

Iowa State Bystander.

By BYSTANDER PUBL. CO.

DES MOINES, IOWA

THE NEWS IN IOWA

SAGE ON CROPS.

Director of Crop Service Says Crops Are in Fairly Good Condition.

Des Moines, July 24.—Director J. H. Sage of the Iowa Weather and Crop Service yesterday issued the following weekly statement of the crop conditions in this state:

The week afforded no relief from the excessive heat prevalent the preceding week and larger part of the month. The past two weeks have broken all previous records of sustained high temperatures for so long a period in this state. The mean at the central station has been 86 degrees, and the average of maximum temperatures above 100 for the fourteen days. Numerous stations report 107 on 20th and 21st, and one station 109 on the 21st. During several days brisk to high winds blew, but the hot winds have not been so high and destructive as in July, 1894. Some mitigation of the torrid conditions was afforded by scattered showers in portions of the eastern and north central districts, but the drought has not been broken. The reports indicate that early corn in the tasseling stage has suffered material damage in all parts of the state and especially in the southern and eastern districts. Late planted corn on deep, rich soil is showing much less injury, and copious rains within a week would brighten the outlook for about three-fourths of the crop. The extent of actual loss cannot be estimated at this time. Harvesting small grain crops is nearly completed, and threshing is in progress. Pastures, potatoes, apples and garden truck show continued deterioration.

CROP REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

Damage Not Great in Northwestern Iowa and Northeastern Nebraska.

Sioux City, July 24.—Thoroughly reliable crop statistics received from northeastern Nebraska, northwestern Iowa and southeastern South Dakota by the Iowa State National bank shows that the damage to the crops up to the present time has not been so serious as generally supposed. This information comes from correspondents of the Iowa State National bank, which is heavily interested in land securities and cattle paper in all this territory.

If rain comes soon the corn crop generally, in northern Iowa and northeastern Nebraska, will be good. Early corn has been hurt in some communities, but the late planting has withstood the drought remarkably well. Here and there reports indicate that the corn crop has been damaged 25 per cent, but these are exceptional. Further drought, however, will do serious harm.

Small grain is practically all harvested in northwestern Iowa. Wheat has generally been damaged somewhat, perhaps 15 to 25 per cent. Oats and barley are hurt, but generally the crop promises to be an average one. In northeastern Nebraska the small grain crop is generally reported to be average. In South Dakota the crops in many communities are better than usual. The hay crop throughout this territory is good, but pastures are now suffering. Should corn fail because of continued drought there will be abundance of rough feed for the winter.

ROCK ISLAND ASKS DAMAGES.

Railroad Sues Twenty-five Citizens of Manson for \$25,000.

Rockwell City, July 24.—A petition for suit has been filed in the office of the county clerk by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company against twenty-five of the prominent citizens of Manson asking for a judgment for \$19,000, that being the price paid by said company for right-of-way and depot grounds in and through the said town of Manson, which the above referred to citizens signed a contract agreeing to pay for if the company would build its above mentioned line through that town. They now refuse to pay any part of the purchase price and hence the suit. The case will probably come on for trial at the October term of the district court.

No More Smallpox at Waterloo.

Waterloo, July 24.—Quarantine has been removed from the last case of smallpox that existed in this city. For the first time in nearly a year the city is free from the pest, although at no time was there any danger of the disease becoming an epidemic, but the knowing that it no longer exists here is a great relief to the citizens. With the extra precautions taken by the city authorities and the hot weather the disease has been gradually stamped out and there is every indication to believe that the city and vicinity will be freed from all further attacks of the plague.

Fire in Des Moines Capital Office.

Des Moines, July 24.—Fire originating in the basement of the Daily Capital office, on East Second and Locust streets, did some damage to the newspaper plant of Life Young and much more damage to the state bindery of Howard Tedford on the third floor. The total loss is estimated at from \$8,000 to \$10,000, the major portion of which is on the bindery and state work in the possession of the binder.

Farmer Burned to Death.

Fort Dodge, July 23.—T. O. Wangedahl, a farmer near Badger, was burned to death today while defending his home from a fire which started in the neighboring fields from the sparks of a passing engine. Wangedahl was alone, and when he saw the fire approaching his home, attempted to fight it off without assistance. In some way his clothing caught fire, and when assistance attracted by his cries and groans reached him he was beyond help. His skin was burned to a crisp. He lived a few hours after being found and expired in the greatest agony.

