

FOR GARRISON DUTY.

Upon the transport's decks we wind,
Five hundred men and more.
A cheering weeping crowd behind,
A long, long voyage before.

"Good luck, old chap!" "Farewell, dear heart!"
"Were off! Hurra, hurra!"
Beneath the bows the ripples part,
At last we're under way.

And many a young lieutenant sighs,
And thinks of yester eve;
And many a private wipes his eyes
Upon a dusty sleeve.

But every heart is brave and true,
In tune with duty's call;
Let home and kindred fade from view,
Stanch soldiers are we all.

O'er seashore post and mountain fort,
And sand and prairie flowers,
The winds that with the colors sport
Will miss the kites of ours.

While men who chased Apache Kid,
And fought at Wounded Knee,
Must now recount the deeds they did
For ears across the sea.

We change the oak and pine for palm,
The cactus spire for cane;
And "taps," the soldier's evening psalm,
The echoes woo in vain.

But 'twill mid an unseen we stand,
An alien sky above us,
From here, as from our motherland,
Floats out the flag we love.

—Edwin L. Sabin, in Youth's Companion.

The Wager.

A CONTEST IN WHICH SCIENCE HAD NO SHOW.

By Charles Dwight Willard.

There were five of us in the party—six, counting Long Tom, the guide. After two days' hard climbing, which the burros endured with exemplary fortitude, we arrived at the little valley high up in the mountains, through which threaded the trout-stream.

"The cabin appears to be two cabins," said the colonel, as we approached it. "That is for economy in ridge-poles," said the doctor, "sleeping apartments on one side and kitchen on the other. In the space between, you keep your fishing-tackle and your traps."

"Well, that staggers me," said the stock-broker. "H'm," said the professor, in a mysterious tone, and rubbed his chin. The stove was a plain, small cooking range, rather old and rusty.

"I want to take a hand," said the colonel. "Oh, I understand it now," said he. "Understand what?" asked the colonel, sharply. "Why Long Tom has his stove hoisted up so high from the floor."

"So do I," said the doctor; "but I suspect that my explanation is not the same that any one else would offer." "Well, I will bet that I am right," said the stock-broker, "and put up the money."

"I am in this," said the judge; "I have a clear idea about that stove and will bet it." "I want to take a hand," said the colonel. "The stock-broker drew a small yellow coin out of his pocket and dropped it on the table."

"He has the stove up there," he said, "to get a better draught. In this rarefied mountain air there is only a small amount of oxygen to the cubic inch, and combustion is more difficult to secure than in the lower latitudes. I have heard that if you get high enough you can't cook an egg—that is, I mean, water won't boil—or something like that." "He continued, thrown into sudden confusion by the discovery that the professor's eye was fixed upon him with a sarcastic gaze."

as low as possible. According to your idea, it would be a good plan to put the furnace in the attic of a house instead of in the basement. "I think," said the colonel, "that I could appreciate your argument better if you would ante."

"The pot is mine," said the doctor, as he deposited his coin; "you will all admit that the moment you hear it, and Long Tom, who will be here in a minute, will bear me out. This room is very small; it has but little floor-space, and none of it goes to waste. Now, if he had put the stove down where we expected to find it, Long Tom could not have made use of the area underneath, as you will see he has done. On all sides of the supporting posts you will notice these books, on which he hangs his pans and skillets. Underneath there is a kitchen-closet for pots and cooking-stoves of various sorts. What could be more convenient? Under your ordinary stove there is room only for a pot and a few cooking-pots."

"The judge, who had been listening to the opinions offered by the others with the same grim smile that occasionally ornamented his face when he announced that an objection was overruled, now stepped forward and dropped a coin on the table. He then rendered his decision as follows: "It appears that none of you have noticed the forest of hooks in the roof just over the stove. They are not in use at present, but they are there for some purpose. I imagine that during the winter high pieces of venison and bear's-meat dangle over the stove, and are dried for use later. Now, if these were on the floor, it would be too far from the roof to be of service in this way."

"Here comes old Tom," shouted the colonel, who had stepped to the open door while the judge was speaking. The old trapper put down the various articles of baggage, with which his arms were loaded and came into the kitchen-cabin where we all stood. He glanced at the group and then at the stilled stove in our midst.

"See you air all admiring my stove," said he, "and I bet you've all been wondering why it is up so high." "Yes, we have," said the professor; "how did you know it?" "People most allus generally jest as though they come into the place begin to ask me about it—that's how I knowed."

