campaign for the same reasons that they did in 1896.

In his Topeka speech Bryan affected to state the opinion of Lincoln as to the consent of the governed. The states from which Bryan will get the bulk of his electoral votes are not under the impression that Lincoln consulted the governed when they undertook to divide the union.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fleets of Hot Water in New Zealand.
In New Zealand geysers and thermal springs are plentiful and portions of the country are constantly disturbed. In 1886 Tarawera was in violent eruption, covering villages with stones and ashes for many miles. The beautiful terraces near Mount Rotomahana, the admiration of many tourists, were destroyed. One township was covered with mud. Sixty square miles suffered from this eruption, and 100 people were killed.

Flooring Hewed with Ads.

There are millions of feet of flooring in the Philippine islands which have been hewed, out with the ads. Some of the floors of the best houses of Manila are of this kind. One can see the rough places where the chips have been cut out, but the grain of the wood is so fine that, from daily sweeping and scrubbing, it has taken a polish like that of a plate-glass mirror.

He Wasn't the Dog.

A citizen waking past a butcher shop in Beatrice, Neb., saw the butcher and a customer rolling over the sawdust floor in a lively rough-and-tumble fashion. He pried them apart and then learned that the customer had come in to buy some dog meat. The butcher nonchalantly asked: "Do you wish to eat it here or shall I wrap it up?" Then the trouble began.

To Filter Water.

An easy way to filter water is to take a clean, deep flowerpot, and put a compressed sponge in the bottom. Over this put a layer of pebbles an inch thick, then an inch of coarse sand, a layer of charcoal, and over all another layer of pebbles. The water will filter pure and clear through the hole at the bottom of the flowerpot into another vessel below.

Why They Are Called Hangers.

Wall paper does not hang, and yet the person whose business it is to paste it up is called a paper hanger. The reason is simple. Long before the introduction of wall papers Arras, a town in France, was famous for its tapestries, called "arras." These were used as wall coverings and the men who were employed to put them up were called hangers.

Digging Baked Potatoes.

Near Binghamton, N. Y., farmers are digging baked potatoes from their fields. The fields adjoin a peat bog and the peat runs back under the land. Recently the bog took fire and has been burning ever since. In places the fire has worked back under the potato patches and the potatoes have been nicely roasted in the ground.

Mason and Dixon Line.

Prof. W. B. Clark of Johns Hopkins university has been appointed by the governor of Maryland commissioner on behalf of that state, to act with a similar commission of Pennsylvania and the superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey in the re-establishment of the old Mason and Dixon line.

Takes Plant Boarders.

A Philadelphia woman makes a comfortable living in summer by taking plants to "board." When the wealthy residents of the city close their homes, preparatory to spending the season at the seaside, the woman calls and gets their plants and takes them to her own conservatory.

Professor of Embryology.

Dr. Charles Atwood Kofoid has been appointed assistant professor of embryology in the University of California. He is now completing his work as superintendent of the state natural history survey of Illinois, and will not assume his new duties until the first of next year.

The Shah Is Progressive.

The shah of Persia has sent an agent to this country for a brief examination of the electric trolley system of Greater New York. The shah purposes to establish a trolley car line between Teheran and a port on the Caspian sea, a distance of 93 miles.

Japanese Art.

Japanese art, according to Albert East, is "great in small things, but small in great things." Among other things, it has never succeeded in successfully transferring to canvas the "human form divine."

Tobacco as Brain Stimulant.

Thomas Nelson Page is the latest author to testify to the virtues of tobacco as a brain stimulant. He is himself a smoker and always smokes just before taking up his pen and more or less while writing.

To Honor Mrs. Gladstone.

It is proposed to commemorate the late Mrs. Gladstone's useful and beautiful life by endowing a Catharine Gladstone ward in the Women's hospital in London as a fitting monument.

Stevenson's Christian Name.

Adlai E. Stevenson has a great deal of trouble with his acquaintances over the pronunciation of his Christian name. Not one person in a dozen, he says, pronounces it properly.

Men Dye More Than Women.

A New York druggist said recently that according to his experience men use hair dyes to a much greater extent than women.



IT'S SWEET AS WELL AS WHOLESOME. Bread, cake and pastry made from FALCON FLOUR can be depended upon to be as palatable as it is nutritious, and that's saying a good deal, for it's made by the best improved methods of manufacture which retain all the desirable elements of the whole wheat. It has great raising qualities too, which all housekeepers appreciate. Milled and guaranteed by SHANNON & MOTT CO. DES MOINES, IOWA.

HOMESEEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Aug. 21
Sept. 4
Oct. 18
Nov. 2

These are the days on which you can buy very cheap excursion tickets to NEBRASKA and other points in the West, including Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Leadville and Glenwood Springs, Colo., Deadwood and Hot Springs, So. Dak. Ask C. B. & Q. ticket agent for particulars.

Go and look for a New Home in Nebraska, a prosperous country, where a farm can be bought for one year's rent of an eastern farm.

Oh, Ladies! Stop and consider. Do you know that my celebrated Imperial Whitener will positively brighten black hair, making it almost white. Maletto or light ash persons can bleach the same entirely white. One bottle is all that is required to complete the treatment, and the use does not have to be kept up. My Imperial Whitener cannot fail. It is harmless in every respect and it will pay \$100 to any one proving to the contrary. The effect is seen at once. By the use of improved machinery I have managed to make it at a price within the reach of all. I have been selling it at 50c a bottle. Recently I reduced it to 25c, but now, to introduce it at once I will send a bottle, prepaid, to any one who will send me 50c. Remember, I guarantee every bottle, and I will send back the money if you are not satisfied in every way. Don't delay, but send 50c at once to
REILAS CATERLIGHT,
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THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL THE NEWS AND BEST CURRENT LITERATURE
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THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.
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THE DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE THE BEST EVER SEEN IN THE WEST.
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FOUND AT LAST!
The Magnetic Comb.
BEFORE USING. AFTER USING.
POSITIVELY and permanently straightens Knotty, Nappy, Kinky Hair. Electricity is life. This Comb, in connection with ELECTRICAL HAIR RESTORATIVE, the great hair grower, causes the hair to grow long and straight. This great electrical invention, by its marvelous magnetic power, gives new life to the hair, causing the hair to grow long and straight. The effect is seen at once. The hair commences to grow straight as soon as the use of the Comb is commenced. Look at the BUG. This is a hair germ parasite. They are invisible to the naked eye, but under the rays of a powerful microscope the above picture is what they look like. Hundreds and thousands of these germs burrow at the roots of the hair, destroying the life of the hair, and causing it to fall out; also causes all forms of Scalp Diseases. If you have dandruff or any scalp disease; if your hair is thin and short and harsh and brittle; bald or thin on the top or on the temples, or if your hair is falling out, it is caused by this germ. THE MAGNETIC COMB, together with ELECTRICAL HAIR RESTORATIVE, destroys these germs, thus enabling the hair to grow long and straight, soft, silky and beautiful. Two boxes of the great hair grower, ELECTRICAL HAIR RESTORATIVE, are sent with each Comb. Price, \$5.00, and mailed to any address, prepaid, on receipt of price. The Comb positively requires no heating.
NOTICE. TO QUICKLY introduce this great invention, we have decided to give every reader of this paper this opportunity. Cut out this advertisement and mail to us with ONE DOLLAR, and we will mail you at once the popular THE MAGNETIC COMB and two boxes of ELECTRICAL HAIR RESTORATIVE. Make All Money and Express Orders payable to R. GATHRIGHT, President. Register your letters—it protects you.
Address all orders to
MAGNETIC COMB COMPANY,
Box 5, Station B, Richmond, Va.
The Comb is positively harmless.
OUR GUARANTEE. TAKE NOTICE—There being so many evil-minded, skeptical persons, who decry every new invention as a humbug, we take the following method of repulsing all such evil minded slanderers, by absolutely guaranteeing that we will refund the money for every case of dissatisfaction. This is a reputable paper, and would take no advertisement from a dishonest firm.

