

Iowa State Bystander

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DES MOINES, IOWA

LIVE LIFE OF THE BEASTS

With Bad Harvests for Ten Years
Siberian Settlers Barely Able
to Exist.

In spite of glowing official reports the Siberian colonists seem to be far removed from Elysium, writes a St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York World. The private societies which sent men out to report give sad accounts of settlers' troubles.

Most of them arrive with nothing but the \$50 government capital, which they eat up before they can reap their harvest or build cottages. Most of them live in mud huts and barely 15 per cent have either a plow or a horse after they have been there two years. Neither have they knowledge of farming, being mostly workmen from overcrowded industrial centers, driven from one life of penury to another.

Natives and older settlers are hostile and make newcomers pay exorbitant prices for bare necessities. To add to their misery they get only an average of four good harvests each ten years, Siberian climate being what it is. Eight months' winter means semistarvation for all. The short summer is taken up with superhuman efforts to gather in grain and fodder amidst terrible pests, the Siberian fly and the mosquito.

Though each male head of a family gets a government grant of between twenty-seven and forty acres, scarcely one-third is fit for immediate cultivation. In many villages in the Irkutsk government people were found sunk in the most terrible poverty, having neither plows, cattle nor clothes. They lived more like beasts than men, on potatoes without salt in summer and coarse marsh grass in the winter.

When questioned, the poorest of them said, however, that they preferred their present misery to what they bore as factory hands in European Russia. What must that have been!

American Air Death Rate.

Twenty-five per cent. of the fatal aeroplane accidents are due to the lack of ability of the pilots of the machines, in the opinion of Major Roche of the French army aviation corps. He classifies the causes of accidents under seven general heads. About one-third of the accidents, says Popular Mechanics, he finds to have been caused by faulty construction of the machines, while the French critic divides under two heads. Lack of proper rigidity and solidity of construction, he believes, causes collapse of about 20 per cent. of the machines that fall, and 13 per cent. break because of radical errors of construction. Acrobatic displays in the air claim 6 per cent. of the victims, he states; 10 to 12 per cent. lose their lives through unfavorable conditions of the atmosphere; lack of presence of mind causes 9 per cent. and 13 per cent. are due to improper education of the pilots, while no cause is ascribed for the remaining 5 per cent. of fatalities.

Great Sculptor's Masterpiece.

A replica by Rodin of his statue of "La Danseuse" has been purchased by the Brooklyn museum and will form a part of its permanent collection. The subject, though a tragedy one, is tenderly treated. The Danseuse, it will be remembered, were condemned to pour water everlastingly into a sieve, and the statue embodies in a woman's prostrate figure the endless tragedy of a wasted life. A Frenchman describes the statue as "one of the most tender female figures that was ever lovingly molded by this sculptor of the energetic."

Greatness.

It is possible to say of Emerson, as he said of himself, that his sentences are mutually repellent particles—that he has no construction; of Dickens that he runs too much to external tags for character; of Jane Austen that her stage is small; of Scott that he is careless and long; even of Shakespeare that he is uneven, cares nothing for the spiritual unity of the universe, and sees life only as a panorama. And when you have said all these things you have said nothing. You have not approached the thing that makes Emerson, or Dickens, or Shakespeare; the difference from the rest of us; the size; the greatness; the gift, that is all—Collier's Weekly.

A Sure Sign.

"How do you like your new neighbor?"
"He's rather restful; but there's no way for me to learn whether he is a wise man or a fool."
"How's that?"
"He keeps his mouth shut so tight."

The Reason.

Smart, meeting Slack at the postoffice the other day, remarked:
"So poor old Stamps, the postman, has got the sack."
Slack—What on earth for?
Smart—For carrying letters.—Tit-Bits.

Goodness, No.

First week-end guest—Would you ask our hostess to lend us a motor?
Second week-end guest—Good heavens, no! I'd as soon think of asking her for a piece of string.—Life.

Humiliating.

Mrs. Tingle—They say that Mrs. Neaurich is becoming more proper every day.
Mrs. Dimple—Yes, indeed; you should have seen how mortified she was a while ago when she learned that her husband owned common stock in a railroad.—Satire.

Improved Soldering Iron.

A soldering iron, heated by a jet within the point fed from a gasoline tank on the handle, is a recent invention.

FARMERS IN RUSSIA

Obtain Loans Through Co-Operative Credit System.

Ambassador Curtis Guild at St. Petersburg Sends to State Department Exhaustive Report on Plan Adopted in That Country.

Washington.—Even in remote Siberia and Turkestan has the farmers' co-operative credit system reared a financial fabric to assist the peasant farmer of the Russian empire. The state department has just received from Ambassador Curtis Guild at St. Petersburg an exhaustive report on the farmers' co-operative credit system in Russia.

This is the first of a series of reports requested by President Taft from nearly every one of the diplomatic officers in Europe on this movement which he is striving to transplant to this country for the benefit of the American farmer.

At the present time the Russian government has nearly forty millions of dollars of government money invested in the farmers' co-operative credit system. How established a part of the Russian peasant's life this financial machine is becoming is clearly shown in the practice of the peasants to deposit their savings with the credit societies on the understanding that the deposits will be paid out after their death for their funeral expenses or that they will be returned to them at the time of the coming of age of a son or the marriage of a daughter.

The co-operative movement among Russian peasants has now developed two distinct aims: First, to educate the peasants, a large proportion of whom are quite illiterate, along the lines of modern farming; and, secondly, to encourage them to save their earnings and acquire the habit of providing against the rainy days. The direct aim of the Russian government in organizing this system was to relieve the peasant from the necessity of paying exorbitant and ruinous rates of interest, imposed upon them by their money lenders.

The movement affords further education for the peasant since the Russian government has very wisely left the management of the societies largely in the hands of the farmers themselves, conducted through the general meetings of the societies, in which every member of the society is given one vote. The peasant is thus given considerable experience in financial affairs and management. The members elect a board of directors and a council. These bodies take care of the executive work. They report to the general meetings of the societies, at which all the members are present. The government exercises supervision over the societies through the ministry of finance.

Although instituted as late as 1895, the movement has spread in Russia to include ten thousand farmers' societies, with an average membership in each society of nearly five hundred. The network of societies covers practically the entire immense area of the Russian empire. Widespread interest is taken in the movement both by the Russian government and by the peasants, and the government is at the present time considering a further elaboration of the scheme.

In studying the Russian co-operative credit system from the viewpoint of the American farmer, Ambassador Guild finds that naturally the great difference obtaining between conditions in the United States and in Russia, in regard to the amount of land farmed by individuals, the system of land tenure, the wealth of the farming class, and in the general facility for borrowing money, makes it impossible for this country to secure much benefit from a study of the Russian system beyond its general principles. For example, the average loan required by the farmer in Russia does not exceed \$50 and is generally employed to purchase some article necessary at the moment, such as an agricultural implement or a horse, the loan being repaid by the Russian farmer immediately after the harvest. Of course, the American farmer, who works a much larger acreage, would usually need more money and longer time. He would require his loan, not so much for the moment's exigency, as for the gradual development of his property.

In brief, Ambassador Guild reports the Russian system to be an institution of co-operative loan societies among the farmers, conducted under governmental patronage and supervision, by which the farmer, at no cost to himself, is given the benefit of loans from his society on long time and easy terms, and, at the same time, is permitted to share in his society's profits.

KEEPS VOW TO BAR WHIP.

Forty years ago little Willie Wilson was late for school at Blantyre, in Scotland, and the schoolmaster soundly thrashed him for it. That day Willie took an oath that when he got to parliament he would pass a law making such behavior on the part of teachers a penal offense. He never went to parliament, but in the house of representatives he took steps to make good his oath.

As a representative from the Pittsburgh Pennsylvania district, he dropped in the speaker's basket a bill making corporal punishment in the District of Columbia a serious offense.

