

SCHLEY UNDER FIRE.

Progress of the Now Famous Naval Inquiry.

A Synopsis of the Evidence Brought Out by Government Witnesses—Schley Side of the Case Is Begun.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Capt. Lemly had supposed that he would be able to conclude the presentation of the government's side of the Schley case by the close of this week, but he now finds that he will still have several witnesses on his list when the court adjourns today. In all probability he will consume the greater part of the first half of next week. Mr. Rayner estimates that the court will not be able to conclude its work before the middle of November.

Lieut. Adelbert Althouse, formerly watch and division officer on the battleship Massachusetts, was called. Lieut. Althouse said that on the day of the bombardment of the Cristobal Colon he had been in charge of the eight-inch turret of the Massachusetts. He said that the ship had not been to exceed three minutes in passing the entrance to the harbor on the first passage and that only two shots were fired. The instructions were to make the range 7,000 yards, but the shots fell short and the range was increased on the return trip to 8,500 and then to 10,000 yards. Asked what was developed as to the strength of the land batteries by this reconnaissance he said that to his mind it was shown that they were very weak. In reply to a question as to whether he had made any notes concerning the engagement he replied: "No; we went in under instructions to sink the Colon." His orders had been to direct his fire at that vessel.

Dewey's Nephew on Stand.
Lieut. P. G. Dewey, nephew of Admiral Dewey, who was the watch officer on the Massachusetts, was the next witness. He placed the distance of the blockading line under Commodore Schley from the mouth of Santiago harbor at about eight miles, the distance being about the same day and night. There was, he said, no particular formation of the vessels.

In reply to a question by the court as to whether he was ordered to direct his fire on the Colon or on the batteries on May 31, Lieut. Dewey said that his orders were to direct his fire at the Colon directly, but he could not say whether Commodore Schley or Capt. Higginson had given the order.

Lieut. Hanna Boughter, who was a watch and division officer on board the battleship Massachusetts during Commodore Schley's blockade of Santiago, was then called. He said that during that time the battleship and the Vixen were on picket duty on the shore line and the line of the blockade, the battleship being stationed three miles from the shore and to the westward, six miles from the Morro. He would not attempt to say how far outside the squadron was, but he could not see the ships after nightfall.

The court asked: "Was the battleship in such position at night while on picket duty off Santiago that you would have seen her had she been seen had they attempted to leave the harbor?"

The witness replied: "That would depend on a great many circumstances, the state of the weather, the course they were on and their success in keeping their ships dark and quiet."

Admiral Dewey—The battleship was on picket duty. Could she have seen the enemy coming?

"If the enemy kept too close to shore and we were three miles off during most of the time, we could not have seen them; if the enemy had stood south from the squadron which would have placed them about four miles off we could not have seen them, provided they kept reasonably dark and quiet."

When the afternoon session of the court began Mr. Rayner continued his cross-examination of Lieut. Boughter. The lieutenant said that his opinion of the distance his ship was out from the Morro or from land at Santiago was based on an estimate and not on measurements.

Capt. Chadwick on Stand.
Capt. F. E. Chadwick, who commanded the New York, and was Admiral Sampson's chief of staff, was called as a witness. He testified concerning the code of signals arranged by Commodore Schley with the Cuban insurgents at Cienfuegos, of which he said Capt. McCalla had informed him upon his arrival at Key West on May 19, 1898. He said he could not recall to whom he had communicated the code, but he had not informed Commodore Schley because Capt. McCalla was to return immediately to Cienfuegos where Admiral Schley was stationed.

Capt. Chadwick recalled a conversation he had heard between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley at Key West in which Commodore Schley had told the admiral that he was glad to be under his command and assured him that he would be entirely loyal to him.

Capt. Chadwick also said he had heard Commodore Schley tell Admiral Sampson after the latter's arrival at Santiago that it was impossible to blockade the Spaniards at Santiago if they desired to come out.

Capt. Chadwick said that he had objected to the telegram of congratulation which Admiral Sampson sent to Commodore Schley on May 28, considering it uncalled for by the circumstances.

At four p. m., with Capt. Chadwick still on the stand, the Schley court adjourned.

FAVORABLE TO SCHLEY.