"Well, why is it up so high?" demanded the stock-broker, impatiently, with a side glance at the well-developed hip-pocket on the table. "The reason's simple enough," said Long Tom, with a grin that showed his blue eyes; "you see we had to pack all the stuff up here from down below on burros. Originally there was four feet of ridge-pole, but the chinch wasn't drawn tight enough onto the burro that was carrying them, and two of 'em slipped out and rolled down the mountain. When we got here and found that there wasn't but two pieces left, I reckoned that we would have a kinder bit's the stove to make 'em fit the pipe—so I jest in and b'listed her. And that she is. Say, what's all this here money on the table for?"

"There is a deep silence, which lasted so long that the professor ventured to repeat his question about the money. "It is a 'all handish,'" said the doctor, sadly, "and as near as I can make out it belongs to you."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A THRILLING SCENE AT HAVANA. A Missionary Urges Forgiveness for Spain in Dramatic Fashion. Sometimes mere personal force and insistence, especially in a cause which is regarded as sacred by its champion, will in a moment overcome long standing hatred. One of the people here many reasons to regard the Spaniards in their island with deep resentment. Their ordinary feeling toward them is one of hatred, but there are many men bent on opening our mouths to look up at the hole in the roof through which the stove-pipe vanished. Suddenly the stockbroker burst out into a laugh.

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FACTS ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

THE Philippines are essentially heterogeneous. Some of the islands are mountainous, and others are flat; some are muddy, swampy, and feverish, others are porous limestone, well-drained and healthy; some are entirely wooded, some are entirely bare. The inhabitants present like divergence. The Moros of the south are warlike, active, intelligent, with a civilization as advanced as Turkey's. The Negritos are a diseased and dying pigmy tribe, absolutely animal in their existence, less advanced than any known people. The term "Filipino" embraces Manila rabble and secluded islanders, mountaineers and seamen, priests and the cannibals. It is necessary, therefore, to use only the broadest terms in describing the group collectively.

The archipelago is a group of 1,200 islands situated in the Pacific Ocean, extending from latitude 21 degrees north to 4 degrees 45 minutes north. Its length is thus about 1,000 miles; its greatest width is 640 miles; the total land area, approximately, 115,000 square miles. The nearest mainland is Asia, 300 miles to the northeast. San Francisco is 8,000 miles from the group. The archipelago lies wholly within the line of Capricorn and the equator. Its characteristics, food products, and people are tropical.

The climate is hot and moist; regular observations have been taken only at Manila, where the temperature has been found to vary between 60 and 100 degrees. The excessive humidity makes this degree more difficult to endure in the temperate zones. As one progresses toward the equator, low-lying islands farther south the heat, and especially the humidity, increases greatly.

There are two seasons, the wet and dry, the latter extending from June to December—being the most disagreeable and dangerous to health. Fever and dysentery are the diseases most dreaded by foreigners, but dangerous localities are known and may be avoided.

The Philippines are the seat of nature's passions. Earthquakes are common and violent; the volcanoes are the most dangerous in the world. Luzon is the cradle of that terrible sea storm, the typhoon.

Islands' External History. On Aug. 10, 1519, there started from Spain with a fleet of five ships Fernando Magellan, a Portuguese navigator. His object was to discover a passage from Europe, west to the Pacific. The voyage remained excellent. Magellan had returned to the King of Portugal in his project; had become a naturalized Spaniard, and had obtained from Charles I, of Spain the wherewithal to equip his fleet.

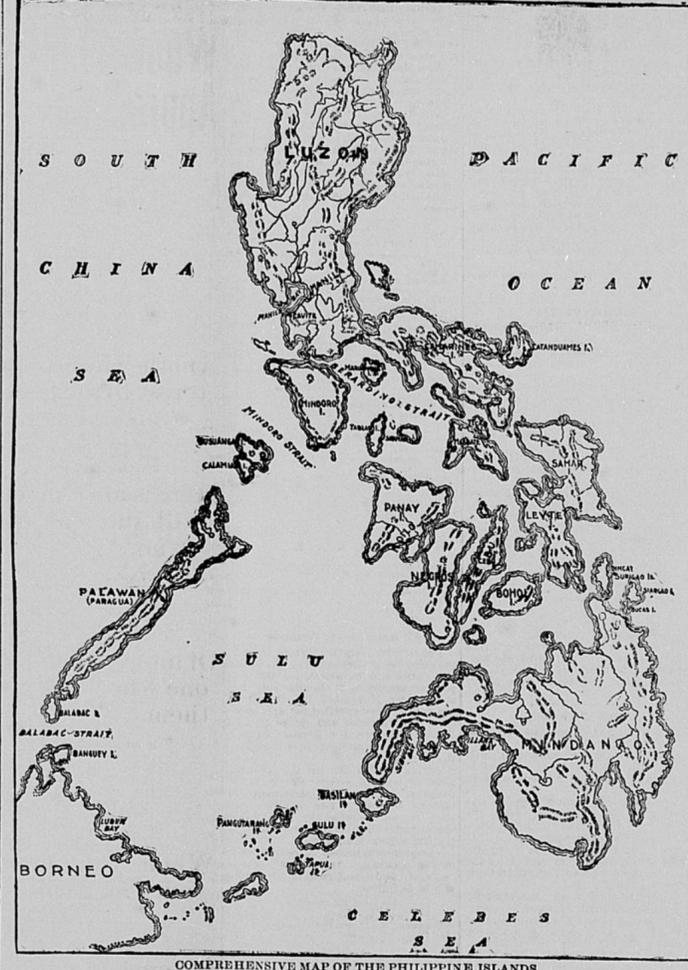
He reached the western coast of South America in December and turned south. As the season became harsher and the weather colder the sailors complained, desiring to winter on shore. One was killed, another marooned. However, one ship died and another was wrecked. With three ships the great explorer crossed the Straits of Magellan to the waters of the Pacific. He now shaped his course west by north, and in midsummer, 1521, reached Mindanao, of which he took possession in the name of the King of Spain. He next landed at Cebu in August, 1521, and was welcomed by the king of the island. This monarch was baptized and took the oath of allegiance to Spain.