At the Bridge Club.

"Why do you prohibit jewelry at the meetings of your bridge club?" "It became too easy to signal for trumps. Nearly every one of the players wore a heart-shaped pendant, a solitaire diamond, a marquise ring that looked like a spade and a clover-leaf brooch."

Oil-Stained Carpets.

To take oil stains out of carpets spread the soiled parts thickly with a paste made of fuller's earth and cold water. Allow it to dry, and then remove with a stiff brush.

SENATORS GET CANNON.

The senate demanded cannon—and got them. There were cannon to the right of them, cannon to the left of them, cannon ahead of them, but the only "volleying and thundering" that was done was the thundering of individual senators for more cannon. All of the troubles of the waning session were forgotten in the getting of the guns.

Senator O'Gorman caused the trouble when he called up a bill granting condemned cannon to half a hundred towns throughout the country, to be placed in public squares, the grounds of public buildings and about state armories. No sooner had the bill been read than there arose a chorus of "Mr. President!" from the floor. Senator Jones of Washington got a cannon for half a dozen towns in his state. Senator Pomeroy of Ohio was granted one gun. Senator Catron of New Mexico got two. Finally John Sharp Williams arose and drawled:

"I'd like a cannon for some place in Mississippi to be designated later."

"There won't be enough cannon to go round," remarked Senator Martineau. "We want to shoot some down in Kentucky," declared Senator Bradley.

"Two cannon, suitably trimmed, for Lancaster, Ky.," read the clerk.

"Didn't say I wanted them trimmed," said Bradley, but he accepted the "outfit of cannon balls" when the term was explained.

The bill finally disposed of some 105 cannon.

BIG BARGAIN SALE.

The biggest bargain sale of machinery in history is promised upon the completion of the Panama canal. To dispose of machinery costing more than \$15,000,000 is the problem confronting government authorities when the canal is opened.

Although understood in a general way, Colonel Goethals, superintendent of the canal work, reports actual figures of machinery bought since the United States began digging the "big ditch." Here are a few of the principal items: Steam shovels, 102; cranes, 4181; locomotives, 189; rock drills, 725; cranes, 79; dredges, 14; barges, 44.

Many of the locomotives and cars will be useful in operating the canal and the Panama railroad, but most of the dredges, steam shovels and mountain of other steel implements will be put on the block for sale.

Secretary of the Interior Fisher has suggested the plan of transferring much of the discarded machinery to Alaska for use in constructing a government railroad to the interior of that territory. If congress does not authorize the federal railway in Alaska, however, most of the Panama machinery will be sold for the best price it will bring.

WANTED ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

Charles Mitchell, a Polish miner who lost his legs in a West Virginia mine several months ago, came here the other day to get a pair of artificial legs. He was told by a friend in West Virginia that Congressmen had wooden legs, garden seeds, bulletins and other things to give away. Upon being advised that artificial limbs are not to be had at the Capitol for the asking, Mitchell became discouraged. He was sent to a public lodging house by police officers.

When told of the West Virginia cripple Sam Pollard, the legless pencil vendor on Pennsylvania avenue, said: "There is but one way to get it in Washington, and that is work for it. Fifteen years ago I was run over by a steam boat and had both legs cut off, but I am still living. No congressman ever offered me a pair of wooden legs."

TURKEYS FOR ARMY WORMS.

From a farmer at Groveland, Ga., came a tip to congress of a way to rid the south of the army worm.

M. M. Kiehlknight wrote a letter, in red ink throughout, to the "House or Senate," telling of his discovery.

"I saw your advertisement in the Atlanta paper for aid to check the army worms," it began. "I had ten acres of corn and the army worms had just started in. I drove my turkeys in my field and they ate the army worms up in two days, and if it had not been for my turkeys I would have lost 500 bushels of corn by those worms."

"So please send me a check for said amount, for that is the only way to destroy the army worms."

Congress recently appropriated \$25,000 to eliminate the worm.

MUST LAY LARGER EGGS.

Poultry experts in the department of agriculture have undertaken to teach the farmers of the country how to save about \$50,000,000 on eggs a year.

"It is a conservative estimate," said M. E. Pennington of the poultry division of the department, "that more than \$45,000,000 are lost annually by the handling of eggs for the market." Among other things the department experts will urge the farmers to encourage their hens to lay larger eggs, and less sterile eggs for market purposes.

By the co-operation of the farmer and the hen, Mr. Pennington argues, the cost of living can be lowered to the average man. If the \$45,000,000 or \$50,000,000 now lost annually can be saved every man, woman and child in the United States will be at least 50 cents better off.

Healthy Palms.

An olive oil bath is an excellent thing for a palm or fern. Pour two tablespoonfuls of olive oil at the root of your plant about once a month. You will immediately note the difference in the plant. It becomes a healthy green and the leaves fairly sparkle in the light. If your plant is small, you will not need so much oil.

Use for Old Newspapers.

China uses millions of pounds of old newspapers, chiefly British, as wall paper for houses and cottages.

MRS. CORNWALLIS-WEST'S UNUSUAL INSPIRATION

Is the spirit of William Shakespeare guiding the hand and brain of Mrs. Cornwallis-West—London society favorite and creator of the wonderful "Shakespeare's England" festival held at Earle's court?



This is generally believed to be true by Londoners, who declare that no woman like Mrs. West, who has made society a vocation instead of the amusement business, could possibly show the genius in management and the business ability to put on what is no doubt one of the biggest single amusement projects ever witnessed in England.

That the Bard of Avon has influenced this woman successfully to carry out the festival that does honor to his memory is believed by all but the most skeptical who have seen the exhibition.

If Shakespeare's spirit did not influence Mrs. West, what accounts for her sudden inspiration to stage the picturesque scenes of Elizabethan England at the cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Giving up her social duties and working nine hours each day and many extra nights organizing the big show on speculation.

Superintending the construction of the buildings of that period.

Porting over works of history and devoting days upon days to the designing of certain costumes in order to have the smallest detail historically correct.

Leaving Mayfair and the brilliant court of St. James after a life of idle luxury and plunging into hard labor.

And, above all, showing a genius in the work which is said by experts to be worthy of the great poet himself.

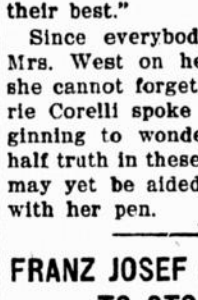
Mrs. West displayed such splendid genius that many of her friends and acquaintances believe that even with the knowledge of English history she has she could not have revived those days of tilts and jousts with such accuracy as she has shown.

The story is most mysterious because Mrs. West will neither deny nor confirm it. This much, however, is known: She spent months wandering over every inch of the ground with its ivy-grown cottages and gay gardens that was beloved by the great English poet; she spent hours visiting the homes in which he once lived and then took her books and read, and meditated and talked Shakespeare with everybody who loves the great English dramatist and his works. It is said that when her work was completed and she went back to London prior to the pageant, Marie Corelli said to her: "It will be a wonderful success. It must be, for Shakespeare will be with you at the pageant and will direct the show. If you follow his instruction you will be well rewarded, for he will not leave you after the pageant is over. He is with many great writers, inspiring them to do their best, and he will remain with you. If it were not for his great genius and that of others who have gone to the great unknown there would be few writers in the world today. It is Shakespeare and the lesser lights who have inspired me and others to do their best."

Since everybody is congratulating Mrs. West on her splendid success, she cannot forget the words that Marie Corelli spoke to her. She is beginning to wonder if there is some half truth in these words, and that she may yet be aided to do great works with her pen.

FRANZ JOSEF ASKS POPE TO STOP TURKISH WAR

In a personal letter, penned with his own hand, the aged Emperor Franz Josef has made an appeal to Pope Pius to urge intervention between Italy and Turkey and bring about the close of a war which his imperial majesty describes as a grave danger to the progress of civilization. "Instead of weakening Mohammedanism, as some suppose," the emperor writes, "the war is uniting Islam against Christians the world over. Morally it has been a great mistake."