Evidence Tending to Show Important Information Withheld from Him.
Washington, Oct. 14.—Just before the Schley court of inquiry adjourned Saturday Judge Advocate Lemly made remarks about the conduct of Mr. Rayner, Admiral Schley's chief counsel, which the latter resented. Mr. Rayner had attempted to introduce a statement prepared in regard to the speed of the vessels of the flying squadron and Capt. Lemly objected, saying that some of the statements of Mr. Rayner were inaccurate. To this Mr. Rayner responded: "If counsel makes that statement outside of court it is false."

Before the court adjourned an explanation was made on both sides which Admiral Dewey said was satisfactory.

ly said he would not object, provided he could cross-examine on the points raised. Mr. Rayner did not concede this right, but before the point was decided Mr. Rayner called his first witness, as previously given to the court. After reading the dispatch in question the witness said:

"I was informed of its purport at the time it was sent to the Marblehead." "You see it when it was sent to the Marblehead?"

"I did not read it." "When did you first read it?" "I did not read the original dispatch until Commodore Schley was received from Commodore Dewey, brought by the Hawk."

"Was not that on May 28, when your ship was at a point between Havana and Cape Francis, in the vicinity of Cape Pedras?"

"Did you have the blockade of Cienfuegos in mind when you protested against the sending of the congratulatory dispatch?" "May I ask if you mean I had that only in mind?"

"I do not mean that. I mean whether you had it in mind at all." "I can say I had it partially."

Stanton on the Stand.
Capt. Chadwick was then excused and Lieutenant Commander Sidney A. Stanton was called. Before the witness took the stand Judge Advocate Lemly asked and received permission to put in as evidence Admiral Sampson's official report made at Guantanamo Bay, August 3, 1898.

Lieutenant Commander Stanton related the particulars of securing information of the presence of Cervera's fleet at Santiago, at Key West on the 20th, while the fleet under Admiral Sampson was there.

He then stated that on the next morning, May 21, the fleet proceeded to the blockade of Havana. Admiral Sampson being satisfied that the information concerning the presence of the fleet at Santiago was correct. The admiral accordingly had called up the Hawk and forwarded his dispatches to Commodore Schley.

Capt. Lemly: "Tell the court fully from what source the information was received concerning the arrival of Cervera's fleet in Santiago. I would like you to identify the dispatch put into cipher at that time, to which you refer."

"The dispatch I referred to as having been drawn up by Capt. Chadwick in my presence is the dispatch known as memorandum that accompanied dispatch Number 8."

"Can you give me any subsequent dispatches or memoranda that passed between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley in reference to the Spanish squadron being at Santiago?"

"I do not think I can refer you to any. After Admiral Sampson heard that the fleet of Commodore Schley had not left Cienfuegos, in other words, after he got a reply from the commander of the flying squadron, he sent the Hawk, I think about May 21, to Cienfuegos with an additional dispatch, but, of course, did not arrive there until Commodore Schley had left for Santiago, and I do not remember what those dispatches were."

Sampson's Dispatch.
After further effort on Mr. Rayner's part to elicit information as to correspondence between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley on the part of Mr. Hanna bringing in dispatches which had no immediate bearing upon Commodore Schley's conduct, Mr. Rayner said there was no communication between them between May 21 and May 27. He then quoted the dispatch of May 27 as the first positive knowledge conveyed to Commodore Schley of the presence of the fleet at Santiago. This dispatch was as follows:

"United States Flagship New York, St. Nicholas Channel, May 27, 1898.—Sir: Every report, and particularly daily confidential reports received at Key West from Havana, state Spanish squadron has been in Santiago de Cuba from the 19th to the 25th instant inclusive, the 25th being the date of the last report received. You will please proceed with all possible dispatch to Santiago to blockade that port. If on arrival there you receive positive information of the Spanish ships having left, you will follow them in pursuit. Very respectfully, W. T. Sampson."

When It Reached Schley.
Mr. Hanna: "What is the first positive order?"
Mr. Rayner: "May 27."
Mr. Hanna: "Did he receive it on the 27th?"
Mr. Rayner: "He never received it on the 27th (after being prompted by Admiral Schley). He got it on June 10."

Mr. Hanna: "How is it possible then he can be affected by an order after all that lapse of time?"
Mr. Rayner: "That is just what we want to prove, that he had no orders except those contained in dispatches Numbers 7 and 8."

At one o'clock the court adjourned until Monday.