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CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Corinthian Baptist Church—situated on 11th St. between Crocker and School Sts. Preaching at 11 a. m.; Sunday School at 10 o'clock. Preaching at 7 p. m. F. J. Peterson, pastor.

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

First African Baptist Church—Corner School and Fourth streets. Rev. F. Lomack, pastor. Preaching 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school 3:30 p. m.; Mr. M. E. Houston, Superintendent; Young People's meeting 7 p. m.; preaching 8:00 p. m.

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

Mount Nebo Baptist Church—E. Second street, between Lincoln and Grand avenue—Sunday service, preaching at 11 a. m.; Sunday School 12:30 p. m.; Superintendent, Rose Johnson. Preaching at 8 p. m. Rev. J. H. Bell, pastor.

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

King Solomon Commandery, No. 6.—Meets Second and Fourth Thursday in each month at Masonic hall. Fred Jackson, M. C.; G. H. Cleggett, Rec.

Charity Lodge, No. 2192, G. U. O. of O. F.—Meets First, Second and Third Tuesday each month at Odd Fellows hall on 6th and Walnut streets. D. Burns, N. G.; F. Brown, P. S.

Naomi Court, No. 3.—Meets Second Monday in each month at Masonic hall. Mrs. J. H. Shepard, matron; Mrs. Fred Jackson, Secretary.

Mt. Olive Court, No. 4.—Meets First Thursday of each month at Masonic hall. Mrs. Susan White, matron; Mrs. Flora Majors, secretary.

Knights and Ladies of Honor of the World. No. 178 Victoria Lodge—meets every Monday evening at Webster's Hall, corner of 10th and Center streets. Mrs. E. A. Wood, Proctor. Mrs. Rose Johnson, Secretary.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND honest persons to represent us as Agents in this and close by counties. Salary \$800 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago.

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This is the LATEST STYLE VULCANIZED TYRES.
GEAR made from selected second growth hickory, ironed throughout with best Sorey Iron, Hedges' heat grade hardened steel shoes. BODY made of best air-cemented cut steel, solid panels, all joints carefully fitted, glued, screwed and plated. PAINTED in best possible manner, thoroughly rubbed out with pumice stone, highly polished, neatly striped and ornamented. UPHOLSTERED in finest style, full spring removable cushions, heavy dark green body cloth. SHAFTS well trimmed and finished. Weight about 175 lbs.

\$19.75

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Cheap Excursion Rates to Colorado.

On Aug. 1, 7 and 21, and Sept. 4 and 18, tickets from Chicago and points east of Missouri River to Denver Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, and return, will be sold by the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

—At rate of—
One Regular Fare Plus \$2.00 for Round Trip.

Return Limit October 31, 1900
SPECIAL TRAINS

ONE NIGHT OUT TO COLORADO will leave Chicago at 4:45 p. m. for excursions of June 20, July 9, and 17, and August 1st. Tickets also good on regular trains.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO COLORADO SPRINGS AND MANITOU

Take advantage of these cheap rates and spend your vacation in Colorado. Sleeping Car Reservations may be made now for any of the excursions. Write for full information and the beautiful book "COLORADO THE MAGNIFICENT"—sent free.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago

ORIGINAL NOTICE.
In the District Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Polk county September term, A. D. 1900.

Huebner Bros. vs. J. M. Muggley also known as J. M. Muckley, A. L. Muggley also known as A. L. Muckley.

To J. M. Muggley, also known as J. M. Muckley and A. L. Muggley, also known as A. L. Muckley: You are hereby notified that the petition of the plaintiff in the above entitled cause is now on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Polk county, claiming of you the sum of Two Hundred Seventy-eight and 16-100 dollars as money justly due from you and interest thereon at six percent from the 9th day of October A. D. 1899 upon your one joint and several promissory notes executed and delivered to the above plaintiff for the sum of \$310.00, bearing date October 9th 1899 and due together with six percent per annum on December 1st 1899, plaintiffs alleging that said note is still the property of these plaintiffs, paid due and unpaid except the sum of \$31.84, heretofore paid and credited to said note. Also alleging that you and each of you are non-residents of the State of Iowa, and asking for a writ of attachment issue against your lands, tenements, goods, rights, interests and credits. For further particulars see petition.

And that unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of the September term, A. D. 1900, of the said court, which will commence at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1900, default will be entered against you and judgment entered thereon.

DUDLEY & COFFIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

We want you to subscribe for the IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

SHANK BROS.,
Funeral Directors
517 Mulberry St.
Telephones 686, 688 and 689.
DES MOINES, - - - IOWA.

EVERYBODY
KNOWS THAT MUNGER'S LAUNDRY is the best in the city. Try them and be decided.
220 THIRD ST.
PHONE 579.

In the District Court of the State of Iowa, in and for Polk County:
Alma Owen
vs.
Riley Owen
Original Notice.

To the above named defendant: You are hereby notified that on or about the 5th day of August, A. D. 1900, there will be a petition filed against you in the Clerk's office of the District Court of Polk county, Iowa, by Alma Owen, of Des Moines, Iowa, asking that she be divorced absolutely from the bonds of matrimony that is now and heretofore existing between you and the above named plaintiff; on grounds of wilful desertion for a period of more than two years prior to the filing of this petition, all without her knowledge or consent or just cause on her part. And now unless you appear and make a defense in said petition on or before the 17th day of September, A. D. 1900, which is the first day of the September, 1900 Term, judgment will be entered against you, as prayed in the foregoing petition. And the cost of the court in the proceedings in the case.

J. B. RUSH,
Attorney for plaintiff.

DOCTORS EXTEND TIME.

Owing to the vast numbers Who have been Unable to see the British Doctors, these Eminent Gentlemen have Extended the Time for Giving their Services Free for Three Months to All who Call Before October 17th.

Owing to the large number of invalids who have called upon the British Doctors at the office room, 204, and 205 Marquardt Block, and who have been unable to see them, these eminent gentlemen have, by request, consented to continue giving their services free for three months to all invalids who call upon them before October 17th.

These services will consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted, and under no consideration whatever will any charges be made for any services rendered for three months, medicine excepted, to all who call before October 17th.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made; and, if incurable you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrhal deafness; also cancer without pain or cutting; all skin diseases, rupture and all diseases of the rectum are positively cured by their treatment.

Dr. J. Boyd, the chief consulting surgeon of the institute, is in personal charge.

OFFICE HOURS: 9:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m. No Sunday Hours.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If you cannot call, send stamp for question blank for home treatment

NEBRASKA THE LAND OF PLENTY

I wonder why it is that so many men spend their days working hard on rented farms, barely making enough to get along, with no great prospect ahead of owning their own home when within a few hours' journey is a land of plenty—NEBRASKA—where all kinds of grain and fruit are raised with the least amount of effort, where cattle and hogs fed on alfalfa bring a handsome profit; where climate is healthful and churches and schools abound; where land is cheap and can be bought on very easy terms.

Think of this, and if you want information about the country send me for "The Corn Belt," a beautiful illustrated paper that tells all about Nebraska, and also for "The West Nebraska Grazing Country," an interesting illustrated booklet containing a large sectional map of Nebraska.

On the first and third Tuesday of each month during the balance of this year cheap excursion tickets will be sold over our road to Nebraska, so that people may go and see for themselves. Ask your ticket agent about this.

P. S. EUSTIS,
Gen'l Pass'r Agt, C. & B. & Q. R. Chicago, Ill.

Have you ever used
DAVIS' MECHANICS SOAP?
UNQUESTIONABLY
"The Greatest Dirt Killer."
20c. a Box of 3 Cakes.

If not kept by your dealer, send us his name.

Send 10c. for large full-sized cake.

Its greatest friends are
Mechanics,
Painters,
Farmers,
Miners,
and those having dirty work to do.

It not only removes dirt and stains quickly, but softens and invigorates the skin.