Shortly after Magellan's departure he was involved in a quarrel between two native chieftains and was killed. Many members of the expedition had died, but the remainder, with two ships, again sailed west and discovered Palawan. Later one of the two was lost, but the other, having continued its way and made the first complete journey around the world.

In 1565, under the direction of Philip II, the second Spanish expedition reached the island. The object was the saving of native souls, but the methods were employed, and conversions, though not valuable, were numerous. In 1571 Manila was seized and proclaimed the capital of the islands, to be called henceforth the Isla Filipinas, in honor of King Philip. The Chinese Emperor resented the intrusion into colonial domains. Between 1575 and 1576 he sent forth ten expeditions to oust the Spaniards. Several battles followed, but the Spaniards managed to keep their foothold. They never, however, forgave the Chinese these attempts. At various times fits of resentment against Chinese blood were sweated out. Spanish and crusades were organized in order to kill or drive them out. In 1603 23,000 were murdered, and in 1639 35,000. In 1702 England took Manila from Spain without peace, and Spain proclaimed, and the islands were returned.

The natives have been apt to revolt at any time. When they did so Spain used fire and sword liberally, not only to subdue, but to punish after surrender.

Resources of the Islands. The resources of the islands are varied. Rice was introduced from China centuries ago. It has since become the staple food of the natives on account of the ease with which it is produced. The quality is excellent, and present all the rice produced is consumed in the islands, but much good sugar is not cultivated.



COMPREHENSIVE MAP OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

own make under penalty of \$7 fine. The government was not always prompt to pay for goods received; natives refused to cultivate their land and fled to the mountains; soldiers loved and killed whom they found; the natives returned again and fired the crops in the field. In this way Mindoro's once flourishing business has been annihilated. Spain now took another step; not only must all tobacco raised be sold to the state buyers for credit, but every family should own and care for at least 4,000 tobacco plants. The abuses resulting from this last statute became so horrible that even Spanish officials protested to the home government; the Castilian statesmen, realizing the sponge was squeezed dry, repealed the monopoly laws in 1882. Even under such auspicious conditions the business has not increased tremendously. Manila numbers scores of factories—native, Chinese, and Spanish; several of them employ 500 operatives.

Coffee is grown to a considerable extent; the quality is unusually good. Little, however, finds its way out of the archipelago. The cocoa plant was introduced from Central America early in the seventeenth century. Philippine chocolate is always spoken of with returned travelers.

Various minerals are found in paying quantities. Especially is this true of copper in Mindanao. Gold and silver will prove of value to prospectors; silver, mercury, copper and tin have furnished returns, but the extent of the deposits is a matter of investigation. On many islands the ax has never been raised against the immense virgin forests; in few have they been depredated as extensively. Over a hundred different varieties of wood have been classified. Among these are: sugar, a wood resembling mahogany; ipolo, for musical instruments; lanitan, for guitars and violins; boxwood, ebony and lumbao.

The Inhabitants. The inhabitants of these islands are a strangely mixed lot. Malay characteristics generally prevail throughout. The many attempts to classify the peoples into various district tribes and peoples have failed, for the reason that pure blood of any sort is rare. It is safest to divide the native Filipinos into Christianized Malays, pagan Malays, and Mohammedan Malays. The first named comprise five and a half millions. They resemble our negroes in many ways. They are music lovers, fond of the sunshine, superstitious. Though usually good-natured, they are most of them very passionate. Nature in the tropics is so industrious that man need not assist her to any great extent in order to live comfortably. The Filipino will not work when he has made enough to live on for a month or two, the laborer retires to his thatched hut, smokes his cigarettes, sings his gamecock, strums his guitar, and sings love songs to his wife or sweetheart.