PRaises His Chief.
Capt. Cook, of the Brooklyn, says Schley was Brave and Patriotic.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Monday in the Schley court of inquiry Judge Advocate Lemly concluded presentation of testimony of the government and the first of Admiral Schley's witnesses was introduced. Capt. Francis A. Cook, who commanded Admiral (then Commodore) Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, during the Santiago campaign, testified that he was chief of staff for the commodore, and that no information to the contrary had been conveyed to Commodore Schley until the arrival of Capt. McCalla on May 28; that it was Commodore Schley's intention to meet the Spaniards in the open sea, and his constant care was to have coal enough for such emergency.

Just before the Schley court of inquiry took a recess for lunch Mr. Hanna asked Capt. Cook: "What was the conduct and bearing of Commodore Schley under fire on such occasion as you had the opportunity of observing?"

"I always regarded him as an enthusiastic, brave and patriotic officer; never in any other way," replied the witness.

WORKSHOP AND FACTORY

Labor Commissioner Wennerstrum Gives Some Interesting Facts in Biennial Report.

THOROUGH INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Takes Very Positive Position Concerning Child Labor—State Board of Health to Combat Contagious Diseases—Other Notes of General Interest.

[Special Correspondence.]
Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 14.—State Labor Commissioner C. F. Wennerstrum, in his biennial report, just made public, points out many opportunities or bettering the condition of working people in Iowa, and shows how the industries of the state are gaining in importance. Of the 2,231,850 population of the state, 975,641, or 43.75 per cent, live in towns. In the 64 towns of more than 2,000 population and the six cities with more than 25,000 population, various manufacturing institutions to the number of 14,819 have been reported, and these employ 58,553 persons, according to the census of 1900. The number has greatly increased since this enumeration was made. The total amount of capital represented was \$102,733,103. The wages paid in 1900 amounted to \$29,931,680 and the value of the products was \$134,617,577.

Factory Inspectors.
Supported by opinions of the attorney general confirming his authority to enter factories to make inspections, Commissioner Wennerstrum has made it his chief business during the past 15 months to make the first thorough inspection of Iowa factories. The result of this inspection, in which he was assisted by Deputy A. E. Holder, is the revelation of many conditions of wretchedness surrounding the employes in some factories. It frequently happened that the employer either did not know that his employes were not properly protected or otherwise provided for, or he did not realize the full import of such conditions. As a rule employers were willing to make changes to improve conditions, as suggested by the commissioner. They sometimes said they could not afford to do otherwise, and were glad to be shown how to make their employes better contented, encouraging them to better effort. Others were indifferent to the surroundings, comfort and safety of their men, resenting the interference of the commissioner and refused to comply with his suggestions as to fire escapes, sanitary arrangements, protection from dangerous machinery, etc. Mr. Wennerstrum regrets that the law prohibits him from publishing the names of any of these offenders, but the information obtained by the commissioner must be kept strictly confidential as to persons. He says:

"While it is but fair to say that the conditions of industrial employment in Iowa are, on the whole, fairly satisfactory, nevertheless many of the conditions found in large numbers of factories are dangerous to the health and intelligence in numerous instances. Out of the 20 factories which were visited only 30 had fire escapes. The sanitary conditions prevailing in a large number of factories were exceedingly dangerous to the health of the employes and to the community in which the factory was located."

His observations and investigations have led Mr. Wennerstrum to urge the extension of factory inspection in the state, with legislation and means to make it thorough and effective. Some of his recommendations are:

Enforcement of wholesome sanitary conditions, especially decent toilet rooms, separate for men and women.

Better system of heating and ventilating for the comfort and health of employes, especially cold weather. Specific requirements as to ventilation should be made, insuring a certain amount of pure air to each person.

Fire escapes should be positively required in all factories of two or more stories. This has been shamefully neglected. Employes should not be subjected to the dangers of open elevators, set screws, gearing, drive belts, emery wheels and grindstones.

A law should be enacted requiring all boilers in factories to be insured, thus securing thorough inspection by the insurance companies. At present not more than one-half such boilers are insured and small precautions taken against accidents.

Stationary engineers should be required to pass an examination to establish their efficiency.

Child Labor.
Concerning child labor the commissioner takes a very positive position. He says:

"It seems strange that a progressive state like Iowa should not be among the more advanced commonwealths of the union in the matter of protecting children from too early employment in the industrial pursuits. There were voluntarily reported to me by employers 403 employes under 14 years of age, and subsequent inquiry developed the fact that 694 were employed. I am very sure this is much below the actual number, for when I made my inquiries, I found that employers were averse to giving me information, and the children employed at tasks that involved hard and laborious work. They were employed for the same number of hours as the mature men, and were given no privileges or special exemptions from work. I took special pains to observe the physical condition of the children that I found working in the factories, and they impressed me by their worn and overworked condition. In almost every instance the employers of these children indicated very markedly their own sense of wrong to the children by such early employment, and some of them imagined they were violating a state law."