COSTLY DAVENPORT FIRE

Twenty City Blocks Swept by an Awful Conflagration.

Davenport, July 26.—Fire laid waste an area of saw mill and residence property in Davenport last evening equal to twenty ordinary city blocks. The flames started at 2:30 o'clock in piles of kindling wood belonging to the Island Fuel company on the levee. A brisk breeze was blowing, carrying the flames directly across the immense lumber yards of Weyerhaeuser-Denkman, which were soon a seething mass of flames. The spread of the fire was so rapid that workmen barely had time to desert the yard. The flames pushed their way into the adjoining residence district, closely settled with middle class houses.

The average value was a few thousand dollars each. The occupants escaped only with their lives and clothing on their backs. Over fifty homes thus burned, some tenements, resulting in 100 families being rendered homeless.

The fire was fought heroically by the fire departments of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline, Ill., the latter cities responding promptly to appeal for aid.

Efforts to check the flames were unavailing until they spread on the north of the spacious grounds of St. Katherine's hall, a boarding school for young ladies, which was saved after the tower burned off. Gradually the battle was waged on the edges of the flaming district. By 10 o'clock the conflagration was under control.

The mill of the Weyerhaeuser-Denkman and yards were totally destroyed. Loss, \$400,000.

The other losses will aggregate \$300,000 or more. The U. N. Roberts Sash Door factory, the Red Jacket Pump company, the Standard Oil company, the Riverside mill and the Davenport Woolen mills had narrow escapes, the flames being checked just before reaching them.

It is believed there were no fatalities.

Not a drop of rain having fallen here in three weeks, the lumber yards furnished food for the flames that quickly put the conflagration beyond the control of the firemen.

Had the breeze blown from the east the entire business portion of the city would have been swept away. Fortunately a southwest breeze carried the flames towards the bluffs, and as soon as they were out of the thickly settled district the efforts of the firemen and hundreds of volunteers finally brought the fire under control.

The entire district from Federal street to Bridge avenue and from the river to Seventh street was swept clean.

The heat was intense, and two ambulances were kept busy hauling away persons who were prostrated by it. In a few instances persons living in the burned district have not been located by their relatives, but it is believed they are escaped.

Probably 100 families were rendered homeless by the flames, and homes and hotels were turned over to them for the night. Hundreds of others moved temporarily from their homes, and vacant lots over a large portion of the town were filled last night with household furniture and the refugees from the burned district.

It is believed the fire was caused by boys smoking on the levee.

COWNIE ON THE DROUGHT.

Urges Superintendents of State Farms to Diligently Cultivate Crops.

Des Moines, July 25.—John Cownie of the state board of control, under the auspices of the board, sent a circular letter to all the superintendents of the state institutions, urging them to diligently cultivate the growing crops on the institutions' farms. "That is what the corn and vegetables need," said Mr. Cownie. "Active cultivation of the corn will save hundreds of thousands of bushels in Iowa this year. If all the farmers would heed the advice in the letter we have sent out I am confident that they would materially remove the loss they fear that they will suffer." "The fields of Iowa are full of fox tail and weeds. Weeds grow whether there is moisture or not. The lack of cultivation will permit them to choke out the grain by absorbing all the moisture in the ground. Stir up the soil and dig them up and the corn and vegetables will get the moisture out of the ground and out of the atmosphere both."

LARRABEE GIVES \$25,000.

Upper Iowa University Receives Another Big Gift.

Clermont, July 26.—Ex-Governor Larrabee has announced a donation of \$25,000 to Upper Iowa university at Fayette. The money will be used in building buildings for the university. This donation following closely after the donation of \$25,000 from Andrew Carnegie, secured at the instance of Speaker D. B. Henderson, an alumnus of the university, places the university in good condition. Upper Iowa university is a sectarian school under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church. It has been in existence for over half a century. Its president at the present time is Guy H. Benton. The work in Upper Iowa university has always been maintained to the highest degree.

Wife Dies, Husband Suicides.

Dubuque, July 25.—Mrs. William Kraus, living near Garnaville, died and an hour later her husband, overcome with grief, and for the time being, thought to have been insane, took strychnine, and died in terrible agony a few minutes later. There will be a double funeral.