The letter was conveyed to Rome by a special court messenger, who received a handsome gift from his holiness. No intimation was made to the nunciature here, owing to the peculiar delicacy of the situation and the desire of the emperor to keep the nature of the correspondence secret.

The Nuncio was informed of the emperor's act by a friend in the papal secretariat of state. He feels deeply incensed, and has since kept away from the imperial palace, where he was previously a constant visitor.

Italian—I see another naval engagement is reported."

Wife—"More fighting?"

Italian—I suppose so. The captain is engaged to the rear admiral's daughter."

Only Give Him a Chance.

Father—"You seem to have no idea of the value of money." Son—"No idea. Why, dad, I can mention a hundred different ways of spending money you never dreamed of."—Boston Transcript.

Easy to Divine His Thoughts.

"Don't you feel sometimes like you'd like to be a bird?" said Miss Miami Brown, sentimentally. "I specs mebbe I wouldn't mind," replied Erastus Pinkley. "If I could be a chicken hawk."

SENORA PEZET, WIFE OF PERUVIAN MINISTER

The Minister from Peru and his charming wife and son have received a cordial welcome on their second coming to Washington. Mr. Pezet was first secretary of the Peruvian legation for five years and left Washington in 1900 to become minister to the republic of Central America. He did not sever his ties of friendship but through all these years has kept up a brisk correspondence with many Washingtonians.



When his only son, called George Washington Pezet, because he was born on February 22, and because his parents are fervent admirers of the great neighbor to the north and its founder, was of college age he was placed at Harvard, where two years ago he graduated with high honors. Young Mr. Pezet has since resided in Boston intending to take up literature as a profession.

"I return to Washington," remarked Senora Pezet, "as one comes back to a dearly loved spot filled with pleasant memories. I find the city changed but not sufficiently so to make me feel strange except in a few locations. In a way I feel as though I left only a few months ago and I take up the thread of affairs with zeal and energy engendered by a complete rest. My home city is Lima, one of the oldest cities of the New World and one of the most fascinating. Less than fifty years after Columbus discovered this vast empire for Spain, the first stone of the Cathedral of Lima was laid by Pizarro, in January, 1535."

Senora and Senora Pezet two years ago celebrated the silver anniversary of their wedding, but to see the senora suggests that she has discovered Ponce de Leon's spring of eternal youth. Being a perfect blonde, with deep blue eyes and fair skin, an unusual type for a Spanish-American, though often seen in Spain, she looks as though she were entering her twenties.

Senora Pezet is the daughter of the late Jose Maria Corbacho de Lima, a prominent citizen and one who held many offices of trust. She bears the pretty name of Coraline, shortened into Cora. She was educated at home by governesses after the way of the Latin, who never send their children away from home until they are well grown and her marriage to the minister, who was the son of a neighbor, occurred before she reached the dignity of attending a boarding school. She spent a few months, however, with the madams of the Sacred Heart and since coming to this country, she frequently visits establishments of that order near Philadelphia and New York.

Senora and Senora Pezet have fond hopes of their son, George Washington Pezet, who has already developed a remarkable talent for the drama. He writes entirely in English. He is a tall, slender youth bearing a marked resemblance to his mother.

SECRETARY NAGEL SAYS \$25 A WEEK IS ENOUGH

Is \$25 a week enough to clothe, feed and house three adults?



Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel was called upon the other day to decide this question. He decided it in the affirmative. In Secretary Nagel's opinion \$25 a week is sufficient to keep a family of five or six.

Mary Fleming, 56 years old, and her sister Cecilia, 58 years old, arrived in New York a few days ago from Dublin, Ireland. They had never before been to the United States. When examined by immigration inspectors at Ellis Island they said they had \$115 between them, but that they were going to be cared for by their nephew, John Francis Byrne, a New York newspaper reporter. This did not satisfy Acting Commissioner Uhl, and he questioned Mr. Byrne. Mr. Byrne said the two maiden aunts had been the same as parents to him when he was small and that he was anxious to care for them. He said he received \$25 a week as a reporter and thought that sufficient to support himself and his aunts.

Commissioner Uhl reported to Secretary Nagel that while the aunts were very nice ladies and apparently healthy, he did not think Byrne could support them on \$25 a week.

Secretary Nagel ruled that Byrne could support them, and instructed Commissioner Uhl to admit the two aunts.

As to School Holidays.

"In Rome, in the time of the Republic, 64 days in every year were devoted to public festivals recognized by law. The American republic has not reached such a number of holidays, but its schools surpassed it long ago," says the current report of the United States Bureau of Education. The document points out, however, that there is now a wholesome trend away from the custom of granting an overabundance of school holidays.

His Source of Livelihood.

Solicitor (in the West London County Court, to debtor)—"What are you earning now?" Debtor—"Nothing." His Honor—"Are you living on the moon?" Debtor—"No; on my wife." His Honor—"Ten Days."

Concise Explanation.

A young policeman giving evidence in a London burglary case was so excited that he accidentally said: "Please, your worship, I was the only person present in the house except another constable, who was outside."

KNOTTY POINT HERE

Has Man of the House Right to Discharge Cook?

Or Can Domestic, Told by Wife to Stick to Her Post, Hold the Fort?—Matter of Some Moment to Husbands.

Our sympathy goes out to T. R. Dunkerley of Tacoma. This free-born American citizen finds it impossible, even with the help of the courts, to rid himself of his cook, though, according to his allegations, her bread is "like bricks" and her biscuits like stones. When he attempted to put the cook out of the house she "threatened him," and as he was a small person it became necessary for him to appeal to the law. When the constable arrived with the warrant the cook admitted that she had refused to leave, but said that she had been hired by Mrs. Dunkerley, who was away from home, but had ordered her not to leave under any circumstances.

The case is one of plainly conflicting jurisdiction. There seems to be a twilight zone within which positive action, at least by the husband, is impossible. As a rule, the wife employs the servants. But whether she is in the legal sense the employer is doubtful. As a rule, the one who pays the wages is the employer. If this rule holds in domestic affairs, and if Mr. Dunkerley is in truth the paymaster, it would seem as though it were for him to say whether the cook should go or stay.

Yet the case is not free from complexity. To insist on the rule in its strictness would be to make the wife the mere agent of the husband, which, of course, is not. In these days, to be thought of. There are those who will argue that when a man gives his wife money with which to run the house the money is hers. On that theory she would be the employer. But it is not necessary to take this extreme view. We may hold that all the money earned or possessed by either husband or wife belongs to both, and that the money which was paid to this cook was, when it was paid, the property of Mrs. Dunkerley. At least it was as much the wife's as it was the husband's. As it was part of her duty, as representative of the family, to hire the cook, and as she may be held to have paid her wages and to have been the employer, one may fairly conclude that Dunkerley was a mere interloper in his own home.

But the case is a sad one, and there are, of course, many who will take the other view than that here elaborated. It is hard to have to eat bread like bricks and biscuits like stones. There ought to be some redress besides resort to the tavern, especially when one feels that one is paying for bread and biscuits that are like bricks and stones. But the appeal seems to be to the lady of the house, and we hope that it will not be in vain.—Indianapolis News.

Rate and the Plague.

After hundreds of negative examinations of rats made during the last few weeks one rat carrying bubonic plague bacilli was found in New Orleans, on July 27, and one in Philadelphia on July 29. New cases of plague have been reported in both Porto Rico and Cuba. At Porto Rico special examination will be given to freights to be shipped to the United States. Large forces of rat poisoners and rat catchers are at work and five hundred rats are being examined daily. The United States treasury department has ordered that all vessels from ports in South America, the West Indies, Africa, Russia, China, India and the Pacific islands, while lying in United States ports, shall have all lines or hawsers leading to wharves or shore protected by rat guards, and that all gang planks shall be raised at night unless men be placed nearby to destroy escaping rats.

