The Democrat.

BRONSON & CARR, Publishers.

MANCHESTER, - - IOWA.

The price of diamonds is rising rapidly. We must all practice self-denial.

Mrs. Langtry's reminiscences have been suppressed, and gladness reigns again in certain high circles.

Wireless telegraphy is an established fact, but windless yacht racing has not as yet been made practicable.

All the same, many are in doubt whether Britain's action in the troubles leading up to this war has been caused by real gold or guilt.

The language of gloves is now being promulgated. Young men have long understood with fear and trembling the language of the mitten.

A cigar trust with a capital of $15,000,000 has been formed. This is probably the only recent trust whose product is expected to go up in smoke.

A man in the East has deserted his wife because she made unpalatable custard pie. Yet there are worse abuses of the pie habit—she might, for example, have made them of dried apples.

After the wars in the Philippines and South Africa and all other disturbing issues are settled it will probably be found that Don Carlos has kept pretending right along without missing a day.

The causes for whatever decline in interest in base-ball may have come about in recent years are to be found in the attitude of the men at the head of base-ball—their petty jealousies and their failure to run the game in the interests of its patrons; in syndicateism, a system diametrically opposed to true sportsmanship; in the transferring of games and buffeting about the players of certain clubs, setting the regularly provided schedule at defiance; in the rowdyism which goes unrebuked and in the miserable method of appointing and assigning umpires.

The resemblance between Admiral Dewey and General Grant is strikingly close. The merit record of the one in the naval academy is almost identical with that of the other in the military academy. They were at about the same place above the bottom of the class, they were deficient in the same studies, and their conduct marks were much alike. The one reached the highest position in the army and the other in the navy. In modesty and dignity of personal bearing they are singularly alike. They resemble each other also in their disposition to award full credit to their subordinates in every achievement. Their manner of speech is identical. It is direct, terse, right to the point, and in plain, vigorous English, such as the plain people can understand. In another respect they are also alike—namely, in securing the cordial admiration of all foreign powers with whose representatives they came in contact. Both of them, in the words of Dewey, "scratched gravel," and had their reward.

There has been some controversy of late relative to the authorship of "America," or, more properly speaking, of "God Save the King." It is settled beyond all question by the highest musical authorities, such as Chappell, Chrysander von Fallersleben, and Grove, that both words and melody were written by Henry Carey, and that he sang it himself for the first time at a dinner given in London in 1740 to celebrate the capture of Portobello by Admiral Vernon. J. Christopher Smith, Handel's amanuensis, who was present at the dinner, testifies to Carey's authorship. The Rev. Samuel F. Smith, who composed the words of "America," and borrowed the melody from a book of German songs, is responsible for the general impression that the melody came from German sources. It is purely English, and was not only borrowed from the English by Beethoven, but was utilized by Schumacher for the German national anthem, "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz," and by Heinrich Harries for use in the Danish hymn, "Heil Dir, dem Liebenden." It is an American national hymn only in text.

If human existence is relieved of its struggle, the New York Sun is afraid that the human race will multiply too rapidly for the food producing abilities of the earth and that in consequence famines and scourges will come. That is Malthusian to the core. There is no present prospect, however, of human existence becoming a picnic. A paucity of children is becoming the rule in many families of the middle class, as well as of the families in the so-called upper classes. If it were not for the influx of the foreigners to this country the population would not increase very rapidly. The "native" populations are not multiplying as rapidly as they used to do. The child-bearing is largely performed by women who are foreigners by birth or of immediate foreign descent. The States where foreigners have not settled in large numbers during the past generation show a comparatively low rate of increase in population. The chances are against population multiplying in excess of the food producing capabilities of the soil. It should also be borne in mind that the limit of the food producing capabilities of the soil has by no means been reached. It will be reached only when no man undertakes to cultivate more than ten acres of ground and makes that produce as much as is now harvested from an eighty-acre farm. Whether that can be done or not is a question, but the productiveness of the soil can be greatly increased and the population sustaining power of the soil can be multiplied many times over.