Cause of Feurhelm's Crime.

Glenwood, July 20.—Authorities believe they have found the motive which prompted Fred Feurhelm to the recent double murder and suicide. It is said that a recent discovery that his wife conducted a house of ill fame in Glenwood prior to his marriage so preyed upon his mind that he was actually crazed. It is also believed that Feurhelm did not intend to suicide, but that when the neighbors were attracted by the confusion, killed himself without attempting to escape.

So many troubles are but merely imaginary.

NEWS IN GENERAL

WANTS PALMA FOR PRESIDENT.

General Gomez Says He Is the Most Available Candidate.

Havana, July 26.—General Maximo Gomez, in the course of an open letter setting forth the objects of his recent trip to the United States, asserts that he went to New York with a view of impressing upon T. Estrada Palma the necessity of the republic. "Senior Palma has shown capacity for governing as witness his course in the war of '68, and also as chief of the delegation during the last war," says General Gomez. "His official purity while occupying those positions places Cuba under obligations to him. Not one of us has such an example. Taking into consideration the relations which the Cuban republic will bear to the United States, Senior Palma is the logical candidate. As real Cubans we ought to make him accept. I shall turn all my energy toward this end, and when it has been accomplished I shall keep apart from politics."

SENATOR MLAREN TURNED OUT.

South Carolina State Executive Committee Repeals Him.

Columbia, S. C., July 26.—The state democratic executive committee late last night adopted a resolution routing Senator McLaren out of the democratic party. The action was totally unexpected.

Senator Tillman supported the resolution, which was as follows: "Whereas, Hon. John L. McLaren, junior senator, elected to represent the state of South Carolina in the national congress, has by his affiliations and votes in that body ignored the national democratic platform, and thereby misrepresented his state and his democratic constituents who elected him;

"Therefore, be it resolved that it is the sense and conviction of the democratic state executive committee that Senator John L. McLaren, from the standpoint of honesty and self-respect, should tender his unqualified resignation immediately."

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 25 to 5.

THINK THEY ARE THE BENDERS.

Notorious Family Thought to Have Been Found in Colorado.

Topeka, Kan., July 24.—Four persons, believed to be members of the notorious Bender family, accused of committing a score of murders at their home near Galena, Kan., twenty years ago, are believed to have been located near Fort Collins, Colo.

Governor Stanley has issued requisition papers on the governor of Colorado for their return to this state. The first step toward bringing the suspects to Kansas were taken upon the representation of Frank Ayres of Fort Collins, who asserts that one of the quartette, Kate Bender, was once his wife. Governor Stanley has issued the requisition upon affidavits of four men who went to Colorado especially to identify the suspects.

KAISER IN ROLE OF PEACEMAKER.

Rumored That He Is Empowered to Act for the Boers.

London, July 26.—The rumor as to early peace negotiations which has pervaded the house of commons for some days," says the Daily Express, "has taken the more definite form that Emperor William is soon to assume the role of peace maker. Mr. Kruger and his advisors are represented as having empowered the kaiser to act for the Boers, and he is considered willing to take the initiative in order to popularize himself with the Germans who disapprove of his course with Great Britain."

HUNT SUCCEEDS ALLEN.

Present Secretary of Porto Rican Board Will Succeed Governor Allen.

Washington, July 24.—Wm. H. Hunt, the present secretary of Porto Rico, has been selected to succeed Governor Chas. Allen upon the retirement of the latter from the insular government. Governor Allen brought with him to Boston all his household effects when he came from San Juan and he does not expect to return to Porto Rico. The formal announcement of the selection of Governor Hunt is withheld until the regular appointment is made and this cannot be before the expiration of the leave of Governor Allen next September.

TO INVESTIGATE NAVAL CONDUCT.

Secretary Long Names the Members of the Court of Inquiry.

Washington, July 26.—Secretary of the Navy John D. Long has selected Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Kimberly and Benham as members of the Schley court of inquiry in the Santiago controversy. The secretary also tendered to Captain C. Lemly, the clearest and calmest review of my brothers in arms. Then the navy department will at once proceed in accordance with your request. Very respectfully,

John D. Long.

To Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N.

Turks Halt Greece's Ships.