Life of London.

John L. Griffiths, formerly of Indianapolis, now consul general at London, writes that greater London has a population of 7,250,000. The county of London comprises only a portion of the metropolitan area. The county council's abstract shows the following interesting items: Population, 4,522,961; debt, \$58,583,980; rateable value, \$217,023,144; weddings a year, 40,201; births, 112,795; deaths, 61,909; deaths by accidents, 1,846; fires, 3,208; paupers, 140,560; police, 17,293; soldiers, 10,058; postal employees, 49,969; firemen, 1,365; motor cars, 8,318; cattle, 3,371; sheep, 2,941; pigs, 1,948; orchards (acres), 168; corn crops, 242; postoffices, 1,061; letters delivered, 805,900,000; post cards, 199,800,000; telegrams, 25,662,000. The imports into London constitute 33.6 per cent of the total imports into the United Kingdom, and more than half the income tax on salaries is paid by London.

They Knew All About It.

"You must have lived in a little Scotch town," remarked a busy London woman, "to appreciate the pinpoints of interest to which a village may be reduced and the absolute publicity of your every movement in such a place."

"Once while I was visiting at home I happened to be lying down when callers came, so my mother did not disturb me. At tea-time other callers arrived, and by way of making conversation one of these said to me very sweetly:

"We hear you've been lying down."—Harper's Bazar.

Lucky Oil Men.

All things seem to work together for the good of the pious producers of petroleum. While more than two million automobiles in the world are burning their gasoline, called petrol abroad, the time is near at hand when the ocean steamers will substitute coal oil for coal. When that day arrives there will be many a grimy stoker thrown out of a job. The oily-fell will be run automatically under the boilers and the ocean monsters of tomorrow may be built without funnels and go without smoke.

Uncle Bonbon.

An elderly beau had been delivering himself of certain forcible home truths when lecturing his nephew.

"Wonderful chap, your uncle," observed a friend when the old gentleman had disappeared. "So well preserved."

"I don't know so much about his being well preserved," growled the offended nephew, "but he is unpleasantly candid!"—Youth's Companion.

Pet Dogs Remembered.

Two English women who have died recently left provisions in their wills for the care of their pet dogs. Mrs. Douglas, of Uxbridge, left \$20 a week to her coachman to be expended on her dogs during their lives, and Mrs. Trotter, of Blackheath, left \$250 to her maid for the maintenance of her pet dog.

Unusual.

"How's your insomnia, Slocum?" "Worse and worse! I can't even sleep when it's time to get up!"

NO MORE SACRIFICE

Juggernaut Not Allowed to Claim His Human Victims.

Journey of the God to Country House Shorn of Its Ancient Horrors, Through Action of the British Government.

Persons whose tender childish years were nurtured upon tales of the unforgettable car of Juggernaut, beneath the wheels of which pious Hindus flung themselves to be mangled into immortality, will hardly read without a pang of regret the following report from the ancient city of Puri, three hundred miles south of Calcutta, where Juggernaut has had his shrine since 1188 or earlier.

"At one place by the walls," says the Christian Herald, "is a great figure of Juggernaut, carved in relief, and standing eighteen feet high. An almost horrible object it is, glossy black except for its apple-like face, which is brilliant red. Devout pilgrims place fruit or rice before it, press their foreheads to its feet, and pass on, confident that they have appeased this god on their long journey to the Hindu's paradise."

"Outside the walls of the temple lie remnants of this year's great car wheels, eight feet in diameter and a foot thick, mounted on axles twenty-two feet long and fourteen inches in diameter. One picture the car as carved from costly wood, black with age, ornamented with gold and set with precious stones."

"In fact, a new car is built every year, in which the god journeys the two miles for a fortnight's rest at his garden or country house. Vast numbers of pilgrims grasp the ropes and the car moves slowly forward to the cheers of thousands of spectators. But the heavy wheels cut deep into the sand and it slows down and stops. Interest lags, the priest now accepting a mere touching of the ropes as sufficient service, and hired coolies complete the journey, two weeks being sometimes necessary to traverse the two miles, and an

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

It is a difficult problem to promote harmony among the flocks when the shepherds are estranged; for then the position of both is jeopardized and open to the attack of the destroyer. In a situation where private interest supercedes every consideration for the public weal, great havoc is wrought through the process; and all contentions which arise within the ranks operate to the detriment of the public good. The bitterness engendered by the pursuit of personal ambition is often destructive to the rights of man—especially in a case where obstinacy controls. There are some efforts purporting to be undertaken for the uplift of mankind; but the assets are dangerous weapons in the grasp of determined spirits. Schism when nurtured by the remembrance of past grievances never fails to ponder as to the creation of intolerable conditions, but strides onward in pursuit of those attempts which lead to its designs. No atonement can suffice to remove defeat or compensate for the existence of a ruined cause, when it looks back and meditates upon the mischief it begets. Strenuous pretensions are often indulged supposedly in behalf of the people, but their primary object is to gain advantage and satisfy that unbridled ambition which has risen in all ages in its giant might to trample upon popular privileges. In every age and clime, in every stage of man's career instances are numerous wherein shrewd designers have usurped authority and destroyed the rights of their fellows. No man is so deeply imbued with such angelic disposition as to rise above suspicion in dealing with the personal affairs of his neighbor, nor is he likely to overlook the advantages which might greet his gaze. Time only is required to exhibit each individual in his true colors, to establish his just deserts; and should he be weighed and found wanting, he then relinquishes his claim to public confidence and forfeits his rights to loyalty. Every career, however brilliant, has an end to its existence, and a Waterloo attends the fortune of each worker in whatever sphere he strives. Our antagonist is our helper and the obstacles by which we are confronted tend only to strengthen our endeavors in the prosecution of life's pursuits. Let the negro not despair; for "there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we may."—Ethiopian Phalanx.

There were no negroes on the ill-fated Titanic when she went down in mid-ocean. It develops that none were to be permitted to cross the pond on the majestic liner. One instance where race discrimination was of advantage to the black man.

There are many white men in this broad land of ours who are sore on Jim Flynn because he could not land on the championship title in the heavyweight class of the world, and these same people knew that Flynn had as much chance to win as a snowball has to keep from melting on a summer's day in the sunshine. They ought to be tickled to death that he was not put to sleep in the first round, which could have happened with perfect ease if Johnson had desired.

Coon songs have invaded musical circles in Germany, and rag time is giving battle to the classical selections of Wagner. It is peculiar how negro music is claiming the affections of music lovers the world over.

The annual session of the Texas Negro Business league was held in Palestine, Tex. The program was of most interest. The officers of the league are: R. L. Smith, Waco, president; R. C. Houston, Jr., Fort Worth, first vice president; J. P. Starks, Dallas, second vice president; H. L. Price, secretary; A. J. Sykes, Sherman, assistant secretary; W. C. Rollins, Prairie View, corresponding secretary; J. B. Bell, Houston, treasurer; E. M. Griggs, Palestine, state organizer. Executive committee—S. J. Chestnut, Corsicana; H. B. Ellis, Waco; M. V. Morris, Houston; R. B. Wells, Temple; J. P. McGowan, Livingston; A. W. Taylor, Marshall.

The St. Luke Herald's editorial comment on Howard University's new president is this: "So, Howard university has another white preacher for president," from which we infer that this sprightly little weekly of Richmond, Va., is among the working number of negroes who are saying aloud that they prefer negro laymen with experience in our educational affairs to head our foremost institutions of learning.

Thanks to the fair and broad-minded stand taken by President W. P. Motley of the hospital and health board, and Health Commissioner W. S. Wheeler, negro internes will be retained at the old city hospital in Kansas City, which was remodeled at the expense of \$15,000 and turned over to the colored citizens of Kansas City last year. The hospital has a visiting staff of colored and white physicians and surgeons, and although known as a colored institution, an effort was made to displace negro internes by white ones.

