

A telescoped train is also an offensive kind of railway merger.

The only chance the Indian has to avoid a hair cut is to learn to play football or the piano.

If the sale of lecture notes at Harvard is stopped some Harvard students will have to get to work.

In some of the remote mining camps of the Northwest a sack of flour is almost equivalent to a sack of gold.

A Chicago man shot five times at his wife, wounding her slightly. He is probably a French duelist in disguise.

A Chicago woman has told her sorrows in song, and in consequence her friends are always saddest when she sings.

When the country is in danger the country yells for a strong president. At other times the temptation is to yell at him.

One of the good signs of the times is the steadily decreasing interest in prize fights, or rather in the men who talk prize fight.

No thrifty ghost will be tempted to place himself on exhibition before the French academy of science for the paltry prize of \$2,000.

Fitzjames turns out to be another of Sybil Sanderson's misfits. Perhaps all Sybil's affections went overboard on that very rough passage to Europe.

A new form of reciprocity has been developed in New York, where the women threaten to close the churches unless the men shall close the saloons.

A man of Wooster, Ohio, is mourning the death of a parrot that he has had for sixty-one years. It is to be hoped that Polly was prepared to die.

When he gets right down to business there is more provocation in one square inch of Kipling's rhyme than in a square mile of anybody's else's prose.

New York fixed the responsibility for the tunnel disaster with a promptness that has pleased everybody excepting the directors on whom the burden has been placed.

Miss Susan B. Anthony says women will quit getting married as they become more intelligent. As we can draw on Europe for population it doesn't matter much.

Parisian women are boycotting English governesses because the English women are too stupid to see the primitive humor of the ribald anti-English political cartoon.

In Paris "The Love Letters of an Englishwoman" are considered inflammatory. The love letters of the Frenchwoman of the French novel are a devouring conflagration.

China is to employ modern business methods. This will make it necessary to materially increase the size of the typewriting machines or abolish some of the Chinese characters.

As the meetings of the trustees of the Carnegie institution are likely to come in the midst of the hunting season, Mr. Cleveland has declined to serve as a member of the board.

It is thought that the revised estimate now being prepared of the temperature of the sun will place it close to 11,900 degrees Fahrenheit. No one will care to see the exact figures.

John F. Dryden, who has won in the long contest for election as United States senator from New Jersey, is a Farmington, Me., man. New England men have a faculty for getting there.

It does not seem to have occurred to the committee of arrangements in charge of Prince Henry's visit to this country that he might not like the rapid pace they have scheduled for him.

Senator Tillman should institute an investigation of the czar for his dastardly conduct in exiling a Russian editor who advocated a violent philippic against the house of Alexander and Nicholas.

There is a concerted movement against the docking of horses' tails in Maryland which is likely to take the shape of legislation. Let us hope the lawmakers may show the possession of horse sense.

Indigestion and dyspepsia appear to be the prevailing complaints at Harvard according to the report of the medical authority at the university. Ever since Thomas Carlyle threw his breakfast out of the window aspirants for intellectual prominence have cultivated a more or less impaired digestion.

M. Berry is telling his brothers of the French chamber of deputies that "we made the United States free." Over here we have all along been under the impression that George Washington and a few other insignificant patriots had a little to do with the freedom.

Colorado now has a locomotive made of her own iron and fed by her own oil. Under such circumstances she ought to have no trouble in getting up steam for a great spurt up the mountain of Progress.

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THE NEWS IN IOWA

SHILOH COMMISSION REPORTS.

Asks for Authority to Use Part of Funds for Dedication.

Des Moines, Feb. 10.—The Iowa commission for the erection of monuments on the battlefield of Shiloh, made a report to Governor Cummins Saturday. From the report it appears that the commission has entered into contract for a state monument, the contract price being \$24,000. It has also entered into a contract for eleven regimental monuments, the contract price being \$18,051. It has paid out \$355.35 for designs, plans, blue prints and minor items, making a total of \$43,216.35 that is considered needed for the immediate work of erecting the monuments. The personal expenses of the commission up to this time have been \$1,256.67. The appropriation of the Twenty-eighth general assembly for the erection of monuments on Shiloh field, together with the expenses of the commission, was \$50,000. Of this \$2,000 was for the expenses of the committee and \$48,000 monument fund. Taking out of the monument fund the items mentioned, except the one of \$1,256.67, there remains a balance of \$4,753.65. In making the contracts for the monuments the commission has had in mind appropriate dedicatory services on the completion of the work. The commission in its report to the governor dwelt on the need of suitable dedicatory exercises and said that it doubted its authority to use the balance in the monument fund for such purposes. It advised the governor that it desired such legislation as would give it discretion in the matter.

The governor sent the report to the legislature, together with a communication from himself, in which he related the facts. He says that on the commission consulting with him he advised that, while he regarded the dedication of so worthy and notable a work as important as the work itself, he could not under the terms of the act of the Twenty-eighth general assembly, making the appropriation, approve the proposed expenditure for dedication. He advised the commission to submit the facts to the general assembly, asking for authority to use so much of the unexpended monument fund appropriation as might be necessary to defray the expenses of dedication. The governor also advised that provision be made for the actual expenses of a committee of the commission in supervising the work of the contractors during the construction of the monuments.