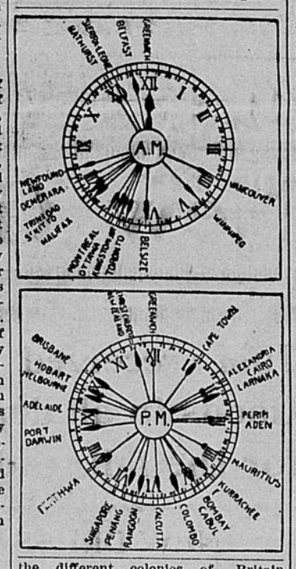
In a monograph entitled "Commercial Africa in 1899," recently issued by the treasury bureau of statistics, an interesting and exhaustive account of railroads in the dark continent is given. One of the statements that will probably be a surprise to many is that about two-fifths of the great "Cape to Cairo" railroad is already constructed and the prediction is made that early in the next century the north and south lines will meet near the equator. To be exact, this date is placed in the year 1919, or about twenty years hence. From this north and south line, also, lateral lines are being pushed east and west—one of these from Natal, another from Lourenzo Marquez, another from Beira to Salisbury in Rhodesia and still another from Zanzibar to Lake Victoria Nyanza, probably to connect at Tabera with the great "Cape to Cairo" road. The interior will also be penetrated by roads now being planned, thus giving access to all portions of the continent. Transcontinental lines from east to west will join Portuguese territory on both sides of the continent and the Germans will probably also have similar means of communication between their settlements. At the north other lines will skirt the Mediterranean coast and thus Africa will be banded to civilization by iron rails and the telegraph, and the conquest will be complete.

Thomas Skelton Harrison, the American diplomatic agent and consul general in Egypt, has an article in the Forum about "Egypt Under Lord Cromer." Mr. Harrison says that the native working classes in the larger cities are fairly well off, but that there is a class for which there is little or no employment. "Crowds of Egyptian youths, half educated, and more or less well bred, are striving for small government clerkships, posts in the banks, positions on the railways, and so on. They will do no manual labor, and they must have what the French call 'consideration.'" They must have genteel employment. Egyptian and American youths are much alike in disposition if what Collins P. Huntington says of the latter is correct. He asserts that they are overeducated to such a degree that they acquire a distaste for all labor which is not "suited for a gentleman," and that as a consequence young men spurn manual labor and work where they may have to wear overalls and soil their hands, and compete for poorly paid but "respectable positions. So Mr. Huntington wants the number of years spent in the school room cut down, and no attempt to carry the education of the mass of young boys beyond the point required to enable them to cope with the practical details of business. But, if overeducated American boys and half-educated Egyptian youths shun manual labor, because it is not genteel, and if girls who have next to no education will not work in other women's kitchens because a social stigma attaches to domestic service, then the possession or lack of education does not seem to have much to do with the matter. There appears to be all the world over a preference for "genteel" employment. Perhaps that preference is stronger in Europe, where a young man would rather starve on the meager salary of a government employe and have a "social status" than do what he considers an inferior grade of work and earn much better pay; but there are a great many American youths who seriously believe that they would demean themselves by manual labor. Overeducation is not so much to be blamed for this as inherited ideas about the greater respectability of certain kinds of work. What is needed is a crusade against the curious classification of work as genteel and not genteel, rather than against this alleged overeducation of which Mr. Huntington speaks. There was a time when it meant teaching a boy more than his parents knew—even if they could neither read nor write—and thus "educating him beyond his station in life."

THE BRITISH EMPIRE CLOCK.

When It Is 12 o'Clock at Greenwich It Is 7 05 o'clock at Montreal.

When it is 12 o'clock at Greenwich, the relative time both day and night in



the different colonies of Britain throughout the world is shown by the several hands on the dials.

CHAMPION WOMAN GOLFER.

A New York Girl Player Wins the Much-Coveted Trophy.

A New York girl, Miss Ruth Underhill, of the Nassau (L. I.) Golf Club, is queen of the women golfers of the United States. On the links of the Philadelphia Country Club she defeated Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, of the Huntington

MISS RUTH UNDERHILL.

Valley Club, by a score of 2 up, with 1 to play, thus becoming the national champion. That she should win against Mrs. Fox was a surprise to those who had watched the playing of both of them during the tournament. Miss Underhill is a member of the Nassau Golf Club of Blencover, L. I.

Children's Care of Magazines.

Le the children learn to take care of the numbers of their own magazines and to file them themselves for preservation. Cut two thin strips of wood the length of the magazine and about an inch wide; bore three holes, one at each end and one in the middle. With a sharp awl pierce holes to correspond in the magazines, lay the sticks on them, pas a cord through the holes and tie it.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The man who sells his vote probably gets what he wants, but not what he ought to get.