The natives of the northern islands are called Tagalos. They are the smallest and least brave, but also most treacherous and tricky of the Filipinos, and always have been reckoned as the poorest fighters; have always been most completely under Spain's domination, and have suffered most accordingly.

The central group of islands is termed the Visaya group. The inhabitants are called Visayas—at present they are stronger, more independent than the Tagalos. The difference, however, is far less marked than between our different Indian tribes. Travelers in order to strengthen the force of their distinctions and comparisons, are apt to push them a little far. The sharply drawn distinction between the Tagalos and the Visayas is not justified. The Moros or Mohammedan Malays aggregate less than a million. They inhabit the Sulu group at the south of the archipelago, parts of Mindanao, and the southern third of Palawan. One Sultan, whose residence is Sulu, is acknowledged throughout these islands. The Moros are a fierce, fanatical, seafaring race, who were never conquered by Spain. It is unsafe for a white man to venture among them. To kill Christians is part of their religious belief.

The aborigines of the islands are the Negritos, a pigmy, miserable, degraded race. As the Malays swept up through the archipelago the Negritos were driven into the most remote and uncivilized parts. Though not of true negro stock, they are much darker than the Malays, and their intelligence is far lower. The total number is estimated at 50,000.

Island of Luzon. Luzon is the largest, most populous, most developed, and most civilized of the Philippines. It has an area of 42,000 square miles, or over one-third of the whole area of the archipelago, about five-eighths of the whole population, the only railroad, and the only factory. It is the seat of the capital, and it contains fifty times as many foreigners as all the rest of the islands put together. Luzon is supposed to support 5,000,000 inhabitants. Of these, 80 per cent. are civilized to a certain extent. In development, Luzon, though the most advanced of the Philippines, is disgracefully backward. There is one little, badly managed railroad, 120 miles in length. The highroads, better miles inland, are either lacking altogether or are merely trails. There are no flat-bottomed steamers on the larger rivers, though they could do a thriving business. The sugar mills are operated by buffalo power. In consequence, partially extracted sugar land near Manila, or other ports, brings over \$100 an acre, while further back in the country land a third more fertile brings \$30.

Manila grows over a good deal of ground, being built up on both sides of the River Pasig, and including rice fields and other submarine territory. Its population is about 300,000, and it is the largest city in the Philippines. It is a city in neither pretty nor unhealthy. Earthquakes cause houses to be constructed broad and squat, with tin roofs. This prevents beauty, and it is not so well adapted to the climate that it is excellently well drained, which prevents ill health. In 1893 electric light was substituted for oil, and in the same year an American fire engine was brought to Manila. Fires are common, and a blizzard struck the city a few days ago. Contrary to general belief the city is neither pretty nor unhealthy. Earthquakes cause houses to be constructed broad and squat, with tin roofs. This prevents beauty, and it is not so well adapted to the climate that it is excellently well drained, which prevents ill health. In 1893 electric light was substituted for oil, and in the same year an American fire engine was brought to Manila. Fires are common, and a blizzard struck the city a few days ago. Contrary to general belief the city is neither pretty nor unhealthy.

The Smaller Islands. Of the 1,200 islands which constitute the Philippine archipelago the number inhabited is between 35 and 50 per cent. The smaller islands resemble in physical characteristics and inhabitants the larger islands to which they are nearest. Occasionally an entire island is a single plantation, and usually in such case it is a land of milk and honey for the natives. The padrone is of necessity kindly, else he would most infallibly disappear. There is plenty to eat, and not too much to do. The padrone's lot is easy, too. He merely has to sit on his own veranda and allow the Philippine soil to make him rich.

A Distant Brother. A Boston woman had a servant named Norah, a rosy-cheeked girl, who received frequent calls from a young man, whom she often spoke of as her "brother." The consternation of her mistress may be guessed when one day Norah announced that she was soon to marry the stalwart "Tim."

"What do you mean, Norah?" demanded the lady, feeling that a poor trick had been played upon her. "You've always spoken of Tim as your 'brother,'" said the blushing Norah. "I always thought of him so, ma'am, while he was making up his mind; but he's been so winking at me, ma'am, that he's only my brother-in-law's brother, after all!"—Youth's Companion.

Unmarked Graves. Eight of the twenty-four Governors of Indiana who have died lie in unmarked graves, and yet in their time they were the marked men of the hour. Time flies; those who giggled in the back seats at church a few weeks ago are now snoring in the seats in front.