The commissioner recommends a law prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age, as has been

done in Colorado, Kentucky, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Wisconsin and the province of Ontario.

Number of Strikes.
An investigation into the number of strikes occurring in Iowa in 6 1/2 years ending December 31, 1900, shows there were 831 strikes in 34 counties, each one involving one or more institutions. They involved 32,930 persons. The total number of days establishments were closed was 4,006. The loss in wages was \$41,440,679; the loss to employers was \$548,155. The strikes in 211 cases were successful, in 82 partly successful and in 315 entire failures. Out of 296 strikes involving 694 establishments ordered by labor organizations, 237 were successful, 87 partly successful and 370 were failures.

The beginning of organized labor in Iowa was the formation of a typographical union in Dubuque in 1858. The locomotive engineers came next, in 1869, and the firemen in 1875. The total number of unions of all kinds now in the state, as reported to the commissioner, is 335, with a total membership of 26,068. Returns show that skilled workmen in the organized trades receive about 33 per cent. above the minimum wage rate.

New Industries.
An energetic effort has been made to give information of localities in Iowa offering openings for new industries, and it is recommended that this work be made effective by advertising in trade journals. The abolition of the present statutory blank for securing information is recommended, so the commissioner may have discretion to get practical, timely information. An increase in the efficiency of the bureau is urged, including more adequate appropriations for its work, as it now receives the smallest appropriations of any state in the union.

The report includes many valuable statistical tables and special contributions, including the only complete and authorized account of the Amasa society in Iowa that has ever been printed. It was prepared by Mrs. Bertha Horack Shambaugh, of Iowa City.

Contagious Diseases.
The state board of health is preparing to fortify itself the coming winter in the matter of contagious diseases, and it is expected that a greater effort than ever before will be made to secure reliable information in regard to smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever, to the end that all possible measures shall be taken to prevent a spread of these diseases. The fact that numbers of new cases have been reported recently in the southern part of the state indicates that the contagious disease season may open early. Smallpox is prevalent in several cities of the state. The reports indicate that school boards are more vigilant than ever in excluding pupils who have not been vaccinated. The recent letter of State Superintendent Barrett to the president of the school board at Sioux City, making it plain that school boards in Iowa have the power to enforce compliance with all reasonable regulations of the local boards of health and that vaccination is regarded as a reasonable regulation, has done much to encourage action looking to prevention of contagion.

Secretary Kennedy, of the state board of health, reports that during 1899 and 1900 diphtheria appeared in 336 towns, townships and cities of the state, scarlet fever in 500 places and smallpox in 390. The deaths reported in the two years were: Diphtheria, 315; scarlet fever, 112; smallpox, 24. But the secretary intimates that there were at least twice as many cases and deaths in the state as were reported. Some of the places where contagion was greatest were not recorded at all. Only seven counties report that they had no smallpox during the two years. The number of deaths from smallpox is small, considering the number of cases reported, a total of 4,792.

To Prevent Rate War.
The insurance men are trying to prevent a rate war in Iowa which would be destructive to Iowa companies. Big foreign companies that write insurance all over the world and have many millions of surplus can afford to indulge in a rate war, write all the Iowa insurance they can get for three to five years for practically nothing, providing it kills off the Iowa companies and leaves the business in the hands of the foreign companies. Iowa companies cannot stand a rate war, because their business is generally limited to the state, while Iowa business is but a small part—probably not half of one per cent.—of the business of the foreign companies. These companies have notified their agents in effect that they may go ahead and cut rates all they please. The agents do not want to do it. They want to save their business. An insurance war would in the end of course have to be paid for by the people who buy insurance. When it was over rates would be raised sufficiently to cover the losses incurred during the war.

Literary Interest Growing.
The large number of libraries erected in the state during the past year or two testifies substantially to the growth of literary interest in Iowa. Probably more than 50 towns have taken steps to organize good free public libraries. New buildings have been provided in many instances by the gift of generous citizens who have chosen this as the best means for providing an enduring memorial for themselves. Philip M. Crapo, of Burlington, erected a magnificent building for the city of Burlington and presented it to the city. The building cost something over \$50,000 and is one of the best in the state for the purpose. Ex-Gov. Drake put \$25,000 into a new library for his home town, Centerville. A large library building is being erected in Muscatine, the gift of the well-known lumberman, Mr. Musser.