The Savannah (Ga.) Tribune has plugged away for nearly 27 years to help carry the negro's colossal burden, and has been rewarded with a handsome two-story brick building of its own, and expansion from a two-page home print eight-page paper to a four-page home print eight-page paper. We hope some day to see it an all-home print semi-weekly or daily.

Rev. George E. Nolley of Macon, Ga., has received from Central City College in that city the degree of "Doctor of Divinity."

Our sympathies go out to the people of Haiti in the latest calamity that has befallen them. The national palace was destroyed by a gunpowder explosion, when President Cincinnatus Leconte and many palace attendants were killed and some 400 people were injured. It appears that President Leconte had stored large quantities of explosives and arms in the cellars of the palace to be in readiness for a war with his neighbor, Santo Domingo, just across the border, which, it was expected, would break out at any moment. The belief is general that an enemy of the president set a slow match to the magazine and thus got rid of the president, the national palace and the precious magazine in one grand explosion.

The presidents of Haiti have a hard time to get the office, and a harder time to keep it. Most of them die with their boots on, by the act of an assassin, some die from mob soldier wrath and die in exile, often in poverty, and some are blown up. It does not appear by the record to be a very desirable job to have, and yet there is always a long line of men waiting and plotting their turn at it. A roll call of the presidents of Haiti during the past century reads as follows: 1. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1804-1811. 2. Alexandre Pétion, 1811-1818. 3. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1818-1820. 4. Alexandre Pétion, 1820-1821. 5. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1821-1822. 6. Alexandre Pétion, 1822-1823. 7. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1823-1824. 8. Alexandre Pétion, 1824-1825. 9. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1825-1826. 10. Alexandre Pétion, 1826-1827. 11. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1827-1828. 12. Alexandre Pétion, 1828-1829. 13. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1829-1830. 14. Alexandre Pétion, 1830-1831. 15. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1831-1832. 16. Alexandre Pétion, 1832-1833. 17. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1833-1834. 18. Alexandre Pétion, 1834-1835. 19. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1835-1836. 20. Alexandre Pétion, 1836-1837. 21. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1837-1838. 22. Alexandre Pétion, 1838-1839. 23. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1839-1840. 24. Alexandre Pétion, 1840-1841. 25. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1841-1842. 26. Alexandre Pétion, 1842-1843. 27. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1843-1844. 28. Alexandre Pétion, 1844-1845. 29. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1845-1846. 30. Alexandre Pétion, 1846-1847. 31. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1847-1848. 32. Alexandre Pétion, 1848-1849. 33. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1849-1850. 34. Alexandre Pétion, 1850-1851. 35. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1851-1852. 36. Alexandre Pétion, 1852-1853. 37. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1853-1854. 38. Alexandre Pétion, 1854-1855. 39. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1855-1856. 40. Alexandre Pétion, 1856-1857. 41. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1857-1858. 42. Alexandre Pétion, 1858-1859. 43. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1859-1860. 44. Alexandre Pétion, 1860-1861. 45. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1861-1862. 46. Alexandre Pétion, 1862-1863. 47. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1863-1864. 48. Alexandre Pétion, 1864-1865. 49. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1865-1866. 50. Alexandre Pétion, 1866-1867. 51. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1867-1868. 52. Alexandre Pétion, 1868-1869. 53. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1869-1870. 54. Alexandre Pétion, 1870-1871. 55. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1871-1872. 56. Alexandre Pétion, 1872-1873. 57. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1873-1874. 58. Alexandre Pétion, 1874-1875. 59. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1875-1876. 60. Alexandre Pétion, 1876-1877. 61. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1877-1878. 62. Alexandre Pétion, 1878-1879. 63. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1879-1880. 64. Alexandre Pétion, 1880-1881. 65. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1881-1882. 66. Alexandre Pétion, 1882-1883. 67. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1883-1884. 68. Alexandre Pétion, 1884-1885. 69. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1885-1886. 70. Alexandre Pétion, 1886-1887. 71. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1887-1888. 72. Alexandre Pétion, 1888-1889. 73. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1889-1890. 74. Alexandre Pétion, 1890-1891. 75. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1891-1892. 76. Alexandre Pétion, 1892-1893. 77. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1893-1894. 78. Alexandre Pétion, 1894-1895. 79. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1895-1896. 80. Alexandre Pétion, 1896-1897. 81. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1897-1898. 82. Alexandre Pétion, 1898-1899. 83. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1899-1900. 84. Alexandre Pétion, 1900-1901. 85. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1901-1902. 86. Alexandre Pétion, 1902-1903. 87. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1903-1904. 88. Alexandre Pétion, 1904-1905. 89. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1905-1906. 90. Alexandre Pétion, 1906-1907. 91. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1907-1908. 92. Alexandre Pétion, 1908-1909. 93. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1909-1910. 94. Alexandre Pétion, 1910-1911. 95. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1911-1912. 96. Alexandre Pétion, 1912-1913. 97. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1913-1914. 98. Alexandre Pétion, 1914-1915. 99. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1915-1916. 100. Alexandre Pétion, 1916-1917. 101. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1917-1918. 102. Alexandre Pétion, 1918-1919. 103. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1919-1920. 104. Alexandre Pétion, 1920-1921. 105. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1921-1922. 106. Alexandre Pétion, 1922-1923. 107. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1923-1924. 108. Alexandre Pétion, 1924-1925. 109. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1925-1926. 110. Alexandre Pétion, 1926-1927. 111. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1927-1928. 112. Alexandre Pétion, 1928-1929. 113. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1929-1930. 114. Alexandre Pétion, 1930-1931. 115. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1931-1932. 116. Alexandre Pétion, 1932-1933. 117. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1933-1934. 118. Alexandre Pétion, 1934-1935. 119. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1935-1936. 120. Alexandre Pétion, 1936-1937. 121. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1937-1938. 122. Alexandre Pétion, 1938-1939. 123. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1939-1940. 124. Alexandre Pétion, 1940-1941. 125. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1941-1942. 126. Alexandre Pétion, 1942-1943. 127. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1943-1944. 128. Alexandre Pétion, 1944-1945. 129. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1945-1946. 130. Alexandre Pétion, 1946-1947. 131. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1947-1948. 132. Alexandre Pétion, 1948-1949. 133. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1949-1950. 134. Alexandre Pétion, 1950-1951. 135. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1951-1952. 136. Alexandre Pétion, 1952-1953. 137. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1953-1954. 138. Alexandre Pétion, 1954-1955. 139. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1955-1956. 140. Alexandre Pétion, 1956-1957. 141. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1957-1958. 142. Alexandre Pétion, 1958-1959. 143. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1959-1960. 144. Alexandre Pétion, 1960-1961. 145. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1961-1962. 146. Alexandre Pétion, 1962-1963. 147. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1963-1964. 148. Alexandre Pétion, 1964-1965. 149. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1965-1966. 150. Alexandre Pétion, 1966-1967. 151. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 1967-1968. 152. Alexandre Pétion, 1968-1969. 153. 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Alexandre Pétion, 2104-2105. 289. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2105-2106. 290. Alexandre Pétion, 2106-2107. 291. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2107-2108. 292. Alexandre Pétion, 2108-2109. 293. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2109-2110. 294. Alexandre Pétion, 2110-2111. 295. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2111-2112. 296. Alexandre Pétion, 2112-2113. 297. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2113-2114. 298. Alexandre Pétion, 2114-2115. 299. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2115-2116. 300. Alexandre Pétion, 2116-2117. 301. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2117-2118. 302. Alexandre Pétion, 2118-2119. 303. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2119-2120. 304. Alexandre Pétion, 2120-2121. 305. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2121-2122. 306. Alexandre Pétion, 2122-2123. 307. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2123-2124. 308. Alexandre Pétion, 2124-2125. 309. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2125-2126. 310. Alexandre Pétion, 2126-2127. 311. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2127-2128. 312. Alexandre Pétion, 2128-2129. 313. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2129-2130. 314. Alexandre Pétion, 2130-2131. 315. 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Alexandre Pétion, 2212-2213. 397. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2213-2214. 398. Alexandre Pétion, 2214-2215. 399. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2215-2216. 400. Alexandre Pétion, 2216-2217. 401. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2217-2218. 402. Alexandre Pétion, 2218-2219. 403. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2219-2220. 404. Alexandre Pétion, 2220-2221. 405. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2221-2222. 406. Alexandre Pétion, 2222-2223. 407. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2223-2224. 408. Alexandre Pétion, 2224-2225. 409. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2225-2226. 410. Alexandre Pétion, 2226-2227. 411. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2227-2228. 412. Alexandre Pétion, 2228-2229. 413. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2229-2230. 414. Alexandre Pétion, 2230-2231. 415. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2231-2232. 416. Alexandre Pétion, 2232-2233. 417. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2233-2234. 418. Alexandre Pétion, 2234-2235. 419. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2235-2236. 420. Alexandre Pétion, 2236-2237. 421. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2237-2238. 422. Alexandre Pétion, 2238-2239. 423. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2239-2240. 424. Alexandre Pétion, 2240-2241. 425. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2241-2242. 426. Alexandre Pétion, 2242-2243. 427. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2243-2244. 428. Alexandre Pétion, 2244-2245. 429. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2245-2246. 430. Alexandre Pétion, 2246-2247. 431. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2247-2248. 432. Alexandre Pétion, 2248-2249. 433. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2249-2250. 434. Alexandre Pétion, 2250-2251. 435. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2251-2252. 436. Alexandre Pétion, 2252-2253. 437. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2253-2254. 438. Alexandre Pétion, 2254-2255. 439. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2255-2256. 440. Alexandre Pétion, 2256-2257. 441. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2257-2258. 442. Alexandre Pétion, 2258-2259. 443. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2259-2260. 444. Alexandre Pétion, 2260-2261. 445. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2261-2262. 446. Alexandre Pétion, 2262-2263. 447. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2263-2264. 448. Alexandre Pétion, 2264-2265. 449. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2265-2266. 450. Alexandre Pétion, 2266-2267. 451. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2267-2268. 452. Alexandre Pétion, 2268-2269. 453. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2269-2270. 454. Alexandre Pétion, 2270-2271. 455. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2271-2272. 456. Alexandre Pétion, 2272-2273. 457. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2273-2274. 458. Alexandre Pétion, 2274-2275. 459. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2275-2276. 460. Alexandre Pétion, 2276-2277. 461. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2277-2278. 462. Alexandre Pétion, 2278-2279. 463. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2279-2280. 464. Alexandre Pétion, 2280-2281. 465. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2281-2282. 466. Alexandre Pétion, 2282-2283. 467. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2283-2284. 468. Alexandre Pétion, 2284-2285. 469. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2285-2286. 470. Alexandre Pétion, 2286-2287. 471. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2287-2288. 472. Alexandre Pétion, 2288-2289. 473. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2289-2290. 474. Alexandre Pétion, 2290-2291. 475. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2291-2292. 476. Alexandre Pétion, 2292-2293. 477. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2293-2294. 478. Alexandre Pétion, 2294-2295. 479. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2295-2296. 480. Alexandre Pétion, 2296-2297. 481. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2297-2298. 482. Alexandre Pétion, 2298-2299. 483. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2299-2300. 484. Alexandre Pétion, 2300-2301. 485. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2301-2302. 486. Alexandre Pétion, 2302-2303. 487. Jean-Pierre Bessières, 2303-2304. 488. Alexandre Pétion, 23