Constantinople, July 26.—The Turkish government has arbitrarily refused to permit the Green squadron to visit Smyrna, Salonica and Mount Athos. Greece sent the usual notification of the projected cruise, but the Porte declined to entertain the proposition on political grounds. Diplomatic officials regard the attitude of the Turkish government in this particular as illegal.

Leyds Ordered to The Hague.

New York, July 26.—A dispatch from Paris says Dr. Leyds, the representative of the Transvaal, has been summoned in haste to The Hague, in consequence of the divulgement of the Peitz-Steyn letters, which were captured by General Broadwood at Reitz, in the Orange river colony.

Bryan Scores the Bolters in Ohio.

Cleveland, O., July 23.—In a letter to G. A. Groot, prominent in the "Bryan bolt" in Ohio, W. J. Bryan has thrown cold water on the entire movement. He informs the bolters that they can expect no sympathy from him.

WAR POLICY AFFIRMED.

Honoring Lord Milner at London Results in Government Demonstration.

London, July 24.—The presentation of the freedom of the city of London to Lord Milner of Cape Town at the Guild hall yesterday was made the occasion of a demonstration in favor of the war in South Africa and the policy of the government. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary; the Duke of Devonshire and other cabinet ministers, and Sir Claude MacDonald, former minister to China, were present.

Lord Milner in a speech said the compromising of the settlement of the South African situation by injudicious concessions must not be thought of, nor should the risk of a popular rising be run.

The speaker said there was an immense difference between the stout old burghers of the late republic and the "roving ruffians" harrowing their fellow burghers at Cape Colony. While it was resolved to treat the old burghers, when the war was over, with fairness, convincing them, though they had lost their independence, they were loyalists in South Africa who had shown such splendid devotion to the empire and the work of reconstruction already going on should not be alienated.

INQUIRY WILL BE ORDERED

Secretary Root Replies to Admiral Schley's Request.

Washington, July 24.—Secretary Long, in accordance with a request from Admiral Schley, today advised that officer that he would order a court of inquiry to examine into the entire matter of Admiral Schley's course in the Santiago naval campaign.

Later the secretary announced that the court would not meet until September. The secretary was asked if the sessions of the court would be open.

"Unquestionably," was the emphatic reply. "It would be a great mistake to have a secret court. The country has the right to know all that transpires in the way of testimony offered. I hope to name the personnel of the court tomorrow, and this will give the judge advocate and recorder ample time to prepare a list of witnesses who are to be summoned."

"Will Admiral Schley be allowed to name witnesses?" "Admiral Schley," was the reply, "will be afforded every opportunity for the appearance of all the witnesses he may desire. He is also entitled under the naval regulations to be represented by counsel."

The correspondence follows: (Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., July 22, 1901.—Sir: Within the past few days a series of press comments have been sent to me from various parts of the country of a book, entitled "The History of the Navy," written by one Edgar Stanton Maclay. From these reviews it appears that this edition is a third volume of the said history extended to include the late war with Spain, which the first two volumes did not contain, and were in use as text books at the naval academy.

From excerpts quoted in some reviews, in which the page and paragraph are given, there is such perversion of facts, misconstruction of intention, such intemperate abuse and defamation of myself which subjects Mr. Maclay to action in civil law. While I admit the right of fair criticism of every public officer, I must protest against the low flings and abusive language of this violent, partisan opponent, who has infused into the pages of his book so much of the malice of unfairness as to make it unworthy the name of history or of use in any reputable institution of the country.

I have refrained heretofore from all comment upon the innuendoes of enemies muttered or murmured in secret and therefore with safety to themselves. I think the time has now come to take such action as may bring this entire matter under discussion under the clearer and calmer review of my brothers in arms, and to this end I ask such action at the hands of the department as it may deem best to accomplish the purpose of my criticism.

But I would express the request in this connection that whatever the action may be that it occur in Washington, where most of my papers and data are stored. Very respectfully, W. S. Schley, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

To the secretary of the navy, Washington, D. C.

Navy Department, Washington, July 24, 1901.—Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the 22nd instant, with reference to the criticisms upon you in connection with the Spanish-American war, and heartily approve of your action, under the circumstances. In asking, at the hands of this department, such action as it may deem best to accomplish the purpose of my criticism, I would express the request in this connection that whatever the action may be that it occur in Washington, where most of my papers and data are stored. Very respectfully,

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PORTO RICAN PROCLAMATION.