Agents wanted in every locality.

E. M. DAVIS SOAP CO., Makers,
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WHITE LYNCHERS PUNISHED.

The following is from the editorial page of the Chicago Tribune.

Eight white men have been sentenced to imprisonment for life at Austin, Tex., for lynching James Humphries, and two sons over a year ago. The Humphries were respectable white men and were lynched by their neighbors on the charge that they had stolen a hog from a farmer. It was not clearly established that the victims stole the hog, but assuming that they did it was a ridiculous pretext for lynching and the eight lynchings richly deserve their punishment. It is a gratifying sign that a white man has been punished for lynching in the South, but the gratification is somewhat dampened by the fact that the victims were white also.

Had the latter been black the eight men who hanged them would probably have escaped punishment. There is no case on record yet in that section where a white man has been punished for lynching a Negro, though many Negroes have been lynched for causes as insignificant as that which led to the death of the Humphries.

The Tribune expresses our views, and we certainly congratulate the Tribune for their timely editorial. In recent years the white southern barbarians have been trying to suppress the associated press from sending reports of the lynching to the northern press and when such a strong article in our behalf is seen on the Editorial page of one of the greatest Dailies in the West it proves to us that "The Forum of the People" has not forsaken us.

ROCKFELLER GIVES \$180,000

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 4.—John Dr. Rockefeller has made Spellman seminary, a Negro college of this city, a present of \$180,000. The money has been paid into the treasury of the American Baptist Home Mission society of New York, which has charge of the college. A new dormitory, a new dining hall, a residence for the faculty, a hospital and a heating and light plant will be built.—Chicago Record.

RACE NOTES.

October 2nd will be Negro day at the State fair of Arkansas, which will be held at Pine Bluffs.

Prof. Booker T. Washington will deliver the principal address.

Collis P. Huntington, the wealthy millionaire, whose estate is estimated to be worth nearly \$70,000,000, in his will bequeaths \$100,000 to the Hampton, Va., Institute for colored, as a part of the permanent fund of that institution.

Gilberts & Sullivan opera "The Pirates of Penzance" was recently given by the Dvorak Musical Society at Washington, D. C., a society composed of amateur singers, under the direction of J. Henry Lewis. The Washington correspondent of the New York lines commends the actors very highly.

The colored A. & M. Association will give their 31st annual fair at Lexington, Ky., beginning the 11 inst and lasting 5 days. Armand's Military Band of Chicago, Ill., will render daily concerts.

LADIES DON'T WORRY.

"Dr. Le Dues Genuine French Female Regulator" is positively guaranteed and mailed by Kidd Drug Co., Elgin, Ill., to remove and relieve Monthly Stoppages, Female irregularities, Suppressed Menstruation, obstructions and suppressions, from whatever cause, or send free medicine until cured if guaranteed lot does not relieve. Sent on receipt of price, \$2 a package or \$3 for \$5.00 Retail and wholesale of Hurlbut & McArthur, Des Moines. Full line of rubber goods; name what you want.

Subscribe for the Bystander.

WANTED SEVERAL PERSONS FOR DIS-

tribut 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, 320 Caxton Building, Chicago

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

CITY NEWS.

(Received too late to classify.)

Mrs. I. E. Williamson, the popular catress of the city with a corps of her assistant, served the Scharners at the auditorium, Tuesday night; also trolley party at the street car waiting room Wednesday.

Dr. J. R. Crossland of St. Joseph, Mo. telegraphed Mr. I. E. Williamson to secure for him a good Stenographer, well educated for his office. Of all that is good Iowa affords the best.

CLINTON ITEMS.

T. G. Dozier is home from a trip to Des Moines.

Mrs. T. W. Stepp left Thursday for Muchaknock where she joined her husband who is engaged there in business.

Those interested in the Literary Society met on Tuesday evening of last week at the home of Mrs. A. M. Damon, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Damon, Vice President, Mrs. Nick Smith; Secretary, Miss Cooper; Treasurer, Mrs. Jas. Williams; Committee on by-laws, Nick Smith, Miss Moreland and T. G. Dozier; Committee on Programme Prof. Damon, Miss Helen Ely and Nick Smith. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Damon.

Miss Grace Gash of Galesburg is the guest of Miss Cooper.

All the Clintonites who visited Chicago last week have returned home.

Schiller Emerson is home from Chicago after a short stay.

Rev. R. Holly will deliver his farewell sermon on next Sunday evening preparatory to his attendance at the Annual Conference.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Smith of Chicago were the guests of honor at a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Williams at their North 4th street home on Wednesday evening, the evening was spent in games and music, those present from out of the city were, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Smith of Chicago, Miss Grace Gash, Galesburg, Ill., and Jesse Maun, of Madison, Ohio.

Mrs. Geo. Robinson is at home from a pleasant visit in Chicago.

Jesse Maun of Madison, Ohio visited relatives in the city last week.

Miss Hampton has accepted a situation with J. T. Culbertson.

Fred Aiken has entered the employ of Jas. Huston the popular druggist.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY A GREAT FAVORITE.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, cough and whooping cough, it contains no opium or other harmful drug, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all Druggists.

FRASER.

Mr. W. Stanton left Tuesday last for Chicago to visit his daughters.

Rev. J. Underwood and family left for Des Moines, from there the Rev. will leave for Keokuk to attend the Baptist Association.

Mr. George Hackney, Bolden Allen and Wm. Coles left for Illinois.

Mrs. Arthur Jefferson's mother is here visiting her.

Mrs. Mable Coleman has been very sick but is able to be out again.

Mr. C. French took a trip to Des Moines on business.

Mrs. Webb and family moved to Saylor coal mines, where her husband has been working for sometime.

The people of Fraser spent Labor Day, speaking, dancing, singing raising and various other ways, the band from Pilot Mound was over.

Mr. C. C. Rice spent the forenoon of Labor Day building a pig pen. It is thought he is trying to work up a surprise in Fraser.

Mr. George Lewis seems to be growing tired of keeping bachelor's hall it is thought he will be soon looking for his wife back home again.

Mrs. Mattie Sheldon and children returned home from Missouri where she has been visiting her mother. She reports having a lovely time.

Rev. E. Roey left for Keokuk to attend the Baptist Association.

CUTS AND BRUISES QUICKLY HEALED.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn scald or like injury will instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swelling and lameness. For sale by all Druggists.

Subscribe for the Bystander.

AS TRUE AS GOSPEL

Speak well of your friend, of your enemy, say nothing.

He who says what he likes will hear what he does not like.

A man's manners are the mirror in which he shows his portrait.

If cheerfulness knocks for admission, we should open our hearts wide to receive it, for it never comes in again.

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

THE DEWEY HOMESTEAD.



The above picture shows the house where George Dewey was born December 26th, 1837. It was occupied by the Dewey family until after the death of the Admiral's father. It then came into the possession of Captain Edward Dewey, who sold it to its present owner and occupant, T. R. Gordon, Esq., in the summer of 1889. Mr. Gordon moved it to its present site in the following February, 1890, and has occupied it until the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are unfailing in their courtesy to the thousands who visit this shrine, the birthplace of Admiral Dewey.

A recent letter from T. R. Gordon to the Peruna Drug Mfg Co., Columbus, Ohio, reads as follows:

"It is with great satisfaction that I find myself able, after an extended trial, to write you in this emphatic manner of the good your Peruna has done my wife. *'She has been troubled with catarrh from childhood, and whenever she has a cold, or any unusual condition of the weather, it was worse than usual, and seemed more than she could bear.'* The dropping in her throat at night prevented refreshing sleep; in fact, we had come to look upon it as incurable, and from the many remedies used in vain we had reason to say:

'We are thankful and happy to say that your Peruna has been of great benefit to her, and I confidently look for a complete and entire cure.' High praise is not too much to bestow upon your remedy." T. R. GORDON.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for free book on catarrh.