BUXTON BRIEFS

Mr. Ed. Green was over from Oskaloosa last week and spent a few days with relatives, friends and his "beautiful Doll."

Mrs. Jeanette Watts of Kewanee, Ill., arrived in the city last Friday to see her cousin, Cyrus Hurst, who was badly burned in the mine about three weeks ago. Cyrus is improving very slowly.

Miss Georgiana Deeslet who has been on the sick list is much improved at this writing.

Mrs. Sally Jackson, president of the Mission circle at Mt. Zion church made a very beautiful table and through the church presented it to Mr. L. G. Chestnut who took his departure for Lynchburg, Va., last week. The piece was displayed at the church and an offering taken for Mission to the amount of \$5.25. This is one of the presidents very unique ways of raising money for her circle and at the same time making glad the hearts of departing friends. This is the third of those beautiful pieces that has been made by the president and given in that manner to friends leaving the membership of the church.

Miss Bertha Strother spent a few days in Colfax last week.

Messrs. John Gilbert and Henry Hamilton of Des Moines are in the city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Price.

The eight months old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rhodes died last Wednesday and was buried Thursday Rev. Chas. Allen officiating.

A bright eyed girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Blakely, Tuesday, Sept. 3. Mother and daughter doing nicely.

Mrs. Belle Payne with her daughter, Ethel of Spring Valley, Ill., is visiting in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lucy Miller.

Mr. Pelan Jones received a telegram from Kimball, W. Va., to the effect that his mother was quite sick, and he left last Thursday night for that city.

Miss Julia Fletcher of Gary, Indiana, is in the city the guest of her brother and sister-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fletcher.

Mr. Moses Tandy while working in the Mine last week struck his elbow against some hard substance, deadening the nerve of his arm from his elbow to the tips of the fingers, and since then has had something like saint vritus dance in that arm that has baffled the skill of the physicians. While there is no great pain it is quite annoying.

About the 16th of September there will be a grand opening of the new Buxton hotel, owned by Mr. Reuben Gains. The building is strictly modern being equipped and steam heated. It has 15 bed rooms, 12 on the top floor and three on the office floor. It also has 2 bath rooms, toilets and closets. There is one large dining room, 18x28, an office 18x26, three nice large business rooms, a cafe and dumb waiter and 6 foot hall running them. There will also be a two story porch on the front. All told it is the finest hotel on Buxton soil.

Messrs. W. J. Jones & Son are the architects and builders and that is sufficient to say that the workmanship is of the best. Messrs. W. J. and Benjamin Jones have built dwelling houses, churches, and hotels, and are known to be very splendid workmen.

This hotel will be operated by Mr. Oscar Peterson and since it fills a long felt want in Buxton, it is hoped that it will be run on such a plan and be of such first class order that our best men and women when coming here will have no hesitancy in stopping at the Buxton Hotel.

The public schools opened Monday morning with good enrollments in each of the rooms. The principal and teachers in No. 1 school were given in last week's issue. The principal and teachers in No. 2 school are Miss Georgia Blackburn, principal, Misses Nellie Leffridge, Lettie Carey and Gertrude Lucas, teachers. No. 3 school in East Swede, town did not begin work Monday morning on account of not having teachers.

Atty. Jas. A. Spears left Tuesday morning for Des Moines on business.

The funeral of Mr. King Baker was preached by Rev. Butler at A. M. E. church Monday p. m. The local Union had full charge of the corpse and because of the fact that he had no wife or relatives. The entire amount of his claim was used in funeral expenses.

P. E. Moore held quarterly meeting and conference at St. John's church Sun and Monday and pronounced as being the best held during the three years of Rev. Butler pastorate, \$38.50 being raised. Rev. Moore left Tuesday morning.

Messdames Jake Wilson and Ed. Jones are among the sick of our city, also Mrs. Wilson's baby is sick.

A. M. E. Sunday school had a rally last Sunday afternoon, but was interfered with by the sudden storm that arose.

Earl Johnson was hurt in the mine Monday. Not seriously.