Remember this: When a man tells you his business doesn't pay, it isn't for sale.

If Europe Combines Against England

THE war between Great Britain and the two Boer republics in South Africa may yet be the determining cause for the long-expected, oft predicted conflict which is to involve all the greater and lesser powers of Europe. Already, says the Chicago Tribune, the attitude of Europe is sufficiently menacing to impel Great Britain to take early steps not only to secure the fruits of the victory that nation expects to win in South Africa, but to defend its empire in all parts of the globe in the event that it finally rejects European interference in its plan to make the southern half of the African continent all British.

In every naval port in England squadrons are being hurriedly fitted out for sea. A strong naval force is already assembling at Gibraltar, and other battleships and cruisers are adding their strength to it every day. Every preparation for calling out the naval reserves has been made, and at the signal England would be ready for all eventualities.

The movements in European diplomatic circles leave no room for doubt that at least France and Russia are endeavoring to secure the assistance of other powers in joint representations to Great Britain before the close of the present war. It is regarded as certain that neither France nor Russia is acting from motives of sympathy with the Boers, for if so they would have entered their protests before the negotiations between Kruger and Chamberlain reached the ultimatum stage. Therefore it is reasonable to infer that if France and Russia act at or before the close of the present war they will do so from purely selfish motives, and with the expectation of compelling Great Britain to remain passive while they seize some other parts of the globe for their own. Russia's ambition in the direction of the Indian ocean is well known, and France has designs in China and Africa which it never has taken the pains to conceal.

Interests Are Opposed.

Unfortunately for a pacific outlook, the ambitions of both France and Russia are dangerous to the British Empire. England can neither permit France to secure preponderance in the control of northern Africa nor allow Russia to advance to the borders of India without practically destroying the British Empire. Consequently, Great Britain is almost certain to accept the alternative of war, even in its present "splendid isolation," for to no power can it turn, unless, perhaps, it may be to Germany, for assistance. If Great Britain is finally brought face to face with the alternative of submisson to the dictates of Europe or a war which shall girt the globe with a belt of flame, it unquestionably will choose the dread alternative of war.

The attitude of the several European powers and of the United States, the probable direction of such a war, and the changes it would ultimately make in the map of the old world are subjects which are just now engrossing the attention of the diplomats of Europe.

The crux of the situation will come when, after whipping the Boers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State into submission, Great Britain will make known its plans for the future government of those two republics.

Russia Has Most to Gain.

In any future demands on Great Britain Russia will necessarily take the lead, for the Czar's empire has the most to gain. Although having the most subtle and secretive diplomats in Europe, the ambition and inflexible purpose of Russia are well known. In a general statement Russia's ambition lies in the direction of an open sea, unfettered by the ice shackles of winter. Until recently Russian forts faced the ice-clad Baltic, the Arctic ocean, and the northern Pacific. For six months of every year Russia's merchant steamers and Russia's warships were locked in ice and it was not until the recent acquisition from China of Port Arthur that the Czar's naval base in the Pacific was rendered effective by open water the year around.

For years Russia hoped to extend its empire southward to the Mediterranean, with Constantinople as the objective point, but its ambition, while perhaps not completely shattered, was indefinitely delayed by the Congress of Berlin in 1878, when Europe erected the quasi independent Balkan States as a buffer between the Czar's dominion and the sea.

Since then Russia has been pushing steadily southward toward Persia and Afghanistan. All the intrigue of which Russian diplomacy is capable has been exerted in securing a preponderating influence in the semi-barbaric courts of the Ameer and the Shah. So successfully has this diplomatic intrigue been carried on that to-day it is generally believed that Russia has engaged by secret treaty to occupy Afghanistan with Russian troops in order to preserve order after the death of the present Ameer and secure the throne to his successor.

And it is an open secret in European capitals that the Shah has agreed to give Russia the port of Bunder-Abbis, on the Persian gulf, whenever Russia chooses to occupy it, and has also granted concessions to Russian syndicates for railways running from Russian soil to the Persian gulf. Russia's control of the Persian gulf would be dangerous to the British Indian empire.

Russia's designs in China are equally understood. Already the Czar holds the Manchurian peninsula and is disputing with Great Britain at Peking the right to dictate terms and concessions to the Chinese Government.

France the Czar's Ally.