One day in presiding at table at this country home in Windsor, Vt., with a swarm of grandchildren about him, Senator William W. Everts is said to have asked: "What is the difference between this goose before dinner and me after?" After much futile guessing, he answered, in quiet gloom: "Now the goose is stuffed with sage, and soon the sage"—pointing to himself—"will be stuffed with the goose."

A Warning.
Pain or soreness in the back must never be slighted. Kidney diseases creep on us with only that one warning. Delay is folly when by the timely use of Morley's Liver and Kidney Cordial, the great System Renovator, all danger can be avoided. This remedy is a positive cure for Kidney and Urinary Troubles. Ask your druggist.

Mustard plasters naturally come under the head of smart articles.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

STUDENTS WANTED for fall season. Special offer tools and position with each scholarship. Iowa Barber College, 310 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' HEIRS

Heirs of Union Soldiers who made homesteads of less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874 (no matter if abandoned), if the additional homestead rights was not sold or used, should address, with full particulars, HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

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This is the only medicine that has cured every case of consumption. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy. It is sold by all druggists.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

DISCOURSES ON CHRIST AND THE CHURCH.

The Most Beautiful Flowers and the Best of Fruit—Why the Saviour Picks the Choicest First—The Day of Salvation.

(Copyright, 1900, by Louis Klopsch.)
This sermon Dr. Talmage sends from a halting place in his journey through the valleys of Switzerland. It seems to have been prepared amid the bloom and aroma of a garden midsummer. The text is Song of Solomon, v. 1: "I am come into my garden."

The Bible is a great poem. We have in it faultless rhythm and bold imagery and startling antithesis and rapturous lyric and sweet pastoral and instructive narrative and devotional psalm; thoughts expressed in style more solemn than that of Milton, more terrible than that of Dante, more natural than that of Wordsworth, more impassioned than that of Pollok, more tender than that of Cowper, more weird than that of Spenser. This great poem brings all the gems of the earth into its coronet, and it weaves the flames of judgment into its garlands and pours eternal harmonies in its rhythm. Everything this book touches it makes beautiful, from the plain stones of the summer thrashing floor to the daughters of Nahor filling the troughs for the camels, from the fish pools of Heshbon up to the Psalmist praising God with diapason of storm and whirlwind and Job's imagery of Orion, Arcturus and the Pleiades.

My text leads us into a scene of summer redolence. The world has had a great many beautiful gardens. Charlemagne added to the glory of his reign by decreeing that they be established all through the realm, deciding even the names of the flowers to be planted there. Henry IV. at Montpelier established gardens of bewitching beauty and luxuriance, gathering into them Alpine, Pyrenean and French plants. One of the sweetest spots on earth was the garden of Shennstone, the poet. His writings have made but little impression on the world, but his garden, the "Leasowes," will be immortal. To the natural advantages of that place was brought the perfection of art. Arbor and terrace and slope and rustic temple and reservoir and urn and fountain here had their crowning. Oak and yew and hazel put forth their richest foliage. There was no life more diligent, no soul more ingenious than that of Shennstone, and all that diligence and genius he brought to the adornment of that one treasured spot. He gave £300 for it. He sold it for several thousand. And yet I am to tell you today of a richer garden than any I have mentioned. It is the garden spoken of in my text—the garden of the church, which belongs to Christ, for my text says so. He bought it, he planted it, he owns it, and he shall have it. Walter Scott, in his outlay at Abbotsford, ruined his fortune, and now, in the crimson flowers of those gardens, you can almost think or imagine that you see the blood of that old man's broken heart. The payment of the last £100,000 sacrificed him. But I have to tell you that Christ's life and Christ's death were the outlay of this beautiful garden of the church, of which my text speaks. Oh, how many sighs and tears and pangs and agonies! Tell me, ye women who saw him hang! Tell me, ye executioners who lifted him and let him down! Tell me, thou sun that didst hide, ye rocks that fell! "Christ loved the church and gave himself for it." If the garden of the church belongs to Christ, certainly he has a right to walk in it. Come, then, O blessed Jesus, today. Walk up and down these aisles and pluck what thou wilt of sweetness for thyself!

The Church Is a Garden.
The church in my text is appropriately compared to a garden, because it is a place of choice flowers, of select fruits and of thorough irrigation. That would be a strange garden in which there were no flowers. If nowhere else, they would be along the borders or at the gateway. The homeliest taste will dictate something, if it be only the old fashioned hollyhock or dahlia or daffodil. But if there be larger means than you will find the Mexican cactus and blazing azalea and clustering oleander. Well, now, Christ comes to his garden, and he plants there some of the brightest spirits that ever flowered upon the world. Some of them are violets, inconspicuous, but sweet as heaven. You have to search and find them. You do not see them very often perhaps, but you find where they have been by the brightened face of the invalid and the sprig of geranium on the stand and the new window curtains keeping out the glow of the sunlight. They are perhaps more like the ranunculus, creeping sweetly along amid the thorns and briars of life, giving kiss for sting. And many a man who has had in his way some great black rock of trouble has found that they have covered it all over with flowery jasmine running in and out amid the crevices. These flowers in Christ's garden are not, like the sunflower, gaudy in the light, but wherever darkness hovers over a soul that needs to be comforted there they stand, night blooming cressets. But in Christ's garden there are plants that may be better compared to the Mexican cactus—thorns without, loveliness within—men with sharp points of character. They would almost every one that touches them. They are hard to handle. Men pronounce

them nothing but thorns, but Christ loves them, notwithstanding all their sharpnesses. Many a man has had a very hard ground to cultivate, and it has only been through severe trial that he has raised even the smallest scrap of grace. A very harsh minister was talking to a very placid elder, and the placid elder said to the harsh minister, "Doctor, I do wish you would control your temper." "Ah," said the minister to the elder, "I control more temper in five minutes than you do in five years."

It is harder for some men to do right than for other men to do right. The grace that would elevate you to the seventh heaven might not keep your brother from knocking a man down. I had a friend who came to me and said, "I dare not join the church." I said, "Why?" "Oh," he said, "I have such a violent temper. Yesterday morning I was crossing very early at the Jersey City ferry, and I saw a milkman pour a large quantity of water into the milk can, and I said to him, 'I think that will do.' And he insulted me, and I knocked him down. Do you think I ought to join the church?" Nevertheless that very same man who was so harsh in his behavior loved Christ and could not speak of sacred things without tears of emotion and affection. Thorns without, sweetness within, the best specimen of Mexican cactus I ever saw.

There are others planted in Christ's garden who are always radiant, always impressive, more like the roses of deep hue that we occasionally find called "giants of battle"; the Martin Luther, St. Pauls, Chrysostoms, Wycliffes, Latimers and Samuel Rutherford. What in other men is a spark in them is a conflagration. When they sweat, they sweat great drops of blood. When they pray, their prayer takes fire. When they preach, it is a Pentecost. When they fight, it is a Thermopylae. When they die, it is a martyrdom. You find a great many roses in the gardens, but only a few "giants of battle." Men say, "Why don't you have more of them in the church?" I say, "Why don't you have in the world more Humboldts and Wellingtons?" God gives to some ten talents, to others one.

In this garden of the church which Christ has planted also find the snowdrops, beautiful but cold looking, seemingly another phase of winter. I mean those Christians who are precise in their tastes, unimpassioned, pure as snowdrops and as cold. They never shed any tears, they never get excited, they never say anything rashly, they never do anything precipitately. Their pulses never flutter, their nerves never twitch, their indignation never boils over. They live longer than most people, but their life is in a minor key. They never run up to "C" above the staff. In their music of life they have no staccato passages. Christ planted them in the church, and they must be of some service or they would not be there; snowdrops—always snowdrops.