Pharmacy Report.
The state pharmacy commission biennial report has been filed. Following is a summary:

Receipts from examinations.....\$2,745
Licenses.....25,200
Total receipts.....27,945
Turned to treasurer.....8,272
On hand.....2,000
Expense of commission.....1,432
Gain in two years.....3,119
Number examined.....864
Graduates.....209
Total registered since law.....6,418

Twice Blessed.
A baby girl arrived at the home of United States Senator J. P. Dolliver in Fort Dodge. This is the second child born to Senator Dolliver. The first, also a girl, Miss Margaret, is now nearly two years old, and is famous as the baby whose advent into the world caused both houses of congress to adjourn for one day.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Agents in Iowa Are Trying to Get Together to Form an Agreement on Rates.

Insurance agents, in view of the recent decision by Judge Smith McPherson in the federal court in Council Bluffs, are trying to get together to form some sort of an agreement as to rates and other matters prohibited by the Blanchard anti-combine law. It is quite generally believed that the decision of Judge McPherson invalidating the Nebraska anti-trust law, holding it to be unconstitutional, will apply with equal force to the Blanchard law in Iowa, since they are very much alike. The insurance people, however, are having trouble in getting together. Neither the companies nor all the agents are willing to unite on this basis. In Des Moines and elsewhere rate wars are threatened if such a thing is attempted. In the meantime, the insurance people are carrying on a campaign of education in the state for the purpose of informing the people and endeavoring to secure more favorable consideration at the hands of the legislature next winter.

The policy announced by Judge McPherson, that of making war upon the bootleggers, has created consternation among a certain class of persons who take chances of being convicted occasionally of selling liquor without a government license. Hitherto the penalties imposed have been light, 60 or 90 days being the limit. Judge McPherson has been imposing heavy sentences, giving them a year or more in the penitentiary. He hopes to break up the business in this way, and has announced that he has no sympathy with this class of law-breakers.

THE GRAND ARMY.
An Order Issued Respecting the Death of Their Late Comrade, William McKinley.

The grand army department of Iowa has issued an order respecting the death of Comrade William McKinley. The order says:

"It is further ordered that one page of the record of each post be set apart as sacred to the memory of Comrade William McKinley, and that so much of this order as refers to our departed comrade be written thereon."

Commander Metzger says: "Particularly do I desire to impress upon you the importance of adopting the plan suggested by Past Commander Davis, of appointing a committee on delinquents. This, if followed, will surprise you with its results. The incidents of the past year should convince every veteran of the importance of drawing together and strengthening each other. Probably we will never have another comrade in the president's chair; and gradually places of trust and emolument are being filled by those of later years. Our interests must be looked after by ourselves. To this end does it not appear to every comrade that all veterans should be enrolled under one banner, Comrades, govern yourselves accordingly."

ELECT OFFICERS.
Iowa League of Municipalities Selects New Rulers and Will Ask for Changes in Laws.

The annual meeting of the Iowa League of Municipalities closed in Oskaaloosa with the election of the following:

President—W. H. Wray, Oskaaloosa.
First Vice President—G. W. Bissell, Ames.
Second Vice President—P. J. Martin, Waterloo.
Third Vice President—John P. Leech, Muscatine.
Secretary—Treasurer—Frank G. Pierce, Marshalltown.

The next meeting will be held at Iowa City. It was decided to send a committee to the state assembly to try and effect changes in the laws governing paving, the expenses incurred by boards of health and the compensation of aldermen.

Healthiest Place.
The most healthful place in the United States to live in is Marion, this state, according to reports received by the marine hospital service in Washington from 1,190 cities and towns having a population of 1,000 or more. There may have been a more healthful place than Marion, but if so, no official returns were received from it. Marion has a population of 4,100, and there were only six deaths in 1900, making the death rate the phenomenally low figure of 1.49 per 1,000.

New Railway.
J. S. Polk, president of the Des Moines City Railway company, announces that his company, with the backing of eastern capitalists, whose names are not to be made public at present, will complete by next spring a trolley line from Des Moines to Colfax and Mitchellville. This is an entirely new line, and is in no way connected with the line between Des Moines and Eldora, by way of Nevada and Cambridge, which the Interurban Railway company has started to build.