As far as territorial acquisition is concerned, France has almost as much to gain as Russia. Then, too, France is still smarting under the chagrin of the Fashoda incident, when a year ago Maj. Marchand was unceremoniously bundled out of the Upper Nile country by Lord Kitchener.

France has territorial ambitions in Africa and China, and unfortunately in the present crisis these ambitions run counter to British interests. France would like to add Morocco to the western frontier of Algeria, and in a general European war undoubtedly would endeavor to seize it. If united Europe should defeat Great Britain in war, the latter would be driven out of Egypt, and the British control pass to another power, and France would again step in to demand the land of the Pharaohs as its share of the booty. With Egypt would go naturally the control of the Suez canal, this depriving Great Britain of its short road to India. In China France, too, would expect to gain in a war with Great Britain. France already has a strong foothold in the Orient.

Added to all this is the feverish condition of France at home. The army is disaffected, conspiracies are rife and royalist plotting is incessant. The republic is torn by internal strife. Nothing would clear the French atmosphere more thoroughly than a war in which factional quarrels at home would be forgotten and employment given to a great army that long has chafed under idleness.

Will Kaiser Aid Queen?

The crux of the whole situation seems to rest with the German Emperor. If Germany casts its lot with Europe, Great Britain may as well call out its last available man, for the sea girt empire will indeed be in danger. But there is apparent reason to believe that Germany will cast its lot with Great Britain.

Several months ago, before the Transvaal negotiations assumed a dangerous phase, Lord Salisbury and the German ambassador to the court of St. James reached an agreement which to-day is the most mysterious diplomatic secret in all Europe. The mysterious agreement between Great Britain and Germany, which is exciting so much concern in Europe, is variously interpreted, the most probable explanation of its tenor being hazarded by an English statesman, who believes it gives Germany free hand in the Kaiser's pet project of establishing a great German colonial empire in Asia Minor.

If Germany unites its fleet with Great Britain and holds its army ready to march against France and Russia the proposed European coalition will end in bluster. If, on the other hand, Germany shall finally decide to make terms with France and Russia, trusting to an agreement with those powers to give it what it wants in Asia Minor or any other quarter of the globe, the coalition is as good as formed.

The Smaller Powers.

The attitude of the smaller powers is worthy of consideration, for they could hardly escape being drawn into any controversy which involves Great Britain, Russia, France and Germany.

Take Italy first. Italy is almost the only exclusively Mediterranean power, and must, for its own protection, exercise a considerable voice in the control of that great inland ocean. It is a member of the dreibund, that offensive and defensive alliance which calls Italy's army into the field whenever Germany or Austria, or both, are attacked. If Germany involves itself in war either for or against Great Britain, Italy, by the terms of the dreibund, is bound to assist.

But aside from the dreibund, Italy has interests, mostly in the Mediterranean, and a mythical one in China, which almost compel it to attach itself to the fortunes of Great Britain in the present crisis. Italy long has asserted its claim to Tripoli, and by allying itself with Great Britain Italy would be able to claim Tripoli when peace was once more restored.

It may be set down as practically certain that Austria, if it takes any hand at all in the international quarrel, will do so most unwillingly, and on the side with which Germany allies itself.

To many it might seem almost ridiculous even for a moment to consider Spain in connection with the word "war." But at the same time it must be remembered that Spain easily can put from 100,000 to 150,000 men in the field, providing the funds were forthcoming. A loan from France in the emergency, together with the hope of securing the retrocession of Gibraltar from England, might induce Spain to forget the trouncing it received from the United States a year ago, and once more try its fortune at the game of war.

The position of Turkey might bother the diplomats on both sides of the controversy. It is difficult to see how the Sultan could be drawn into the war, and equally difficult to understand how he could keep out of it. Abdul Hamid is in the unfortunate position of being compelled to choose sides in a possible conflict with the certain knowledge that he will lose with either.

He is bound by the treaty of Berlin to guard the Dardanelles against the passage of the Russian Black Sea squadron. He has been enabled by judicious loans from England to fortify the Dardanelles so strongly with modern Krupp guns that he can, if he chooses, batter the Russian warships to pieces when they try to force their way through into the Mediterranean.

If he uses his Krupp guns against Russia he will have the Czar's armies knocking at his door to the north, and Bulgaria, Servia and Roumania ready to unite to liberate Macedonia, with Austria waiting for a convenient opportunity to seize Salonica Bay.