Most Beautiful Flower.
But I have not told you of the most beautiful flower in all this garden spoken of in the text. If you see a century plant, your emotions are started. You say, "Why, this flower has been a hundred years gathering up for one bloom, and it will be a hundred years more before other petals will come out." But I have to tell you of a plant that was gathering up from all eternity and that 1,900 years ago put forth its bloom never to wither. It is the passion plant of the cross. Prophets foretold it, Bethlehem shepherds looked upon it in the bud, the rocks shook at its bursting and the dead got up in their winding sheets to see its full bloom. It is a crimson flower—blood at the roots, blood on the branches, blood on the leaves. Its perfume is to fill all the nations. Its breath is heaven. Come, oh winds from the north and winds from the south and winds from the east and winds from the west and bear to all the earth the sweet smelling savor of Christ, my Lord!

His worth if all the nations knew,
Sure the whole earth would love him too.

Again, the church may be appropriately compared to the garden, because it is a place of fruits. That would be a strange garden which had in it no berries, no plums or peaches or apricots. The coarser fruits are planted in the orchard or they are set out on the sunny hillside. But the choicest fruits are kept in the garden. So in the world outside the church Christ has planted a great many beautiful things—patience, charity, generosity, integrity. But he intends the choicest fruits to be in the garden, and if they are not there then shame on the church. Religion is not a mere flowering sentimentality. It is a practical, life giving, healthful fruit, not posies, but apples.

Christ Takes the Best Flowers.
It has seemed as if Jesus Christ took the best. From many of your households the best one is gone. You know that she was too good for this world. She was the gentlest in her ways, the deepest in her affection, and when at last the sickness came you had no faith in medicines. You knew that the hour of parting had come, and when, through the rich grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, you surrendered that treasure you said: "Lord Jesus, take it. 'Tis the best we have. Take it. Thou art worthy." The others in the household may have been of grosser mold. She was of the finest.

The heaven of your little ones will not be fairly begun until you get there. All the kindnesses shown them by immortals will not make them forget you. There they are, the radiant throngs that went out from your homes. I throw a kiss to the sweet darlings. They are all well.

now in the palace. The crippled child has a sound foot now. A little lame child says, "Ma, will I be lame in heaven?" "No, my darling, you won't be lame in heaven." A little sick child says, "Ma, will I be sick in heaven?" "No, my dear, you won't be sick in heaven." A little blind child says, "Ma, will I be blind in heaven?" "No, my dear, you won't be blind in heaven." They are all well there.

I notice that the fine gardens sometimes have high fences around them, and I cannot get in. It is so with a king's garden. The only glimpse you ever get of such a garden is when the king rides out in his splendid carriage. It is not so with this garden, this King's garden. I throw wide open the gate and tell you all to come in. No monopoly in religion. Whosoever will may. Choose now between a desert and a garden. Many of you have tried the garden of this world's delight. You have found it has been a chagrin. So it was with Theodore Hook. He made all the world laugh. He makes us laugh now when we read his poems. But he could not make his own heart laugh. While in the midst of his festivities he confronted a looking glass, and he saw himself and said: "There, that is true. I look just as I am—done up in body, mind and purse." So it was of Shennstone, of whose garden I told you at the beginning of my sermon. He sat down amid those bowers and said: "I have lost my road to happiness. I am angry and envious and frantic and despise everything around me just as it becomes a madman to do."

O ye weary souls, come into Christ's garden today and pluck a little heart-ease. Christ is the only rest and the only pardon for a perturbed spirit. Do you not think your chance has almost come? You men and women who have been waiting year after year for some good opportunity in which to accept Christ, but have postponed it 5, 10, 20, 30 years, do you not feel as if now your hour of deliverance and pardon and salvation had come? O man, what grudge hast thou against thy poor soul that thou wilt not let it be saved?

Some years ago a vessel struck on the rocks. They had only one lifeboat. In that lifeboat the passengers and crew were getting ashore. The vessel had foundered and was sinking deeper and deeper, and that one boat could not take the passengers very swiftly. A little girl stood on the deck waiting for her turn to get into the boat. The boat came and went, came and went, but her turn did not seem to come. After awhile she could wait no longer, and she leaped on the taffrail and then sprang into the sea, crying to the boatman: "Save me next! Save me next!" Oh, how many have gone ashore into God's mercy, and yet you are clinging to the wreck of sin! Others have accepted the pardon of Christ, but you are in peril. Why not this moment make a rush for your immortal rescue, crying until Jesus shall hear you and heaven and earth ring with the cry "Save me next! Save me next!" Now is the day of salvation! Now! Now!

Some Flies Are Balloonists.
According to I. M. Aldrich and L. A. Turley, two well-known European zoologists, man is not the only living being who delights to go skyward in a balloon. There are certain flies, they say, which invariably go through the air in balloons whenever they get tired of flying in the ordinary way. These airships are composed of small bubbles, which are exuded from the bodies of flies and the air in which suffices to support the insects whenever their wings become weary and the fancy takes them to ride through the air on their tiny gossamer bladders. They can go, it is said, in any desired direction by simply swaying their bodies toward the goal which they expect to reach. In one of these curious airships the zoologists found the body of a very small insect, and they are now wondering whether it got in there by chance or whether the proprietor of the balloon thoughtfully placed it there with the object of feeding on it during its aerial journey. As an argument in favor of the latter hypothesis they point out that flies while traveling in balloons cannot satisfy their hunger unless they return to the earth.—New York Herald.

Detroit's 200th Anniversary.
Detroit, Mich., besides being one of the prettiest of American cities, has the distinction of being among the oldest with the exception of those on the immediate seaboard. As a trading and military station it was held by the French as far back as 1610; in 1763 it was transferred to the British; after the Revolution it passed to the United States. The 200th anniversary of its foundation as a city is about to be celebrated, and arrangements are in progress for the commemoration of the event by the erection of a handsome monument. It will be situated on an island in the Detroit River, and will be 220 feet high. Groups of statuary will adorn its base, which will be surrounded by a court, attached to which will be a marble colonnade 900 feet long, with wings at each end of 300 feet in length.

Princes in War.
No fewer than five princes are actively engaged in the South African war. They are Prince Christian Victor, Prince Adolphus, Alexander and Francis, of Teck, and Count Gleichen. Most of them had previously been engaged in military operations in other parts of the world. Prince Christian served in Ashanti, the Sudan and other campaigns, Prince Alexander of Teck did good work in Matabeleland, and his brother, Prince Francis, served as a captain in the Egyptian war of 1897-98, while Count Gleichen took part in several of the Sudan expeditions.

Twine for Tying Wool.
The Michigan experiment station asked this question of some of the largest dealers in wool: "Is the use of inferior twine and too much of it common enough to make it advisable to explain to wool growers the best grades of twine to use, the amount to use, etc.?" It publishes the following answers:

Answer by No. 1.—The use of inferior twine, and too much of it, is certainly a great drawback to the marketing of Michigan wool, and under all circumstances should the use of sisal or binding twine be avoided, as manufacturers discriminate strongly against fleeces tied up in this manner, as the vegetable substance gets into the yarns and ruins them unless the wool is carbonized. The latter process takes the life out of the fiber and also weakens it, hence carbonized wool is only used in inferior fabrics. We think six to eight feet of twine is sufficient to tie the wool in such manner that the fleeces can be marketed in good shape.

Answer by No. 2.—It is advisable for the grower to use as little twine as possible, and such twine should be of the best grade. It should simply be wound round the fleeces once.

Answers by Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 9.—Yes. Answer by No. 6.—A small hard round twine should be used, tying up the fleeces once across each way, the same as you would tie up a box, not using any more twine than is actually necessary. A thick fiber twine is very detrimental and most especially that called sisal.

Answer by No. 7.—The use of inferior twine is a disadvantage.

Answer by No. 8.—The use of sisal twine is a very serious injury to wool, and causes such damage in certain kinds of manufacture that manufacturers are obliged to use foreign wools to escape the risk of damage to their goods. If your efforts can prevent the use of sisal twine throughout the state it will make one step towards popularizing Michigan wool.