REVOLUTIONARY MEASURE.

Hobart's Plan to Improve Country Roads.

Des Moines, Feb. 10.—Senator Hobart of Cherokee, has introduced in the senate what is regarded by the friends of the good roads movement as the most practicable measure on this subject that has been taken up in the legislature with a serious chance of becoming a law in a long time. It proposes to do away with the present method of organizing road districts and to make the county a unit for all road work, with the county supervisors as the responsible authority. The bill provides for repealing a good deal of the present road law and enacting a new law in its place. There may be levied a county tax of not over one mill, to be expended by the supervisors wherever they choose, except that taxes paid by cities and towns shall be expended on roads inside the cities or towns, or leading into them, as the councils may direct. Aside from this county tax there shall be a levy of not over four mills, to be expended by the supervisors, but the part paid by each township shall be expended within its limits. Thus the supervisors can adopt a general system of road work which will be worked out to satisfactory results, something impossible under the present law. A supervisor of road work, who shall be an expert road builder, is provided for, to be named by the supervisors. This bill has the support of the mail carriers' association of the state, and is said to be in favor among the farmers generally, among whom much sentiment has been aroused in favor of better roads because of the demands of the rural postal routes.

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE.

Supreme Court Decides That the Law Is Not Retroactive.

Des Moines, Feb. 11.—The supreme court handed down a decision affecting the collateral tax law. It is held that the law is not retroactive as to tax on property of which the title had become vested in collateral heirs previous to the amendment to the law, enacted by the last session of the legislature. The decision has no bearing upon future taxes, though several cases are withheld awaiting the decision of the court are involved. The case is John Herriott, treasurer of the state, vs. L. F. Potter, administrator of the estate of John Lawson who died in Pottawattamie county, September 7, 1896. The death of the decedent was before the original act took effect. Real estate consisting of a 280 acre farm was left to collateral heirs. The question raised was whether the title fully vested in them so that the subsequent amendment providing for notice of appraisements would become retroactive and cure the want of notice provided for in the original act. It is held by the court that the right of possession had become vested in the heirs before the amendment was enacted by the legislature and because the right had so vested a law that would undertake to deprive this right would be unconstitutional. The decision of the Pottawattamie county court against the state would be unconstitutional.

Drove Family Into Cold.

Pt. Dodge, Feb. 14.—F. F. Sazo, a farmer residing near this place, is said to have driven his wife and five children from their home into the snow. They were compelled to walk five miles barefooted. He is also said to have choked his wife into a state of almost insensibility.

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TO ENLARGE UNIVERSITY

REPRESENTATIVE DUNHAM INTRODUCES A RESOLUTION.

Declares Present Site and Buildings Are being Rapidly Outgrown.

Des Moines, Feb. 11.—The State University at Iowa City will seek a new campus on an elevation in the country and abandon the present campus to use by the medical, dental and pharmacy departments exclusively, if the resolution introduced in the legislature by Representative Dunham is endorsed by the present and succeeding general assemblies. The enthusiasm, prolonged applause and congratulations that attended the introduction of the resolution and the speech in its support by Mr. Dunham, indicated an unexpectedly strong spontaneous sentiment in favor of the change.

Mr. Dunham argued that the present site of the university and the present buildings are being rapidly outgrown and that if Iowa is to place itself on a footing with other big state universities, more ground and more buildings are a necessity. He recommends that improvements be made with the ultimate end in view of locating the literary, law and dental departments on a much larger campus near the city, but outside the present limits. Coming assemblies are urged to bear this in mind in making appropriations and ordering improvements. The resolution was adopted by the house under suspension of the rules as follows: "Whereas, the interests of this state demand that there shall be within her borders educational institutions which shall be recognized among the leading institutions of the kind in the nation, and this state, by the record of her past and virtues of the present, is worthy of the best of the best. "Whereas, the university of the state is and always has been looked upon as the ideal of the citizens as a place for the proper education and fitting of her sons and daughters for the battle of life, and. "Whereas, owing to an unfortunate location of our State University on too limited an area, in the heart of a city, with no room for growth or for the erection of commodious and artistic places of proper buildings for the uses of such school with the proper intellectual atmosphere which should surround a great educational institution and can only be attained when the same is somewhat removed from the busy part of life, and. "Whereas, the buildings now belonging to the state at the State University are no more than can be used by the medical, dental and pharmaceutical departments of said university; therefore,

"Resolved, that the appropriations committee be instructed to take these matters into consideration in arranging for the disposition of the state funds; that said school should be dealt with liberally at present as to her needs for expenses, but that the appropriation should be made with the ultimate end in view of turning over to the medical, dental and pharmaceutical departments all buildings now on the State University campus and procuring on the bluffs across the river to the west, or on the beautiful rolling lands surrounding the University city, and removed from its business portions, a commodious and proper campus and erecting thereon buildings which shall be an honor to the state and a credit to the guardians of her interests; and that all committees of this house be instructed to earnestly consider this proposition and report to the house any suggestions which would be feasible to reach the end desired."