If, on the other hand, the Sultan, even tacitly allies himself with Russia by permitting the Black Sea squadron to pass unscathed, he will have Germany and Great Britain on his back, with the certainty of losing Asia Minor, in addition to the Bulgarian uprising and the loss of Salonica Bay.

As to the little kingdoms of Europe, they undoubtedly will be permitted to remain passive spectators of the great international tragedy—to preserve a stolid neutrality in the midst of the vortex of war about them.

War Around the Globe.

It is almost impossible to appreciate the magnitude and the horror which must characterize a war involving Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, France and Spain in one general, widespread conflict. It would mean a war around the globe. All Europe, all Africa, most of Asia, the islands of the South Pacific, the West Indies, and the northern part of North America would be the scenes of conflict.

The greatest horrors of such a war would only be realized if Germany and its allies in the dreibund should decide to enter the field. Then France and Russia would be assailed from each side by the armies of Germany, Austria and Italy. With the greater powers engrossed in war, it is almost certain the conflict would involve the Balkan States with Turkey, and the Sultan would be compelled to make his last stand to retain his place on the map of Europe.

The enormous sacrifice of life and paralysis of all commerce would be beyond computation. Hardly a nation engaged in the contest but would emerge from it as hopelessly bankrupt and poverty stricken as is Spain to-day, and it is this aspect of the situation that furnishes the surest guarantee for peace.

Great Britain's Defense.

It is upon its navy that Great Britain would depend largely for the defense of its seagirt empire. In India and Egypt, it is true, Great Britain's soldiers would engage in land campaigns which would tax their courage and endurance to the utmost. But in all other respects the great battles of an international war would be fought upon the sea. But powerful as Great Britain's navy is, it must be conceded at the outset that France and Russia united can put a navy to sea that would be terribly effective.

The British navy has been built up to its present mammoth proportions on the theory that some day it will have to defend the empire against a possible coalition of the European powers. The fleets in active service are distributed in quarters of the globe best situated to fight such a war. Naval bases have been located in view of such a contingency.

In all the discussions leading up to a possible coalition against Great Britain the probable position to be assumed by Japan must not be lost sight of. If necessary Japan's new and powerful navy would unquestionably be thrown into the scales on the British side, and if so the issue would be quickly decided in favor of the alliance between Great Britain and the Oriental power.

Where Will America Stand?

There can be no doubt that in such a combination of circumstances the sympathy of the great masses of the people of the United States would go out to Great Britain. But when one goes beyond sympathy he will reach a domain of discussion in which it would be not only difficult but dangerous to enter.

Unforeseen contingencies might arise which would make it difficult for the United States to hold aloof. It may be set down as certain that any attempt to break through the Monroe doctrine, say, by an invasion of Canada, or the seizure of the West India Islands, would arouse a dangerous sentiment in this country, and this sentiment, it may be remarked, is one of the strongest defenses Great Britain could have for the defense of her possessions on the North American continent.

It must always be remembered that before any nation or combination of nations would dare seek to attack the United States, either at home or in the far East, the British fleets must first be destroyed, and after the destruction of a British fleet the enemy's squadron would be in poor condition for another battle.

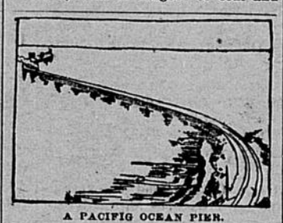
Changes in the Maps.

And, finally, when the struggle was ended and the international congress met to arrange its terms of peace, the geographers would have to prepare new maps of Europe, Asia and Africa.

LARGEST OF ALL OCEAN PIERS.

Built by a Railroad and Extends a Mile Into the Sea.

The cut shows the largest ocean pier in the country. It was built by the Southern Pacific Railroad at Port Los Angeles, Cal., in 1893. It is a regular port for passenger and freight coast steamers, and is also a United States port of entry. It is twenty miles distant from Los Angeles and two miles from Santa Monica, Cal. The chief commercial use of the wharf is in the transshipment of cargoes of coal and



A PACIFIC OCEAN PIER.

construction material from the steamships of the Southern Pacific Company to the same company's cars for use on its southern California, Arizona and New Mexico lines.

The length of the wharf proper is 4,282 feet. It is fifteen feet high above extreme high water. In the alignment of the pier there are two curves; on the shore approach there is a ten-degree curve extending 200 feet onto the pier, and 2,000 feet from the shore end there is a seven-degree curve to the right, both curves being tapered or spiraled. The trains run to the extreme end of the wharf.