It Establishes Free Trade Between the Island and the United States.

Washington, July 26.—The president yesterday issued his proclamation establishing free trade between Porto Rico and the United States and declaring the organization of civil government for the island. The proclamation is purely formal and only in the body of the resolutions adopted by the Porto Rican legislature (heretofore published) does it appear that the island is set free commercially today in commemoration of the planting of the American flag on the island. The proclamation is headed, "Cessation of Tariff—Porto Rico."

It recites that the act of April 12, 1900 (otherwise known as the Foraker act), provided that whenever the Porto Rican legislature has enacted and put into operation that system of local taxation to meet the needs of the government and by resolution so notified the president, the latter shall issue a proclamation and all duties on goods passing between the United States and Porto Rico shall cease. As the legislature has complied with that requirement of the resolutions, which are quoted in full in the body of the proclamation, that document says:

"Therefore, I William McKinley, president of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of the law above quoted and upon the foregoing due notice, do hereby issue this, my proclamation and do declare and make known that a civil government for Porto Rico has been organized in accordance with the provisions of the said act of congress.

"And I do further declare and make known that the legislative assembly of Porto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 25th day of July, year of our Lord 1901, and of the independence of the United States the 126th.—William McKinley.

"By the president—David J. Hill, Acting Secretary of State."

SAYS KANSAS CAN STAND IT.

Paul Morton of Santa Fe Road Talks of Crop Conditions.

New York, July 26.—Vice President Paul Morton of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway is here and talks freely on crop conditions and the business outlook with special reference to the interests of the great system with which he is connected.

"It is true," said Mr. Morton, "that the corn crop in Kansas and Missouri has been seriously damaged by hot winds, but I think the reports of damage in Nebraska and Iowa have been very much exaggerated. Corn in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio is looking well and with rain ought to make an average crop. The loss of the corn crop in Kansas and Missouri to the railroads is not anything like the serious matter which it used to be. Take, for instance, the Atchison road. It has diversified its tonnage to such an extent that corn is not now the all-important factor as it used to be in making earnings.

"There are many things that can happen to make up the loss of the corn crop and the people of Kansas and the railroads are to be congratulated on the prosperous condition they are in to meet this loss. The people of Kansas never owned as much and owed as little as they do today."

WAR SCHOOLS FOR WEST.

Secretary Root Selects Sites for Places of Military Instruction.

Washington, July 24.—Secretary of War Root has just returned to the war department after a tour of inspection in the west, and is of the opinion that one of the four schools of soldiers, contemplated by congress, ought to be in the east. One of the schools for applied military science will probably be at Fort Leavenworth, another at Fort Riley and a third at Fort Sheridan.

What is needed in the opinion of the war department is plenty of ground for maneuvers. At some of the places the secretary has in mind the government has areas of 2,000 or 3,000 acres.

Secretary Root said that the advance in military science tended to individual action rather than the old fashion of fighting in masses and columns. The contrast of the new school as against the old school, he said, was precisely that of Washington and Braddock.

British Train Captured and Burned.

London, July 24.—The British war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, July 23: "A train from Cape Town with 113 men, shells and stores, was held up, captured and burned at Scheepers, eight miles north of Beaufort West, on the morning of July 21. Our casualties were three killed and eighteen wounded. An inquiry is proceeding. French reports that Crabbe, with 300 men, was attacked in the mountains near Cradock by Kritzinger at dawn, July 21. The horses stampeded. An all day fight followed. Crabbe fell back on Mortimer. Our loss was slight."

Youngers Get Jobs.

Stillwater, Minn., July 24.—Coleman and James Younger, after their twenty-five years in the state prison, will begin work as salesmen for St. Paul dealer in gravestones and monuments. Warden Wolfer has signed the contract for their new work and they will leave for St. Paul today.

South African War.

Durban, Natal, July 22.—In consequence of the Boer raids into Natal and the support given the raiders by the republicans the military authorities have ordered all white men, with their live stock, food stuffs, and clothing to evacuate all farms between the Tagela and Sundeas rivers. Any white man remaining in this section of the country after July 31, will be subject to martial law.

Death of Mrs. Kruger.