MRS. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

For Many Years She Was One of Society's Handsome Leaders. Mrs. William C. Whitney, who died recently, at the Whitney country home on Long Island, was one of three hand-some daughters of Dr. William May, of Baltimore, and was long a social leader. As a girl Edith May visited Germany with her father and there met Capt. Randolph, a dashing officer of the English army. Randolph was married, but fell in love with the beautiful American and went to England for a divorce. He got it. Long before this Dr. May had taken his daughters back to Baltimore, as he did not approve of the English officer's attentions. Capt. Randolph came to the country later, when he was free to marry, and Dr. May gave his consent. The marriage took place. Capt. Randolph was stationed in Canada, and there the family lived until his death. Then the widow returned to New York. Her means were modest, but she was popular in society.

Mrs. Whitney remained a widow for some years after the death of her first husband. On Sept. 20, 1856, she was married to William C. Whitney in St. Saviour's Church at Bar Harbor, in the presence of a few friends. Mr. Whitney had been a widower then for four years. His first wife and the second Mrs. Whitney had been friends for many years, and the families were frequently together. Mrs. Whitney was related to many families well known in New York society, as, for example, the Knays, Whitneys and Orlinches.

Mrs. Whitney met in 1858 with the accident which resulted in her death. On Feb. 21 she was riding to one of the hunts at Alken, S. C. While she was riding under a bridge her head struck a timber. She had frequently ridden under the same bridge without accident. But it happened on this day that she was riding a hunter much larger than the horse she habitually rode. She was knocked off the horse and ever after that time was practically a helpless invalid. She was moved to New York as soon as her condition made it possible. Later she was removed in her husband's yacht to Bar Harbor, and finally was taken to Westbury, L. I. Mrs. Whitney had always been fond of racing, and a special track was laid out for her at Westbury so situated that she could watch the contests on from a window of her room. Mrs. Whitney had two daughters by her first husband and they survive.

Her Majesty's Plate. The plate at Windsor is stated to be of the value of £1,800,000. It includes a gold service ordered by George IV., which will die 140 persons, and one of the finest wine-coolers in the world, added to the collection by G. H. Bowen of Buckhorn, Ill. Mrs. Catherine Davis of Columbus Junction was killed outright and Mrs. Bowen and nineteen others were injured. Mrs. Bowen sustained a broken hip and other injuries resulting in death.

One of the Woodman camps at Davenport has just given a banquet to commemorate the fact of reaching a membership of 600. While Oliver Murphy was drilling a well near Arlington, the ratchet striking him in the face, injuring him in a shocking manner. John Schoffer was found dead in his room at Davenport for a long sickness. He had lived in that city for more than twenty years under an assumed name, only revealing his true name when his fatal sickness came upon him. His friends are unable to solve the mystery connected with his life.

A Familiar Saying. The origin of the saying "as clean as a whistle" is ascribed to the "whistle-tankard" of older times, in which the whistle came into play when the tankard was emptied or "cleared out" by an attendant to the waiter that more liquor was required.