Who Had the Button.

There is a good story told of a magician who has passed the great divide. He was a world-traveled player, and his wanderings set him upon one occasion in faraway New Zealand. It was arranged that he should give an exhibition of mind-reading before the King of the Maoris.

After some parleying it was decided that the King himself should conceal the article which the magician was to discover. The mind-reader left the room and after a time was brought back blindfolded, as is the custom in such performances. After some time the magician declared that the hidden article was in the King's mouth. His majesty shook his head savagely in the negative. The magician insisted upon his point, and demanded that the King's mouth be opened wide. The King refused. The magician insisted, and the excitement became very great, until at last the dusky King reluctantly opened his jaws. The article was not there!

The next instant, however, the King was taken with a violent fit of coughing. He had tried to swallow the lost article, a button, but could not, and was compelled to cough it up. The Maoris were uproarious with mirth. They did not know which to admire the more—the wisdom of the magician or the heroism of the King.—London Tit-Bits.

Money Found in Mail Bags.

It seems almost incredible that in the neighborhood of $40,000 in actual cash should have been confided to letters during the last year, and harder still to credit that the most exhaustive efforts failed to find the owners of one-fourth of that amount. The envelopes which are addressed are kept on file for four years, blank ones not so long, but in either case a liberal margin of time is allowed for claimants to appear before the money is finally turned into the treasury to the credit of the Post-office Department. In addition to the money contained in letters during the same period, something like $10,000 was found loose in the mails. It is officially styled "loose money."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Teacher—"Johnny, what is a thief?" Johnny Hardup—"Dunno." Teacher—"Oh! yes, you do. Now, what would I be if I took money out of your pocket?" Johnny Hardup—"Why, youse 'ud be a peach."—Ohio State Journal.

TYPES OF ENGLISH ARMY OFFICERS IN FIELD UNIFORMS.

OF INTEREST IN IOWA

A DIARY OF NOTEWORTHY HAPPENINGS.

Big Fire at De Soto—Inspection Trip Over the Omaha and Fort Dodge Railway—Attempts a Peculiar Suicide—Much Grain and Hay Burned.

One of the worst fires in the history of the town occurred at De Soto. The origin is not known, but the loss is up in the thousands. The fire broke out in the rear end of J. W. Blackman's store of general merchandise and buggies. There was a strong wind, and in spite of the heroic efforts of the fire department several buildings in the business portion of the town are a total loss. Isaac Hoch & Son, general merchants and implement dealers, suffered a total loss. Their stock was valued at $5,000 and building at $1,500, with $3,000 insurance on both. J. W. Blackman's stock was totally destroyed. It was valued at $6,000, with only $3,000 insurance. The Jordan hotel was totally destroyed, loss $1,000, covered with $500 insurance. The building in which was the stock of merchandise owned by W. M. Roberts, across the street from the burning buildings, caught fire, and the stock was moved out and saved. The same thing was done with W. M. Burchard's stock of general merchandise and the drug store of Dr. Wright. All three of these buildings were badly burned.

First Train over New Road.

The first train over the new Omaha and Fort Dodge Railway went into Council Bluffs the other night. It was the special of Assistant Second Vice President J. F. Wallace of the Illinois Central, who is on an inspection tour of the new road. The trip from Denison, a distance of eighty-five miles, was made over the new road. About eighty-seven miles of track yet remain to be laid near Wall lake. The running of the regular freight trains will be begun soon and passenger service will be inaugurated about Jan. 1.

Woman Tries to Die in a Trunk.

Miss Mary Galt, the keeper of a fashionable boarding house at Cedar Rapids, who has been ill for the past few weeks, attempted to commit suicide in a peculiar manner while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. Stepping quietly away she went to her room, crawled into a large trunk and closed down the lid. She had been there more than an hour when found and was almost dead.

Burns Many Racks of Grain.

A very destructive fire supposed to have been set by an east-bound Central freight train about one mile east of Barnum, burned over a territory half a mile wide and over one mile long, burning grain stacks and a large amount of hay and straw. A hundred men from Barnum and Tara after a long, hard fight succeeded in subjugating the fire and saving the buildings on the two farms.

City Refuses the Plant.