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IOWA STATE NEWS.

Upholds the Law.
The supreme court has upheld the validity of the tax ferret law of 1897 authorizing counties to bring suit any time within five years for the collection of taxes on property withheld from assessment fraudulently. The opinion covers the questions involved exhaustively and disposes of a large amount of litigation begun in the district courts of the state. The case appealed was one from the Jasper county district court, which also upheld the law, but ordered to be collected interest on taxes due before 1897 and refused a jury trial, being in error in both instances.

Double Tragedy.
The dead bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKinnie, of Princeton, were found in their home. The wife, seated at the dinner table, death having been caused by a bullet in the stomach. The husband was found dead in bed, but without visible wound, and a rifle lay on the floor. It is supposed that McKinnie killed his wife with the rifle and then took poison. McKinnie had been despondent recently and had threatened suicide. Both were 80 years of age and had resided at Princeton for 20 years.

Lived 104 Years.
William Zimmer, who was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., April 15, 1797, died in Clinton. Until two weeks ago he was about the town as active as any man 50 years younger. The late census showed him to be one of ten of his age in the United States. He remembered President Jefferson and Robert Fulton and the war of 1812, and voted for all but four of the presidents. He also remembered Napoleon, the battles of those times and other important events, which he discussed a few days before his death.

Inheritance Tax Receipts.
The receipts from collateral inheritance tax by the state treasury amounted to \$26,016.45 for the first three months of the biennial period. At this rate they will amount to \$208,131.60 for the two years. During the last biennium they were \$196,000. The increase will be even greater than this estimate. The receipts for the last three months were: July 31, \$15,301.04; August 17, \$4,729.96; September 26, \$5,985.45; total \$26,016.45.

State Finances.
The quarterly accounting of the executive with the treasury shows the following status of state finances on October 1:

General revenue on hand, \$37,956.20; agricultural college endowment, \$69,235.39; Iowa college revenue, \$3,492.24; agricultural college, additional endowment, \$5,000; special university, \$4,703.65; agricultural college interest, \$2,017.44; swamp land, \$100; permanent school, \$63.24. Total, \$1,562,568.76.

Head Split Open.
Joseph Buchanan, an aged hermit, was found dead in his cabin near Chariton, his head having been split open with an ax. He was reputed to have had much wealth stored about his cabin, and his murder is supposed to have had robbery as its motive.

Rural Delivery.
Rural delivery service will be established on December 2 as follows: Cedar Point, Linn county, additional, one carrier; length of route, 24 miles; population served, 500; carrier, J. L. Morrow. Haverhill, Marshall county, one carrier; length of route, 26 miles; population served, 600; carrier, George Flanagan.

News in Brief.
At Burlington a jury found David Roscum, a wealthy citizen, guilty of stealing fruit trees from a neighbor. On a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree Julius Metzner was sentenced in Humboldt to 25 years in the penitentiary. On July 7 he murdered the marshal, U. G. McMillan, who attempted his arrest.

The Reinbeck flour mills were entirely destroyed by fire. Loss about \$10,000; partly insured.

Tom Teller, who attacked Game Warden James Halliday at McCook, has been found guilty of assault with intent to commit murder.

An Illinois Central passenger train beheaded an unknown man near Raymond. The victim was about 50 years old, with gray hair and mustache.

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Iowa Press association will be held at Waterloo Thursday and Friday, November 14-15.

John M. Sperry, a wealthy pioneer resident of Des Moines county, who founded the town of Sperry, died at the age of 80 years in Sperry.

The comptroller of the currency has authorized the organization of the First national bank at Woden; capital, \$25,000.

Chester Tyler (colored) has been arrested at Des Moines charged with the murder of Dr. B. M. Falor at Newton.

The safe of the bank at Rudd was blown open by dynamite and the robbers secured \$1,500 in currency.

W. C. Rughan, a wealthy and prominent citizen, died in Washington on the forty-sixth anniversary of his marriage.

Gov. Shaw has added Mayor J. P. Hartenbower, of Des Moines; W. P. Payne, of Nevada, and W. H. Berry to the Iowa world's fair (St. Louis) commission.

M. W. Ingwersen, of Chicago, has been chosen as cashier of the People's savings bank of Sioux City, succeeding A. T. Bennett, resigned.

The Ericson library was formally dedicated and turned over to Boone by Senator C. J. A. Ericson.

The Bank of State Center opened its doors for business, giving the town the second institution of the kind.