Garwin will vote on water works. The Catholics at Dysart will build a church this year. New Hartford has granted a franchise for a gas system. Pella has granted a franchise for a local telephone system. Three horses were killed by a stroke of lightning at Wellman. There has not been a burglary in Ida Grove for three years. Muscatine physicians have formed a county medical society. The banks of Council Bluffs have put in a burglar alarm system. Plans are being prepared for a new school system. The Presbyterian Church at Fort Dodge has a new \$3,000 pipe organ. The Humeson postoffice will be raised to the \$1,200 class after July 1. Perley Lance of Des Moines has been appointed a post office inspector. The State Federation of Labor will meet at Des Moines next year. The school district at Denison will vote on \$7,000 additional school bonds. The contract has been let for the new Presbyterian Church at Audubon. It is now assumed that Grinnell Old Fellows will erect a new building. The Western Union will put in an electric messenger call system in Dubuque. The court rooms at Dubuque will undergo some alterations to improve the acoustics. A destructive hail storm did much damage to growing crops in the vicinity of Casey. The banks of Des Moines are preparing to fight the assessments made against them. A nurseryman at Fairfield suffered a loss of 50,000 trees by the cold of the past winter. The Business Men's Club of Burlington is raising money for a Fourth of July celebration. An elevator and a 100-barrel flour mill will be erected at Atlantic by Nebraska farmers. Insulin will vote June 12 on the question of raising \$5,000 for a water works system. The Clear Lake Independent Telephone Company has incorporated with a capital of \$3,000. The electric line at Clear Lake will be extended to Kanawha via Klemme and West Lake. The number of convicts in the two State penitentiaries has gradually decreased since Jan. 1. The Des Moines Edison Electric Light Company will spend \$50,000 in improving its local plant. The congregation of the Universalist Church at Waterloo has decided to erect a fine parsonage. The humane society will look after the registration and taxing of dogs in Des Moines hereafter. The Catholic parish at St. Ambrose will build a mission church in South Des Moines this year. Des Moines jobbers will make their next excursion over the Burlington to Albia, Charleston and Leota. Mrs. Kaemms, aged 50 years, of Dubuque, was found dead in bed. A post-mortem examination showed heart disease. Charles Oberger, a bridge foreman, was struck by a falling derrick at Jordan and so severely injured that he died shortly after. The electric light and power company at Lyons is soliciting subscribers and proposes to buy the local plant and improve it. The forty-five German societies of Davenport have now formed a German-American fund. It includes several thousand members. One of the most important musical events in the history of Iowa closed at Mount Vernon last evening. For three days a succession of recitals and concerts was listened to by crowded and enthusiastic audiences. The following eminent artists participated: Mrs. M. W. B. Wray, of Chicago; Genevieve Clark Wilson, soprano, Chicago; J. H. McKinley, tenor, New York; Leopold Godowsky, pianist, Chicago; Bicknell Young, baritone, New York; Arthur Dunham, organist, Chicago. At the final concert the oratorio society of Cornell College of 100 voices rendered Goring Thomson's cantata, "The Swan and the Starling," with Prof. Charles H. Adams, director of the Cornell Conservatory of Music, as conductor. Telegraphic reports from every station on the new division of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway from Davenport to Council Bluffs with the branches, and on the Des Moines Valley division from Keokuk to Burlington, show the amount of corn in cribs to be 3,922,500 bushels. A conservative estimate of farmers' holdings of bushels at these stations is 3,801,000 bushels. The farmers are waiting for higher values before selling. The amount of oats in store at the stations is 1,052,500 bushels and 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. The total grain is 5,874,500 bushels; oats, 2,012,000 bushels. Another thing shown by these divisions of crops is that there are more logs along these lines than ever before. Nominations in the State prohibition convention at Des Moines resulted in the selection of W. Atwood of Estherville for Governor, George Pugsley of Harrison County for Lieutenant Governor, D. S. Durbin of Jasper for Superintendent of Public Instruction and G. B. Wray of Creston for Railroad Commissioner. Resolutions were adopted acknowledging Alamy Goddard as the champion of all that is good; demanding the entire suppression of the alcoholic liquor traffic; favoring woman suffrage and the election of Senators by ballot; calling for a general election in suppressing the canton on board American warships; demanding one day's rest in seven by all corporations, and commending the Czar of Russia for his peace proposals. Simpson College, Indianola, has secured two cannon used in the civil war to be mounted on their campus. Kurt Johnson, a capitalist, has returned from a several months' visit with his parents in Norway. One of his sisters returned with him. Fort Dodge capitalists, interested in an addition to the town, offer ten acres for a public park if the city will make necessary improvements. Former Vermonters residing in Iowa will form an organization to raise funds for the monument to Dewey proposed to be erected in his native State. The discovery has been made that the Legislature in 1887, in revising the Iowa code, unintentionally provided that hereafter presidential electors shall be chosen by congressional districts instead of by the State at large. James Skinner shot himself in the head, near Correctionville, because he could not at once marry Miss Verne Keane. He had just choked his sister because she took the revolver away from him, and was sitting holding Miss Keane's hand. He was 22 years old and the son of a well-to-do farmer. He said he would marry her himself. Mrs. Keane was at once, but the girl's mother said they must wait until she was of age. Miss Alice Hines, a hired girl in Des Moines, has fallen heir to \$35,000 through the death of an aunt. The business men of Burlington refused to consider a proposition to aid in promoting a prize fight in that city. All Iowa, and southern Iowa especially, is afflicted with a crop failure. There had been too much water. Crops are suffering. Thousands of acres have not been plowed. Corn that has been planted here two weeks is rotten. Oats, barley, wheat and rye have been kept back by the cold. The temperature for the month is away below normal. The excessive rain was accompanied by cold and prevents cultivating as well as directly drowning out the corn.

AROUND A BIG STATE

INTERESTING ITEMS OF LATE IOWA NEWS.

Widow Fights for a Fortune—Responsibility Is on Liquor Sellers—Former's Daughter Kills Herself—Young Man's Hot—Wreck to Be Investigated.