REDISTRICTING PLAN PASSES.

Only Two Votes Against Harriman Resolution.

Des Moines, Feb. 14.—The Harriman joint resolution for a reapportionment of the senatorial and representative districts of the state passed the senate with only two votes against it. Blanchard, who was the only one to oppose the resolution on the floor of the senate, voted affirmatively on the final ballot in order that he might file a motion for reconsideration. The final vote on the resolution stood 40 to 2. Bishop and Craig voted in the negative. These are the two members who voted in committee against reporting the resolution favorably. The Harriman resolution passed two former sessions of the legislature and went to a vote of the people at the general election in 1900. It was defeated at the polls, its friends allege because of being overlooked by the voters on the Australian ballot. According to this resolution the senatorial districts of the state will not be changed. In making the reapportionment of the representative districts, however, the population of the state is to be divided by the number of counties and the result is to be the ratio of representatives. Every county having one and three-fifths times this ratio shall be entitled to an additional representative, up to the maximum limit, which as the bill passed is fixed as 110. As the bill originally came from the committee the maximum limit was 115. Under this the membership of the house might reach 115, if the population of the state warranted it. Harriman in explaining the bill stated that he had no fears that the representation would ever reach this figure, but as a safeguard he would offer an amendment fixing the limit at 110. This was adopted and then Blanchard proposed an amendment which would make the basis for an additional representative in any county conditional upon a population one and one-half times the ratio of representation rather than one and three-fifths. He spoke at length in support of this amendment, but it was defeated by a vote of 8 to 34. Blanchard, Brighton, Bishop, Brooks, Craig, Townsend, Bishop, Harper and Hayward voted in favor of the Blanchard amendment. The bill then went to a vote and was passed.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Senate.

Throughout nearly the entire session of the senate today the Philippine tariff bill was under consideration. Turner, of Washington, concluded his speech begun last Friday on the legal and constitutional phases of the Philippine question. He held, in the main, that as the Filipinos had established an independent government in the islands prior to the fall of Manila, the United States, under the principles of international law, had no right in the islands. He denounced the Philippine commission as puppets of the executive, and declared the so-called laws are not enacted in the interest of the people of the islands. The commission, said he, does only what they are told to do by the president and secretary of war. Turner referred to the Philippine secession act as not only unconstitutional, but as a "relic of barbarism, too black even for the most despotism in any government known to man exists on the face of the earth." The house amendment to the urgent deficiency bill, relating to the opening of state claims, was agreed to, which passed the bill.

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A stirring debate on the general Philippine question was precipitated in the senate late today, the principal participants being Platt, of Connecticut, and Hoar, of Massachusetts. Teller, of Colorado, had concluded for the day his argument against the enactment of the pending Philippine tariff bill. In response to some statements he had made, Platt directed the senate's attention to the situation in the islands as he viewed it, maintaining that great progress was being made by the government in abolishing the insurrection. He referred to the elections for municipal offices in various cities of the islands and to the establishment of schools for the education of Filipino children. Hoar ridiculed the statements of Platt, and in a facetious vein adverted to the efforts of the American government to control the Filipino people. The remarks of the Massachusetts senator aroused Platt, who delivered a notable speech, in the course of which he referred to Hoar in pretty sharp terms. His speech was listened to by the senators on both sides of the chamber with profound attention. In conclusion he paid eloquent tribute to the efforts of the United States to carry the principles of free government to every territory where it had control. In his reply Hoar delivered an incisive criticism of the action of the Philippine commission, declaring that he had been taught to judge men rather by their actions than by their words, and by this standard he could not judge the Philippine commissioners with any degree of favor. Early in the day the senate passed a resolution submitting a constitutional amendment changing the time of the presidential inaugurations and the termination and commencement of congress from the 4th of March to the last Tuesday of April.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Senate.

With the exception of a sharp clash between Lodge and Patterson over the matter of admission of representatives of the press to the investigation which the Philippine committee is conducting, the discussion of the Philippine tariff bill in the senate today was quiet. The Colorado senator declared that all newspaper men be admitted to the committee hearings, declaring that as now conducted they were of a star chamber character. He said his recollection was that Lodge had suggested that the hearings be entirely secret. This drew fire from the Massachusetts senator, who indignantly denied this, he suggested anything of the kind. He insisted that the reports made of the hearings by the three associations were accurate and fair to both sides of the controversy. A communication from the secretary of war, transmitting a memorial of the federal party of the Philippine Islands in support of American rule in the islands, called for by Mr. Patterson the statement that the federal party had obtained its control in the Philippines by promising to the Filipinos that they would be admitted ultimately to statehood in the United States. Teller occupied the attention of the senate during the greater part of today's session and has not yet concluded his speech. Turner, of Washington, presented a memorial from the National Anti-Trust League enumerating certain trusts and combinations which the memorial sets forth were operating in conflict with the Sherman anti-trust law. He said that the petition stated that the existence of these so-called trusts had been called to the attention of the attorney general of the United States with a request that the machinery of the government be set in motion with the view of the destruction of the trusts, but thus far nothing had been done. The petition prayed that congress take action in vindication of its law.

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