The bulletin further says: Besides weight there is still another reason why buyers object to coarse twine. The coarse, hard fibers of the twine are apt to work in among the wool fibers. Manufacturers find it difficult to separate these foreign fibers from the wool, and unless they are removed they work injury to goods manufactured from such wool. We believe the time has come when Michigan wool growers should adopt a small twine of better quality. A small linen twine used by nearly all wool growers in Australia is to be recommended in every way. While such twine costs about 25 cents per pound it runs nearly 2,700 feet to the pound. A pound of linen twine should therefore tie 270 fleeces, allowing twenty feet to each fleece. This linen twine is a soft twine and should the fibers become mixed with the wool fibers there would be no injury done. Number 18 linen twine is also to be recommended. The about sixteen hundred feet of twine to the pound and it can be chased for about 10 cents per pound. The only objection raised to the use of a small fine twine for tying wool that it was hard on the wool packages.

Winter Wheat for Nebraska.
Press Bulletin 15, Nebraska experiment station, says: In the fall of 1896 thirty-seven varieties of winter wheat were sown on the station farm. Of these, all but three varieties killed out so badly that it was not considered worth while to harvest them. The three varieties that lived through were Turkey Red, Big Frame and Currell. In the fall of 1898 there were sown more than a hundred varieties, and only five came through the winter in good condition. Those just mentioned were three of the five. Last fall forty-two varieties were sown, of which seven did not germinate and nineteen winterkilled. The same three varieties were among the best, but the yields have not yet been ascertained. In order to test the relative merits of the seed thus selected and that of the same varieties from some other sections of the country, seed of the Turkey Red variety was brought from the Ohio and Iowa experiment stations and of the Turkey from Kansas. The latter is very similar to the Turkey Red grown here. Seed of the Currell variety was also obtained from the Maryland experiment station. None of these did so well as the Nebraska-grown varieties, with the possible exception of Kansas Turkey. Contrary to expectations, this wheat matured earlier than the Nebraska Turkey Red. It did not lodge and was not badly infected with rust. In these respects it was as good as the Nebraska-grown wheat. Both the Ohio and Iowa Turkey Red lodged and rusted badly and matured later than the Nebraska Turkey Red. The Currell from Maryland made a ranker growth than the Nebraska Currell, but lodged and rusted badly. It is the aim of the experiment station to extend the area of winter-wheat culture over as large a portion of the state as possible. To this end a very large number of varieties of winter wheat have been tested by the station during a period of several years. Those strains of Turkey Red and Big Frame varieties that have been grown on the station farm for several years have proven themselves very hardy. Seed wheat of either one of these varieties will be sent out on application, free of cost except on application charges, as long as the supply lasts, to parties living north of the Platte river and also to those west of the one hundredth meridian.—T. L. Lyon, Director.

A million pounds of wool, a \$10,000 wool warehouse and a string of six Northern Pacific box cars went up in smoke at Miles City, Mont., on June 30.

A DAY IN THE WOODS.

A feller feels like drowsin'—for the air is
full o' dreams;
Far off the cow-bells tinkle by the cool an'
shaded streams;
An' the wools' winds invite you where
the birds are on the wing,
An' the birds are makin' merry where the
honey-suckles swing.

Sing a song o' summer—
"Ting-a-ling-a-ling!"
Cattle boys a-sleepin'
Where the honey-suckles swing.

A feller feels like lovin'—for the weath-
er's fair and fine,
An' the fishin' rod's a-bobbin' to the
throbbin' o' the line;
The river-banks invite you where a
breezy chorus swells,
An' scenes o' joy delight you where the
cattle shake their bells.

Sing a song o' summer—
"Ting-a-ling-a-ling!"
Fishermen a-noddin'
Where the honey-suckles swing.

It's good to be a livin' in this weather—
night an' morn';
When you hear a song o' plenty in the
mistle o' the corn;
When a picture o' the harvest shines in
every drop o' dew,
An' the old world's rollin' happy 'neath a
livin' bend o' blue!

Sing a song o' summer—
"Ting-a-ling-a-ling!"
All the country smilin'
Where the honey-suckles swing.
—F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

Her Love Crowned.

HE was tall and
strongly built.
His features
were cast in
the regular
mold, yet no
one thought of
saying he was
handsome. "Not
bad looking,"
accompanied by
a shrug of the shoulders, was gener-
ally the acme of praise awarded Jus-
tin Seymour.

He had fine, dark eyes—eyes which
looked at you half searchingly, half
suspiciously—eyes which told you in
a glance that he had little faith in his
fellow men. But so cynical light
gleamed in those eyes now, for they
rested on the earnest face of Myra
Blaine.

Myra's earnestness was too much
for him—his cynicism vanished before
it. She talked to him as no one had
talked to him before; she cast some in-
fluence over him—an influence he tried
to resist at first, but seemingly he
yielded to it now, for every morning
found him sitting here in this pleasant
room, where Myra came with her
handiwork.

"Justin Seymour has considerable of
Satanic Majesty in his composi-
tion," I believe, my dear Myra, that
gives an attraction for your sex."
I had been deceived and disappointed
he hasn't any faith left, but he's
good sort of fellow, for all that."
This was what Philip Aymer, My-
ra's intended husband, said to her
the day she brought Justin Seymour with
her on a visit to her father's house,
and instantly her pure heart went out
in pity to this strong man, who was,
she thought, so much in need of a help-
ing hand.

Ah, dangerous pity! Myra's embroi-
dery lay in her lap. She had not set
a stitch in for the last fifteen min-
utes. Her great, earnest violet eyes
were raised to Justin Seymour's dark
ones, as she sat talking to him.

A footstep sounded in the hallway
without, and Justin Seymour rose and
abruptly quitted the room as Philip
Aymer sauntered in.

What meant Justin Seymour's sud-
den departure when Philip entered?
This same thing had happened before,
but Philip noticed it now for the first
time. He looked over at Myra. With
cheeks aglow her head was bent over
her embroidery; nor did she raise her
eyes to see who entered.

He crossed over to the window and
looked out for several moments, and
still Myra did not raise her eyes to
look at him.

"Myra," he said, suddenly turning
from the window, "you are getting in-
terested in Mr. Seymour, or he is get-
ting interested in you—which is it?"
"Perhaps we are getting interested in
each other," said Myra, smiling.

"Myra, you should not get interested
in Justin Seymour. He is not a good
man—he had led a hard life—"

"Philip Aymer, for shame! To speak
of your friend in such a manner! Do
you forget, sir, that you have left this
man, who is so very bad—who has led
such an awful life—and me to enter-
tain each other every day since you
came here?" cried Myra, indignantly.

Philip Aymer's face turned scarlet.
He crossed over to Myra's side.

"Myra," he said, putting his arm
about her.

"Don't touch me, don't! I cannot
bear it!" said Myra, drawing from him,
and, frightened at her own words, she
covered her face with her hands.

"So it has come to this!" thought
Philip, every vestige of color leaving
his face.

They were engaged to be married.
Their parents had managed the en-
gagement for them while they were
too young to do it themselves. But
Philip was very well satisfied with the
parental arrangement, not that he
was desperately in love with Myra,
but he liked her, and she possessed a
fortune—and money was Philip Ay-
mer's god.

And Myra was willing to please her
parents. Philip was handsome, she
liked him, but love she knew nothing
about it until—until just now, when
Philip put his arm about her, and she
knew just as surely as she did in the
days that followed that she loved Jus-
tin Seymour.

"Myra, I think your conduct needs
an explanation."
"Yes, it does," said Myra, quickly,
her hands dropping from her face. "I
never understood my own heart till to-
day. Philip, I do not love you; I can
never be your wife."
"You do not love me, but you love
Justin Seymour—a man who never
cares for anybody but himself—a rover
on the face of the earth; he is here to-
day, and away to-morrow, having
faith in no one, caring for no one but
himself."

"Philip!" came reproachfully from
Myra's lips, but he turned away with
a frown, left the room and went in
search of Justin Seymour.