The courts have been resorted to to settle the estate of the late H. E. J. Boardman of Marshalltown. H. E. J. Boardman was one of the pioneer residents of Iowa. He accumulated a fortune estimated at \$1,500,000. He died a few weeks ago, leaving a widow and two children by a former wife—Mrs. Della L. B. Conover of Chicago and Miss Annette Gookin Boardman. When the will was probated the net worth of the estate was estimated at a few thousand dollars, one-third of which was willed to the widow. The other property had been disposed of before death by the Boardmans during the last seventeen years, during which time it is alleged that he was of unsound mind and was unduly influenced.

Must Assume All Risks. The Supreme Court has renewed its holding that the seller of intoxicating liquors is bound at his peril to know whether a person to whom he sells is within the prohibited class. The case at bar was brought by R. A. Hill of Tama County against R. M. Coffin and others, to abate a liquor nuisance. The petition alleged that the defendants were registered pharmacists and that Coffin was the owner of a lot and building where intoxicating liquors were sold illegally, and that the liquor itself was owned and sold by him. Coffin secured a judgment in the lower court, and the case was appealed. The Supreme Court reverses it on the ground that the evidence shows conclusively that Coffin secured a judgment in the lower court who were in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Suicide Near Oakland. Mille, daughter of Richard Hackett, a wealthy farmer, committed suicide at her father's home, four miles east of Oakland. She had performed her usual duties during the day and went upstairs to her room, when the family was alerted by the report of a revolver, which was fired. Her throat was found cut from ear to ear and there was an ugly wound from a revolver in her temple. The ball entered the brain.

To Investigate Hubbard Wreck. The railway commissioners will on June 9 have an investigation of the double-track wreck at Hubbard nearly two years ago. The cause of the wreck was killed. This investigation was ordered by the last Legislature by a resolution introduced by Senator Wallace of Hamilton County. The cause of the wreck that double-trackers are extremely dangerous and should be prohibited by law.

John Cowley's Son Shot. John Cowley of the State board of conservation was called to his home in South Des Moines by a messenger. His son, Greedy, had been shot. The details of the accident were meager. The message stated that the boy was not seriously injured, but had been waylaid in going from Marengo to South Anna, and badly shot in the head.

New President Secured. Prof. Guy Peaton of Fort Scott, Kan., assistant State superintendent under Gov. Morrill and head of the State Normal university faculty, has accepted the presidency of the Upper Iowa University of Fayette.

Burlington Gas Plant Sold. The franchise and plant of the Burlington Gas Light Company has been purchased by the Burlington Electric Light and Power Company for \$200,000. The price of gas will not be raised.

Brief State Happenings. Foundations are being laid for the new opera house block at Milo. Ten blocks of land were erected between Hartford and Runnels. Two deaths have recently occurred in Davenport from spinal meningitis. The postmaster's salary at Clarksville will be increased to \$1,400 on July 1. Ten blocks of land were erected between Hartford and Runnels. Ben Matthews of Davenport was killed in a railroad accident at Big Horn, Wyo. As the result of revival meetings held in Creston, 150 conversions are reported. The Gibson Coal Company at Des Moines has accepted the demands of the strikers.

The library trustees at Des Moines have decided to build this year and will let the contract for the building. By a stick flying up and striking her in the eye Mrs. Hermonth of West Point is likely to lose her sight. The City Council at Dubuque has increased the wages of street laborers from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. In the Verling vs. Binder breach of promise case at Burlington the jury awarded the plaintiff \$2,000 damages. A nurseryman at Audubon estimates the loss of his crop by lightning damage to be \$5,000. Charles O. Berg, foreman of a gang working on a bridge near Jordan, was killed by a falling derrick, his spine being dislocated and one leg shattered. He died soon after. A wagon containing a party of four was precipitated into Walnut creek, near Clive, by the giving way of the approach. One child was drowned and one dangerously injured. Sixteen male students of the Dubuque high school were suspended because in excess of patriotism over the return of the soldiers they remained away from school without leave. John Roy, a farmer living near Winter-stead, made a wedding contract with a widow of this city. He gave her \$100 with which to purchase an outfit and she disappeared with the money. John Schneider, living on a farm near New Providence, attempted suicide by taking concentrated sulphuric acid while suffering from ill health. Antidotes were administered and he will recover. The anti-saloon people will rally to the bonds and fight an appeal is gone, at Valley Junction. Moravia wants to build a court house and present it to a new county, to be composed of northern Appanoose and southern Monroe. A suit for \$2,500 damages has been filed in the District Court at Burlington against the B. R. H. & N. G. H. Bowen of Buckhorn, Ill. Mrs. Catherine Davis of Columbus Junction was killed outright and Mrs. Bowen and nineteen others were injured. Mrs. Bowen sustained a broken hip and other injuries resulting in death. One of the Woodman camps at Davenport has just given a banquet to commemorate the fact of reaching a membership of 600. While Oliver Murphy was drilling a well near Arlington, the ratchet striking him in the face, injuring him in a shocking manner. John Schoffer was found dead in his room at Davenport for a long sickness. He had lived in that city for more than twenty years under an assumed name, only revealing his true name when his fatal sickness came upon him. His friends are unable to solve the mystery connected with his life.