The town of Oto is having a very serious time with its new system of water works, and the matter may end in a huge law suit. John Ward, of Audobon, the contractor, was persuaded by the manufacturers to use a steel riveted main instead of the ordinary cast iron. These are leaking badly, and the city will not accept the job from the contractor.

Rumored Milwaukee Extension.

It is believed that the Milwaukee is headed for Marshalltown. A gang of surveyors are at work near Green Mountain, locating a line which will strike the old survey of the projected Marshalltown, Winona and Southern. The surveyors say they are in the employ of the Milwaukee.

New School for Dubuque.

Rev. Mr. Dalton, of St. Louis, is arranging for the removal of the Catholic summer school from Madison to Dubuque. The school is national in scope and includes six archdioceses—Milwaukee, Santa Fe, Dubuque, St. Paul, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Instructions are given by the most eminent Catholic educators of the country.

Run Down and Killed.

Matt Champion, of Denison, was killed by a gravel train on the Milwaukee road near Kenwood. He was walking down the track from Kenwood to where he was working for a farmer when the train struck him. He was not noticed until the next morning, when the crew went back to work.

Brief State Happenings.

Hog cholera is working havoc in herds near Waterloo.

The annual session of the Iowa chapter of the Eastern Star was held at Davenport.

A. B. Johnson, a farmer of Fort Dodge, was killed by falling off his wagon.

Rev. Ingram, of Fort Madison, has accepted a call from the Christian Church at Albia.

Work is progressing favorably on the water works system at Danbury and all the pipes have been laid.

Fire on the farm of W. H. McNulty, near Garwin, consumed the barn and granaries and their contents.

The State pharmacy commission during the past year has collected $21,360 from itinerant venders of medicine.

John Ruecker of Des Moines, late of the Fifty-first Iowa, had his left hand taken off at the wrist in a planing machine.

Several valuable horses have died recently in the vicinity of Grinnell from a disease which so far has baffled veterinary surgeons.

A man giving the name of John Leonard, presumably from Columbus, Ohio, was run into by a Northwestern freight at Tama and killed.

The infant child of Orval Brooker of De Soto was attacked by a vicious dog and one side of its face torn to shreds.

G. W. Garey, a farmer, living near Marshalltown, was thrown from his wagon in a runaway and severely injured.

James Eade, an old and respected citizen of Muscatine, committed suicide by cutting his throat while despondent over an incurable disease.

With the aid of an X-ray apparatus a bullet has been removed from the leg of Fred Knutson, of Charter Oak, which has been there for over four years.

The next annual convention of the Royal Arch Masons of Iowa will be held at Des Moines.

The rural mail delivery around Steamboat Rock is not satisfactory, as only one part of the township has the delivery.

David Reese worked a clever confidence game on George Jones, a farmer living near Des Moines, and secured $1,000 in cash. He has not been seen since.

The boiler in Smart's grain elevator at Spencer exploded, tearing through the roof of the building and dropping some distance away. No one was in the immediate vicinity at the time.

D. M. Bailey, a prominent Waterloo farmer, committed suicide. He jumped into a well. Ill health was the cause.

Burglars entered the stores of J. G. Gridley and Whitworth Bros. at Victor and stole a quantity of goods from each.

In a quarrel arising from a poker game in the Northwestern grading camp near Mason City, a man was shot and his assailant is lodged in jail. The wound is not serious.

An old man, crippled and apparently insane, made two attempts to jump off one of the bridges at Waterloo into the river, evidently with the intention of suicide. He was prevented and taken to the jail for safe keeping.

Elberon has two cases of diphtheria.

Persia has let the contract for a water system.

A new elevator is to be erected at Thornton.

Ames will vote on granting a telephone franchise.

There is a scarcity of dwelling houses at Tama.

A Presbyterian church is being erected at Titonka.

The water works plant at Clayton will be improved.

The surplus of the State fair is given out as $16,549.

Additional sewerage is to be constructed at Burlington.

A $2,500 Methodist Church is to be erected near Creston.

The contract has been let for a new school house at Baxter.

Hamilton's foundry, recently burned at Algona, is to be rebuilt.

Edward L. Hawk has been commissioned postmaster at Nugent.

A $40,000 depot will be built by the Illinois Central at Fort Dodge.

The first snow of the season in this State is reported from Dysart.

The Burlington road will erect a two-stall engine house at Dubuque.