Paris, July 22.—A dispatch from Brussels says former President Kruger has been notified by cable that his wife died Saturday at Pretoria.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

Des Moines, July 26, 1901.

The state dairy commissioner has sent out circulars calling the attention of the butter makers to the liberal premiums offered this year by the state fair for exhibits of creamery, dairy and package butter and cheese. Last year the creamery butter pro rata was \$350 and the minimum amount to \$505, with the minimum at 91%. It is expected that there will be a larger butter exhibit at the state fair this year than has ever been known in the history of the state. The premiums are better and conditions generally more satisfactory to the butter makers.

The state labor commissioner is compiling reports received from the wage earners of the state, in which among other things they tell what legislation would be of benefit to their particular calling. These reports are now being classified for the purpose of being embodied in the biennial report of the labor commissioner. The purpose in soliciting them is that they may be put before the legislature as a fair showing of what the laboring people of the state want. While the statements have not been received in as large numbers as was desired, the leading trades are represented and it is fair to say that the report of the labor commissioner will show what legislation the wage earners believe is most necessary. It is a new feature of the labor commissioner's report and one which it is believed will serve to present the cause of the working men to the legislature in an effective way. The statements were received from the wage earners as a part of what is known as the individual wage earners statement, which the labor commissioner is required to solicit. The answers to the inquiries in regard to legislation will be used as a special chapter of the report and not embodied in the general statistical table.

Judge Smith McPherson of the United States circuit court for the Southern district of Iowa, has handed down a decision in the Des Moines City Railway tax case, in which the order restraining John McKay, county treasurer, from selling property of the street car company for back taxes, is continued in force indefinitely. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, holders of bonds of the street car company, secured the restraining order, on the ground that its securities would be impaired by the sale of the property. Treasurer McKay entered a motion to dissolve the restraining order. The court's refusal is based upon the fact that the case should be, and is, properly before the Polk county district court, and no sale of the road should be permitted until the case is decided. The court also holds that the county officers cannot rightfully be parties to the appeal of the street car company from the assessment of the city council sitting as a board of equalization. Finally, Judge McPherson leaves the case in the hands of the state courts, expressing "no doubt that the Iowa courts will take the proper action."

Judge Holmes has decided the case of B. F. Granger vs. Treasurer McKay and Polk county, in which he holds that the ferrets cannot collect taxes on personal property for the year 1899. This decision puts a bar to collections of personal property for the year 1896.

Dr. Patterson, statistician for the state board of control, proposes to call the attention of the legislature to the need of reforms in the laws of the state pertaining to the management of jails and poor houses. Institutions of this kind do not come under the jurisdiction of the board of control, but Dr. Patterson, who has been looking into the conditions of jails and poor houses on his own account, has obtained a great deal of valuable information. He will submit this to the board of control when his statistical report is made and hopes to call the facts to the attention of the legislature in such a way as to insure improvements in the laws. The needed improvements relate not only to the unsanitary conditions of jails and poor houses, but also to the present system of feeding prisoners, whereby the jailer or sheriff receives a stated allowance per meal. Under the present system the profits to the jailer from meals depends on the number of prisoners he has and on the taxes on the influence of the jailer is likely to be extended to keeping the jail population at as high a point as possible. Members of the board of control are impressed with the need of improvements along this line, though officially having no jurisdiction in the matter.

W. H. Hanson of Luanna, Clayton county, has written to the management of the state fair asking to be allowed to exhibit a herd of buffalo on the grounds. Mr. Hanson is said to have the only herd of buffalo in the state. Inasmuch as these animals are becoming rare, it is not improbable the fair management will give Mr. Hanson permission to display the herd here. It is understood the herd consists of eleven fine animals. There is some question whether they shall be exhibited free of charge or kept in an inclosure and an admission fee charged. If this question can be settled, there is a strong probability this unique exhibit will be secured.

Turkish Order Against Christianity.

Constantinople, July 20.—Following the graduation of the first Turkish girl at the American Girls' college, the Turkish government has issued an edict prohibiting Turkish children from attending foreign schools, the employment of Christian teachers in Turkish households, or the appearance of Turkish ladies in public accompanied by Christian women companions. This edict deprives hundreds of foreign governesses of a means of subsistence. It is intended to prevent the dissemination of eral ideas.