Garwin will vote on water works.

The Catholics at Dysart will build a church this year. New Hartford has granted a franchise for a gas system. Pella has granted a franchise for a local telephone system. Three horses were killed by a stroke of lightning at Wellman. There has not been a burglary in Ida Grove for three years. Muscatine physicians have formed a county medical society. The banks of Council Bluffs have put in a burglar alarm system. Plans are being prepared for a new school system. The Presbyterian Church at Fort Dodge has a new \$3,000 pipe organ. The Humeson postoffice will be raised to the \$1,200 class after July 1. Perley Lance of Des Moines has been appointed a post office inspector. The State Federation of Labor will meet at Des Moines next year. The school district at Denison will vote on \$7,000 additional school bonds. The contract has been let for the new Presbyterian Church at Audubon. It is now assumed that Grinnell Old Fellows will erect a new building. The Western Union will put in an electric messenger call system in Dubuque. The court rooms at Dubuque will undergo some alterations to improve the acoustics. A destructive hail storm did much damage to growing crops in the vicinity of Casey. The banks of Des Moines are preparing to fight the assessments made against them. A nurseryman at Fairfield suffered a loss of 50,000 trees by the cold of the past winter. The Business Men's Club of Burlington is raising money for a Fourth of July celebration. An elevator and a 100-barrel flour mill will be erected at Atlantic by Nebraska farmers. Insulin will vote June 12 on the question of raising \$5,000 for a water works system. The Clear Lake Independent Telephone Company has incorporated with a capital of \$3,000. The electric line at Clear Lake will be extended to Kanawha via Klemme and West Lake. The number of convicts in the two State penitentiaries has gradually decreased since Jan. 1. The Des Moines Edison Electric Light Company will spend \$50,000 in improving its local plant. The congregation of the Universalist Church at Waterloo has decided to erect a fine parsonage. The humane society will look after the registration and taxing of dogs in Des Moines hereafter. The Catholic parish at St. Ambrose will build a mission church in South Des Moines this year. Des Moines jobbers will make their next excursion over the Burlington to Albia, Charleston and Leota. Mrs. Kaemms, aged 50 years, of Dubuque, was found dead in bed. A post-mortem examination showed heart disease. Charles Oberger, a bridge foreman, was struck by a falling derrick at Jordan and so severely injured that he died shortly after. The electric light and power company at Lyons is soliciting subscribers and proposes to buy the local plant and improve it. The forty-five German societies of Davenport have now formed a German-American fund. It includes several thousand members. One of the most important musical events in the history of Iowa closed at Mount Vernon last evening. For three days a succession of recitals and concerts was listened to by crowded and enthusiastic audiences. The following eminent artists participated: Mrs. M. W. B. Wray, of Chicago; Genevieve Clark Wilson, soprano, Chicago; J. H. McKinley, tenor, New York; Leopold Godowsky, pianist, Chicago; Bicknell Young, baritone, New York; Arthur Dunham, organist, Chicago. At the final concert the oratorio society of Cornell College of 100 voices rendered Goring Thomson's cantata, "The Swan and the Starling," with Prof. Charles H. Adams, director of the Cornell Conservatory of Music, as conductor. Telegraphic reports from every station on the new division of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway from Davenport to Council Bluffs with the branches, and on the Des Moines Valley division from Keokuk to Burlington, show the amount of corn in cribs to be 3,922,500 bushels. A conservative estimate of farmers' holdings of bushels at these stations is 3,801,000 bushels. The farmers are waiting for higher values before selling. The amount of oats in store at the stations is 1,052,500 bushels and 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. The total grain is 5,874,500 bushels; oats, 2,012,000 bushels. Another thing shown by these divisions of crops is that there are more logs along these lines than ever before. Nominations in the State prohibition convention at Des Moines resulted in the selection of W. Atwood of Estherville for Governor, George Pugsley of Harrison County for Lieutenant Governor, D. S. Durbin of Jasper for Superintendent of Public Instruction and G. B. Wray of Creston for Railroad Commissioner. Resolutions were adopted acknowledging Alamy Goddard as the champion of all that is good; demanding the entire suppression of the alcoholic liquor traffic; favoring woman suffrage and the election of Senators by ballot; calling for a general election in suppressing the canton on board American