It was evening of the same day.
"Miss Blaine, I am going away to-
morrow morning, too early to see you,
so I will say good-bye now."

The book Myra had been reading
fell from her hands, her heart seemed
to rise to her throat and suffocate her
as Justin Seymour hurriedly entered
the room and, making his way over to
her side, uttered the above words.

It was true, then, what Philip had
said. This man would never care any-
thing for her; he was here to-day and
away to-morrow.

Myra struggled for composure.
"This is quite unexpected, Mr. Sey-
mour. I hope you haven't failed to
make your visit here a pleasant one?"
said Myra, looking straight before her.
"Miss Blaine, if it will give you any
pleasure to know it, I am leaving your
happy home a far better man than I
was when I entered it."

Myra leaped up quickly and met the
dark eyes of Justin Seymour fixed ten-
derly upon her.

"Oh, I am so glad, Mr. Seymour!"
she cried in her old, impulsive, ear-
nest manner, and, laying her hand
upon his arm, she continued: "I may
never again see you in this world, Mr.
Seymour, but I hope you will live so
that I shall meet you there—"

she was going to add, "where we will
know no more parting."

"Good-bye, Myra," was all the an-
swer he made her.

His voice was husky. For a moment
he held her hand in his, and the next
Myra was alone.

Myra sat in a dazed state where he
left her. Again she heard him call her
Myra, again she felt his hand trem-
bling like a leaf. And this man cared
nothing for her.

A year passed away. Myra Blaine
was visiting an aunt in a distant vil-
lage.

It was Sunday, and she sat in the
village church by her aunt's side, sat
electrified, listening to that rich, pow-
erful voice that led the village choir.
Surely, there was but one owner for
that voice.

"Who is it that leads the singing,
aunt?" said Myra, carelessly, after ser-
vices, as she walked across the church-
yard with her aunt.

"It is Mr. Seymour. Do you like his
singing?"

"I think I know Mr. Seymour," said
Myra, instead of answering her aunt's
question. "Has he lived here long?"

"This is his native place. He was
away from here quite a while, though.
He must have sowed his wild oats
while he was away, for since he came
back he is a changed man. There is
his mother's grave."

Myra paused before the handsome
monument which her aunt pointed out,
on which was inscribed that simple,
but most beautiful of all names, "My
Mother."

"I will remain here a little while,
aunt," said Myra, and her aunt left
her.

How long she stood there leaning
against the railing she didn't know.
She was roused by the sound of a foot-
step on the gravel walk near her. She
was not in the least surprised, but he
drew back as if doubting his eyesight.

Myra held out her hand.

"Mr. Seymour, this is, indeed, a
strange meeting."

"My name is not Mrs. Aymer; it is
still Myra Blaine," said Myra, smiling.

"You are not Mrs. Aymer!" cried
Justin, his eyes beaming with delight.
"Before I bade you good-bye that even-
ing a year ago Philip told me that you
were to be his wife in a few weeks."

"Philip Aymer told an untruth. It
was nothing to him that night. The
engagement between him and me was
broken that morning," said Myra, with
downcast eyes and blushing cheeks.

He took courage from the expression
of her face. Her hand was still in
his, and he put his arm about her now.

"Myra, here at my mother's grave,
let me tell you that it was because I
loved you that I left you so abruptly
that evening. I could not stay to see
you this wife."

"And it was because I loved you a
year ago that I refused to marry him,"
said Myra, softly.

And at last pure love was crowned
with happiness. —New York News.

Chimpanzee With a History.
The zoological garden at Cincinnati,
Ohio, has purchased a big chimpanzee
from Hagenbeck, of Hamburg. It is
larger than the famous Pat Rooney
II, who died last April, and has an
interesting history. It was purchased
by one of Oom Paul's secretaries
from a trader, and he taught it many
tricks. The animal was so affection-
ate that he took it with him on his
travels with the army, and about a
month ago he was captured by some
British soldiers. One of Hagenbeck's
agents saw the animal, and as it was
so intelligent, and chimpanzees being
almost extinct, he purchased it, pay-
ing a good price. Ever since Pat
Rooney II's death the Cincinnati zoo
has had a standing order with Hagen-
beck for a chimpanzee, and as soon
as the concern heard that its agent
had secured such a fine specimen the
management of the zoo was notified.

In coining such modern words as
"telegram," "photography," etc., the
Japanese have recourse to the Chi-
nese language, as we do to the Greek.

Russia's New Calendar.

It is said that Russia is about to
adopt a new calendar. Each year
contains 13 months of twenty-eight
days each. The main feature is its ap-
parent stability, and in this it resem-
bles the sovereign remedy. Hostetter's
Stomach Bitters. Try it for dyspep-
sia, constipation, nervousness or in-
somnia. Be sure you get the genuine.

It is not wrong to write if you right
wrong.

LOW RATE EXCURSIONS.

Via Missouri Pacific Ry., and Iron Moun-
tain Route.

To points in the West, Southwest, and
Southeast at half-rates (plus \$2) for
the round trip. Tickets on sale Tues-
days, September 4 and 18, October 2
and 16, November 6 and 20, and De-
cember 4 and 18, 1900. For full infor-
mation, land folders, etc., address any
agent of the above lines, or H. C.
Townsend, G. P. & T. Agent, St. Louis,
Missouri.

A coat that you owe for is a bad
habit to get into.

LUCK JAW.

E. H. Hardin, China Springs, Tex.,
says: "One large dose of Morley's
Wonderful Eight cured my mare of
lock-jaw. It was a wonderful cure
and saved me a \$65.00 animal." Sold
by agent in every town.

A money order is a genuine order of
merit.

Lawyers would undoubtedly make
good soldiers. Their charges would
discourage the enemy.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

Congress has authorized the famous Kiowa-Com-
anche reservation (3,000 acres) opened under the
U. S. Homestead, Township and Mining Laws. Morley's
Wonderful Eight, tells how to locate and perfect claim to
valuable LANDS, TOWNS, LOTS, and MINERAL
LANDS. Price, with the Sectional Map, \$1.00. THE
KIOWA CHIEF (devoted to news and information
about these lands) sent one year for \$1.00. Will con-
tain Proclamation, fixing date of opening. Paper (one
yr.) Manual, and Map for \$1.50. With the above
also the most complete illustrated book on
Oklahoma. Agents wanted. Address, Dick T. Mor-
gan, Land Attorney, Perry, Okla.

Every old bachelor thinks it is the
easiest thing in the world to manage
a wife.

FIT'S Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after
first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.
Send for FREE \$3.00 trial bottle and treatise.
Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 231 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The man who marries for either
beauty, talent or wealth makes a
serious blunder.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.
Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

The wife who occasionally blows up
her husband must be a sort of do-
mestic magazine.

Carter's Ink Is Scientifically
compounded of the best materials. If your
dealer does not keep it he can get it for you.

But few people ever get so full of
emotion that they have no room for
dinner.

Russ' Bleaching Blue makes clothes whiter
than snow, dyes the laundry. All grocers
sell it in 5 and 10 cent packages.

About the only thing a man can't
lie out of is eating onions.

The poor man who is going down
hill needs a substantial check.

Secretary of State Hay is one of the
most patient of men. He likes to be
helpful to newspaper correspondents,
and receives them freely in his office
and gives them such information and
hints as the proprietors will permit.
Even the representatives of the sen-
sational or yellow papers are treated
with courtesy, though naturally with
due caution. Imagine the secretary's
surprise one afternoon during the heat
of the Chinese crisis, says Walter
Wellman, when he was up to his ears
in work and anxiety, to hear from the
lips of William, his faithful messen-
ger, these words: "Mr. Secretary, the
New York wants you to step
to the telephone." Mr. Hay gasped,
caught his tongue in the nick of
time, recovered his diplomatic urban-
ity, and replied: "Say that the sec-
retary expresses deep regret that just
at this moment he is very much en-
grossed in important work." Unfor-
tunately what he said under the rules
of the telephone exchange, he sent over
the wires.