The postoffice at Atwood has been discontinued. Mail will go to Delta.

The creamery at Crystal has been closed on account of scarcity of milk.

The Congregationalists at Burlington may rebuild their place of worship.

Davenport butchers complain of a scarcity of cattle for slaughtering.

There are now about sixty rural mail delivery routes throughout the State.

The city library at Grinnell has been offered quarters rent free for five years.

The corner stone of the new Methodist Church at Floris was laid the other day.

Constable Moss of Loveland was shot in the back while trying to arrest a horse thief.

J. E. Jackson has been appointed postmaster at Ortonville and W. L. Lenty at Percy.

There is an epidemic of jaundice at Waterloo and over sixty cases are reported.

There are twenty-six divorce cases on the docket for this term of court at Dubuque.

Potatoes in the country near Perry go begging for purchasers at 10 cents a bushel.

Marshalltown now has a stone pile for bums and vagrants to work out their sentences on.

Dubuque is to have a hospital for contagious diseases, to be erected at a cost of $15,000.

The store of E. J. Cooper at Albia was entered by burglars and $30 worth of goods taken.

W. L. Buell has been appointed postmaster at Nevinsville, and Addie Fleming at Woodland.

There is a case of smallpox at Washington, but strict quarantine measures have been taken.

The Council at Dysart has proposed to bond the town for $5,000 for the erection of the gas plant.

The Farmers' co-operative creamery at Dinsdale has been sold, as it did not prove a success.

The new St. Clement Church at Bankston was dedicated in the presence of a large assemblage.

The authorities at Muscatine are endeavoring to clear the town of all disreputable persons.

The 3-year-old daughter of Will Parkhouse, near Tama, was kicked by a horse, and her thigh broken.

A. L. Wood, postmaster at Winterset, has been sentenced to two and one-half years in the penitentiary.

H. R. Whitehouse, one of the best known merchants of Clinton, is dead from a stroke of apoplexy.

Hardin County proposes to fittingly celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of its settlement next year.

Marshalltown has purchased a new pump for its water extension with a daily capacity of 1,225,000 gallons.

So far nothing has been heard of Bagley, the student who disappeared recently from Iowa College at Grinnell.

The town council of Oxford Junction will hereafter prosecute anyone keeping a place of business open on Sunday.

On account of the heavy increase in the levy Des Moines will gain over $50,000 in taxes during the coming year.

The street fair at Muscatine was a success and after everything is paid for there remains $219.50 in the treasury.

Attorney General Remley has given out that all slot machines are gambling devices, and are amenable to the gambling laws.

A new steamboat company has been formed at Clinton. It is believed it will prove a formidable rival to the Diamond Jo line.

A strong protest is being made against the board of control placing button making machines in the Fort Madison penitentiary.

Rev. Abrams has filed four petitions against four saloons in Marshalltown, asking injunctions for alleged illegal sales of liquors.

Some miscreant at Waterloo has seriously damaged several valuable plate glass windows by drawing a diamond across them.

M. McDonald, an aged man from Clinton, attempted suicide twice at Waterloo by jumping off a bridge, but was caught each time.

An unknown man drove a team of horses into Coon Rapids and deserted them, and so far nothing has been heard as to their owners.

George Johnson, a 16-year-old boy of Fort Dodge, was swept off a horse's back by the branch of a tree and sustain injuries from which he died.

Poweshiek farmers this year put in and harvested about one thousand acres sunflowers and find the seed a profita

A hard fight is being made at D Moines for and against the liquor man facturing consent petition, now being culated.

The total weight of mail sent out fro the Tama postoffice during two week aggregated 2,449 pounds, comprising about 40,000 pieces of mail matter.

George Carloon, 14 years old, livin near Hampton, was kicked on the h by a horse and was unconscio than a week.

The Illinois Central is r number of men on its secti Cherokee and Fort Dodge to men.

Frank Lee of Grinnell r his finger the other day. ing has set in and it is will lose his hand.

Two C. & N. W. grac City got to quarreling poker, and one of them the hip, but the wound

Mary A. Quinn of brought suit against road for $50,000 dam of Thomas F. Q a wreck at Oxfo

Wm. H. Da jaw, caused h his leg.

Mrs. Cog sued the st city for $ of her hu killed by a

State Dairy Com to Washington fr rested a farmer that he sold to farmer knew it tion, but foun tended to his He pleaded which he p