Mrs. S. A. Spicer, who has been in the city some time visiting her parents and other relatives, left last Wednesday for Chicago.

Mrs. Lulu Marshbanks of Chicago, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jones arrived in the city Saturday for a short visit.

CEDAR RAPIDS

On Sept. 2nd, at Riverside Park, under the auspices of Allen Guards and Bethel M. E. church, an old fashioned Southern dinner was given for the pastors fund. The jubilee concert company, composed of the best talent of the city, associated by talent from other cities. A large tent with seating capacity of four or five hundred people was in readiness. The dinner cooked in true southern style was ready. And the weatherman—he was ready also—it rained; yes, it rained! Everyone enjoyed the old adage, "rain before seven, quit before eleven," and sure enough it came true. Riverside Park is kind to her

patrons. One short hour of sunshine and the rainy morning was forgotten. Every seat at dinner table was taken. Marshall Perkins, head waiter, with his crew of waiters rendered splendid service so well and good naturedly. Mr. Perkins invited every worker to his home on the following Thursday, and the terse remarks, "you have my plate of bread," "that is my coffee," etc., was soon forgotten in the atmosphere of the smiling faces and hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins. The evening was spent in singing and story telling. Rev. Hackley, in well chosen words, thanked each one, after which music and quotations—each one had something to do with the entertaining. Mr. Nelson won first prize in the story telling contest. Mrs. Boyd and Robinson, in their Indian stunts, Mrs. Milligan beat the tom tom drum, a group of about old time social atmosphere that used to reign in our midst. The dinner was a success. "God be With You" was sang mingled with goodnight.

BEST TREATMENT FOR A BURN.
If for no other reason, Chamberlain's Salve should be kept in every household on account of its great value in the treatment of burns. It allays the pain almost instantly, and unless the injury is a severe one, heals the parts without leaving a scar. This salve is also unequalled for chapped hands, sore nipples and diseases of the skin. Price 25 cents. For sale by all dealers.

GALESBURG, ILL.

Mr. and Mrs. Gatewood, who have been visiting their son, Mr. Grant Dorsey, have returned to their home in Pittsburg, Pa.

Mrs. Sarah Newsome of Chicago is the guest of Mrs. William Jackson.

Mrs. M. Drury entertained at breakfast, Monday for Mr. M. Watts and family of Mt. Pleasant.

Miss Eva Carter has returned from a visit of several weeks, having a visit in Chicago and points in Indiana.

Born last week to Mr. and Mrs. John Britton, a son.

The Culture club held their first meeting of the season at the home of Mrs. Georgia Fletcher, Tuesday afternoon. A program of exceptional merit was enjoyed. Guests of the afternoon were Mrs. May Jackson and Mrs. C. Watkins.

Mr. Fred Williams is on the sick list. The concert given by the Watts family Friday evening was largely attended and quite successful. They returned home Monday evening.

Misses Irene and Ella McGaw and Mr. Henry McGaw of Davenport have returned home after a visit here with their sisters.

Phone your news to 513.

Mrs. Smith and Dorsey Slaughter of Keokuk are guests of Mrs. B. Gregory.

Mrs. Blanch Nelson was called to Chicago by the serious illness of her sister.

UTUMWA NEWS.

The Stewards Aid gave a social at the A. M. E. church, Tuesday evening.

The Faithful Few society met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Taylor on Marion street, Thursday evening. A good attendance was present. The hostess had invited quite a number of visitors. The out of town guests being Mrs. Ida Stevens and Mrs. Tom Vincent, of Chicago. Delicious refreshments were served.

The sad news was received Monday morning that Mrs. Eva Crump-Quinn of Spokane, Washington, had passed to the great beyond, Tuesday night, Sept. 3 at 12 o'clock. The news came as a great shock to her relatives and friends. She leaves to mourn their loss her daughter, Daisy May Crump, her husband, Mr. Quinn of Spokane, two sisters and one brother of this city: Mrs. Mary Wilson, Mrs. Daisy Johnson and Mr. John Harris and brother, Wm. Harris of Chicago, besides other relatives and a host of friends. The sympathy of the entire community goes out to them in their bereavement. Interment was made in Spokane, Wash.

A sister of Mrs. John Cheshire on Mechanic St., and her family, are visiting at the Cheshire home. They expect to buy property here and make this their future home. We welcome them.

Miss Leitha Beverly has returned to her home after visiting relatives in Missouri. She brought a lady friend with her.

Mr. Roscoe Gunn is not able to be at his post of duty on account of sickness. He is staying with his grandmother, Mrs. Taylor 361 Marion St.

Mrs. Blanch Horn and sister, Miss Daquila Bell have returned to their home in Chicago, after a pleasant visit with their friends in the city. While here Mrs. Horn was divorced from her husband, B. Horn.

Mrs. Nora Bason is ill at her home on Marion street.

Mr. Wm. Tompson has returned after a visit with relatives in Clinton.

Mrs. Sarah Gooden entered the Ottumwa hospital Sunday afternoon for Surgical treatment.

Ollie Alexander, who has been absent from the city since her mother's death, several years ago, has returned and is quite sick at the home of her father and mother on Center avenue.

Miss Hazel Wagner had the misfortune, several days ago to fall so that she wrenched her back so badly that she is still confined to her bed.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Wagner left last week to make Chicago their home.

The next meeting of the Faithful Few society will be with Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Williams on Panama St.

Mrs. George Bailey entertained the Friday club at dinner last week.

Mr. Lem Ward, chef of the leading hotel in Knoxville visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henson, Frank St., last Friday.

Mrs. Nelson Foster and daughters are visiting in Leadville, Col.

Mrs. Maud Marshall entertained Monday evening at the home of her sister, Mrs. Mate Clark, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Hattie Brenton, seventy-two

and birthday. A pleasant time was had. Dainty refreshments were served.

Mr. Wm. Bailey has closed up his barber shop and will engage in other work for the present.

Miss Minnie Tompson has returned home after visiting in Newton.

Mrs. Tom Vincent has returned to her home in Chicago.

Orville Spotts of the Ry. mail service is at home this week.

SIOUX CITY ITEMS.

The public schools opened their doors Monday for the children to enter. It is said that this year's attendance has exceeded any previous year.

Mr. Joseph Baker left for St. Paul, Minn., Saturday to spend Sunday with his wife and children who have been visiting there for the past three weeks. He will return home Monday, accompanied by his wife.

Mrs. Anna Mae Askew returned home Thursday from Atlanta, Ga., where she has spent the summer visiting relatives.

Mr. S. Joe Brown of Des Moines was in our city last Wednesday on business returning home Thursday.

Miss Geraldine Grant returned home Saturday from Saint Paul, Minn., after a three weeks pleasant visit with relatives and friends.

The funeral of Mrs. Kid Williams, who was accidentally shot last Wednesday was held at Westcott's undertaking parlors, Monday afternoon. Rev. J. W.

Phone Red 1035

Pool and Billiards

216 W. 3rd Street.

G. W. SCOTT, PROPRIETOR

We have opened a first class pool and billiard hall at the above address and solicit your patronage.

Courteous treatment to all.

We carry a full line of choice Cigars and Tobacco.

PILE AND RECTAL
BOOK SENT FREE

Explains the Mild Medical Treatment for all Rectal Diseases. Contains scores of testimonials from persons cured years ago with whom you may correspond or go to see. My professional life has been devoted to the exclusive study and treatment of Rectal Diseases in Des Moines. Send for book today.

DR. C. Y. CLEMENT
Suite 402
Marquardt Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

MRS. A. M. POPE-TURNBO
PROPRIETOR
"Poro" College
3100 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE "PORO" SYSTEM OF Scalp and Hair treatment is based on the latest scientific and sanitary methods, effecting a healthy scalp thus promoting a growth of beautiful hair.