Better throw stones at random
rather than idle words.

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

No woman objects to embarking in
a courtship.

**TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
SLICKER**
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a mackintosh
or rubber coat. If you want a coat
that will keep you dry in the hard-
est storm, buy the Fish Brand
Slicker. If not for sale in your
town, write for catalogue to
A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

W. N. U., Des Moines, No. 30.—1900

BOOKLETS FREE
J. & C. MAGUIRE'S EXTRACT

CURES Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Bowel
Complaints. NEVER FAILS. In the market since 1841. Recom-
mended by leading Physicians. Used by our Army and Navy.

J. & C. MAGUIRE MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

SEND NO MONEY. We ask no money until you have examined the machine and convinced yourself it is
such a machine as you need and want. **OUR OFFER.** Mention No. 92 if you have any use for a sewing machine. Don't send one cent of money,
but write your name plainly and in full, name of postoffice and nearest railroad station,
and we will send this drop-shipped Sewing Machine to your rail-
road station. **PERMANENT ALL-RIGHT CHANGES.** Give address and examine it all
in any expert to examine it with machines that others sell at \$80 to \$90, and
if every one pronounces it in every way the equal of such machines, the most wonderful
bargain you ever heard of, pay freight agent our special introductory price, \$16.27.
It is not perfectly satisfactory in every way, you will be under no obligation to return it.
\$16.27, freight and collection charges paid by us to any town east of Rocky Mountain for
this machine in our new Grand Five Cabinet Sewing Machine. **Guaranteed 20 Years.**
T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE, Minneapolis, Minn.

Roberts' Best Patent Flour. Fully guaranteed; none better at any price. **50 LBS. T.B.**
flour made in sacks, 50 lbs. each, \$1.25. 25 lbs. sack, \$1.00. Name as good many sell for half price.
Try a sack with your name on it, and you will always use Roberts' Flour. **CARPETING.** We have
fifty carloads of carpets at half the price your dealer pays for them. Carpets for 10 cents
that others ask 20 or 30 for. Carpets for 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, 1 dollar, 1 dollar 50 cents, 2 dollars, 3 dollars, 4 dollars, 5 dollars, 6 dollars, 7 dollars, 8 dollars, 9 dollars, 10 dollars, 11 dollars, 12 dollars, 13 dollars, 14 dollars, 15 dollars, 16 dollars, 17 dollars, 18 dollars, 19 dollars, 20 dollars, 21 dollars, 22 dollars, 23 dollars, 24 dollars, 25 dollars, 26 dollars, 27 dollars, 28 dollars, 29 dollars, 30 dollars, 31 dollars, 32 dollars, 33 dollars, 34 dollars, 35 dollars, 36 dollars, 37 dollars, 38 dollars, 39 dollars, 40 dollars, 41 dollars, 42 dollars, 43 dollars, 44 dollars, 45 dollars, 46 dollars, 47 dollars, 48 dollars, 49 dollars, 50 dollars, 51 dollars, 52 dollars, 53 dollars, 54 dollars, 55 dollars, 56 dollars, 57 dollars, 58 dollars, 59 dollars, 60 dollars, 61 dollars, 62 dollars, 63 dollars, 64 dollars, 65 dollars, 66 dollars, 67 dollars, 68 dollars, 69 dollars, 70 dollars, 71 dollars, 72 dollars, 73 dollars, 74 dollars, 75 dollars, 76 dollars, 77 dollars, 78 dollars, 79 dollars, 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dollars, 159 dollars, 160 dollars, 161 dollars, 162 dollars, 163 dollars, 164 dollars, 165 dollars, 166 dollars, 167 dollars, 168 dollars, 169 dollars, 170 dollars, 171 dollars, 172 dollars, 173 dollars, 174 dollars, 175 dollars, 176 dollars, 177 dollars, 178 dollars, 179 dollars, 180 dollars, 181 dollars, 182 dollars, 183 dollars, 184 dollars, 185 dollars, 186 dollars, 187 dollars, 188 dollars, 189 dollars, 190 dollars, 191 dollars, 192 dollars, 193 dollars, 194 dollars, 195 dollars, 196 dollars, 197 dollars, 198 dollars, 199 dollars, 200 dollars, 201 dollars, 202 dollars, 203 dollars, 204 dollars, 205 dollars, 206 dollars, 207 dollars, 208 dollars, 209 dollars, 210 dollars, 211 dollars, 212 dollars, 213 dollars, 214 dollars, 215 dollars, 216 dollars, 217 dollars, 218 dollars, 219 dollars, 220 dollars, 221 dollars, 222 dollars, 223 dollars, 224 dollars, 225 dollars, 226 dollars, 227 dollars, 228 dollars, 229 dollars, 230 dollars, 231 dollars, 232 dollars, 233 dollars, 234 dollars, 235 dollars, 236 dollars, 237 dollars, 238 dollars, 239 dollars, 240 dollars, 241 dollars, 242 dollars, 243 dollars, 244 dollars, 245 dollars, 246 dollars, 247 dollars, 248 dollars, 249 dollars, 250 dollars, 251 dollars, 252 dollars, 253 dollars, 254 dollars, 255 dollars, 256 dollars, 257 dollars, 258 dollars, 259 dollars, 260 dollars, 261 dollars, 262 dollars, 263 dollars, 264 dollars, 265 dollars, 266 dollars, 267 dollars, 268 dollars, 269 dollars, 270 dollars, 271 dollars, 272 dollars, 273 dollars, 274 dollars, 275 dollars, 276 dollars, 277 dollars, 278 dollars, 279 dollars, 280 dollars, 281 dollars, 282 dollars, 283 dollars, 284 dollars, 285 dollars, 286 dollars, 287 dollars, 288 dollars, 289 dollars, 290 dollars, 291 dollars, 292 dollars, 293 dollars, 294 dollars, 295 dollars, 296 dollars, 297 dollars, 298 dollars, 299 dollars, 300 dollars, 301 dollars, 302 dollars, 303 dollars, 304 dollars, 305 dollars, 306 dollars, 307 dollars, 308 dollars, 309 dollars, 310 dollars, 311 dollars, 312 dollars, 313 dollars, 314 dollars, 315 dollars, 316 dollars, 317 dollars, 318 dollars, 319 dollars, 320 dollars, 321 dollars, 322 dollars, 323 dollars, 324 dollars, 325 dollars, 326 dollars, 327 dollars, 328 dollars, 329 dollars, 330 dollars, 331 dollars, 332 dollars, 333 dollars, 334 dollars, 335 dollars, 336 dollars, 337 dollars, 338 dollars, 339 dollars, 340 dollars, 341 dollars, 342 dollars, 343 dollars, 344 dollars, 345 dollars, 346 dollars, 347 dollars, 348 dollars, 349 dollars, 350 dollars, 351 dollars, 352 dollars, 353 dollars, 354 dollars, 355 dollars, 356 dollars, 357 dollars, 358 dollars, 359 dollars, 360 dollars, 361 dollars, 362 dollars, 363 dollars, 364 dollars, 365 dollars, 366 dollars, 367 dollars, 368 dollars, 369 dollars, 370 dollars, 371 dollars, 372 dollars, 373 dollars, 374 dollars, 375 dollars, 376 dollars, 377 dollars, 378 dollars, 379 dollars, 380 dollars, 381 dollars, 382 dollars, 383 dollars, 384 dollars, 385 dollars, 386 dollars, 387 dollars, 388 dollars, 389 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dollars, 698 dollars, 699 dollars, 700 dollars, 701 dollars, 702 dollars, 703 dollars, 704 dollars, 705 dollars, 706 dollars, 707 dollars, 708 dollars, 709 dollars, 710 dollars, 711 dollars, 712 dollars, 713 dollars, 714 dollars, 715 dollars, 716 dollars, 717 dollars, 718 dollars, 719 dollars, 720 dollars, 721 dollars, 722 dollars, 723 dollars

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