The "Poro" preparations used in connection with the treatment are made and sold exclusively by myself, having the exclusive right to that name; and I, alone, know the secret of the composition that bears that name. Our claim has always been that when the hair begins to grow as the result of the use of "PORO," it will continue to do so if only the scalp and hair be kept clean. This sanitary method of treatment is also having the desired effect in helping to prevent the spread of disease, for it is a fact that hair in an unsanitary condition carries the germs of disease which often prove fatal to innocent persons coming in contact with them.

For treatment, call on or address:

Mrs. Mollie Whitney
726 10th St., Des Moines

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have become incorporated under the name of the North Star Masonic Temple Association, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter One (1), Title Nine (9) of the Code of Iowa, and the amendments thereto for the purpose of leasing or purchasing real estate, and the erection of a building for real estate as the Association may lease or own.

The principal place of business of this Association shall be at Des Moines in Polk County, Iowa. The authorized capital stock of this Association shall be Twenty Thousand Dollars (\$20,000), none of which shall be issued until fully paid for. The Association shall commence business when its certificate of incorporation is issued by the Secretary of State of Iowa, and shall continue for twenty years thereafter, unless sooner dissolved in the manner provided by law, and may again be renewed in accordance with law. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a board of directors who shall be elected by a ballot from among the stockholders, on the 2d Tuesday in June of each year. The Association shall at no time subject itself to an indebtedness exceeding two-thirds (2/3) of its paid up capital stock. The private property of the stockholders shall be exempt from corporate debts.

Signed at Des Moines, Iowa, this 21st day of July, 1912.

E. TRACY BLAUGURN,
JOHN L. THOMPSON,
H. E. JACOBS,
B. N. HYDE,
EFFIE WATKINS,
H. GOULD, JR.,
J. H. WOODS.

Dowden officiating. Interment in Floyd cemetery.

Died in our city, Saturday, Sept. 7th, Mr. Henry Rose, age 25 years, at the home of his mother's, Mrs. Katharine Askew. He was a sufferer of typhoid fever for six weeks or more, when death came and relieved him from his misery. All the relatives were at the bedside when the end came. He leaves a mother and father to mourn his departure. Henry was a good lovable young man and liked by all who knew him. He will be missed around the fireside of his home. The funeral was held Monday afternoon from the family residence. Interment in Logan Park cemetery, Rev. M. H. Spenser of the Mt. Zion Baptist church officiated. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. The family have our sympathy in their bereavement.

PLEA FOR SELF-RELIANCE.

Charles G. Dawes' Good Advice to Young Men in Business.

This is a hard world in business. It always has been and always will be. There are many good and generous men in it. There are many who will lead a helping hand to you in your adversity, but in the time of need you will not find them among the men who tried to get you to embark in speculation with your little surplus, and to sell you something which would help you to "easy money." Be self-reliant. Make your own investment into investments. When you cannot, put your money in a good savings bank. Distrust the financial demagogues as you distrust the political demagogues. Keep your hand on your pocketbook as you travel life—first, to give always in proportion to your means to those who are poorer; second, to hold from those who would take through force or fraud what you need for yourself and yours. You will then, writes Mr. Dawes in the Saturday Evening Post, have your hand where most of the other fellows have only their eyes. In this alone you will have the advantage of them.

An article having real merit should in time become popular. That such is the case with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been attested by many dealers. Here is one of them. H. W. Hendrickson, Ohio Falls, Ind., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for coughs, colds and croup, and is my best seller." For sale by all dealers.

French Dressing.

Take one-half level teaspoon of salt, a dash of paprika, with three table-spoons of olive oil, one-half table-spoon each of vinegar and lemon juice.

Lemon Sauce.

Three-quarters cup sugar, one-quarter cup water, two teaspoonsful butter, one tablespoon lemon juice. Make a syrup by boiling sugar and water eight minutes, remove from fire; add butter and lemon juice.

Rare Washington Portrait.

A rare and curious mezzotint portrait of George Washington in the library of the late Lafayette S. Richardson of Lowell, Mass., was auctioned off last year in Boston. It is entitled "George Washington, late president of the United States of America, etc." and was published March 14, 1801, by J. Hinton London. It is a small folio and is colored by hand. It looks as much like George III. as it does the Father of His Country. Baker, who wrote the "Engraved Portraits of Washington," says that only one impression of this mezzotint has come under the notice of the writer. It was in the hands of the Clarkson, now the Carson sale of Washington portraits.

Insist on Yellow Flour.

Charles Christodoro, an expert on flour and grains, sounds the keynote of the new situation brought about by the bleached flour decision when he says in a communication to the editor commenting on the bleached flour decision: "The housewife will now insist on yellow tinted or creamy flour, and will learn to realize that a natural flour very white can in no manner compare with the creamy or yellow flour in so far as gluten and muscle building values are concerned."

"As from 85 to 90 per cent. of the large flour mills of the country were using this bleaching process, the decision is far-reaching."—National Food Magazine.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE

MAKES HAIR, KINKY OR CURLY, HAIR GLASSY, SOFTER AND MORE PLIABLE. EASY TO COMB AND PUT UP IN ANY STYLE.

THE LENGTH WILL PERMIT UNDEVELOPED SCALP BEHIND OF INFANTS LET THE GENUINE PUT UP IN 25 AND 50 BOTTLES WITH CHARLES FORD'S NAME ON EVERY PACKAGE.

TRY FORD'S ROYAL WHITE SKIN LOTION FOR THE COMPLEXION. MAKES THE SKIN WHITER IMMEDIATELY UPON APPLICATION. WILL NOT IRRITATE THE MOST DELICATE SKIN. UNEXCELLED FOR ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, PIMPLES, ROUGH SKIN AND FRECKLES.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. IF YOUR DRUGGIST CANNOT SUPPLY YOU WE WILL SEND IT TO YOU DIRECT AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES. SMALL SIZED BOTTLE, 25-CENT SIZED BOTTLE, 50-CENT SIZED BOTTLE, 75-CENT SIZED BOTTLE, 1.00.

304 THE OZONIZED OX MARROW CO., 322 LAKE ST., DEPT. 277, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED.

YOU CAN'T BEAT IT

Hot Home-Made Bread all day with those delicious home cooked meals.

When in Chicago, Ill. Everybody eats at the

The Model Cafe

12 West 31st St. Near State St. Columbia Hotel Bldg., Chicago

Moderate Prices Quick Service

Phones—Aldine 3368—Automatic 73-174

W. L. HARRISON, Prop

Falcon Flour

is without a superior

Ask your Grocer

Milled under most sanitary conditions

Best Patent

FALCON

Shannon & Moffat

Des Moines, Iowa

W. L. HARRISON, Prop

Unique Hotel

501 East 8th St.

Furnished Rooms and Meals. Lunches or Short Orders at all hours.

Cigars and Tobacco Barber Shop, Pool Hall and hot baths. Best of accommodations.

H. D. Green, Prop. Mason City

Just across from the M. and St. L. Depot.

When in St. Paul, Minn., go to the

Busy Bee Cafe

for good Meals. Lunches served at all hours.

Special private dining room included.

317 Wabasha St. St. Paul, Minn.

W. F. T. CHANDLER, Prop.

When in Davenport, Iowa go to

E. Green's RESTAURANT

114 East 5th St.

Good Meals and Lunches Everything First Class.

Cigars and Tobacco

E. GREEN, Prop. Davenport

When in Peoria, Ill., stop at the

Maryland Restaurant

for good Meals and Lunches at all hours.

Prompt service at reasonable prices.

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Everything First Class Meals and Lunches at all hours.

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R. H. DARDEN Prop. Keokuk

VIVIAN L. JONES

Funeral Director

The very best service guaranteed. Prices the lowest.

Calls answered promptly day or night. No extra charges for distance—Reverse all phone charges.

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Office: Residence Black 1658.

Office: Des Moines

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