

There is very little difference between borrowing a lawn mower and borrowing a horse.

A man in the Southwest tried to eat three dozen eggs and died. Some people can't stand prosperity.

The celluloid collar has justified its right to stay in the field by detecting a bullet and saving the life of a constable.

Some of the Vanderbilts make fully as much fuss getting engaged as most other people create when they get divorced.

With \$36,000,000 and a prospective wife worth \$10,000,000, young Vanderbilt will still be able to keep the wolf from the door.

William F. Miller, the 520 per cent. swindler, made the mistake of not counting his "swag" on ten years' time at hard labor.

A Missouri mule has increased in value from \$50 to \$120. As a running mate the Missouri mule is no longer to be sneered at.

Mark Twain, in writing his Presidential platform "favoring everything and anything," was determined to let no guilty issue escape.

The burglar who was caught by a woman when returning for his shoes was badly exposed for the business from any standpoint.

Mark Twain is still pitching into the vivisectionists, though we do not recall that the critics have ever undertaken to skin him alive.

A moral for humanity in an eclipse of the sun is that it's when we are under a kind of cloud that people are most apt to notice the spots on us.

Syndicate Miller may notice that the whole country is grieving as sincerely over that ten-year sentence as he is, the only difference being that every one else laments it longer.

A Brooklyn man committed suicide because his employers wanted to promote him. The employers probably understand now that he was right in thinking he was not the man for the place.

A Western man has sued a doctor for \$100,000 damages for failing to cure him. The disgruntled sufferer is in big luck that he didn't fall into the hands of a practitioner of the "kill or cure" school.

A South Carolina man sat and played the fiddle while his wife was dying, and no doubt saw her pass away in the consciousness that he had done all he could to lend enjoyment to her last moments.

A burglar became frightened at a skeleton in a doctor's house the other night and hastily fled after securing the rich booty he was after. As a safeguard in these burglarious days, it might be well for all families to leave their closet doors open at night.

The lot of the discharged prisoner is still anything but a happy one. Here is Samuel Seely, released from the Brooklyn penitentiary after having served a five years' sentence for embezzlement, coming forth a free man with just \$5 in his pocket, given to him by the penitentiary authorities, and finding his former wife divorced and remarried and his son with a new mother. Each of the courts have permitted him to take to hide his shame. This leaves the discharged prisoner all alone in the world and with the fates against him.

The discovery that the school girls of our Eastern cities are addicted to cigarette smoking is being claimed by the society engaged in the suppression of the vice. Young women may think that they add to their attractiveness by the habit, but in satisfying an excessive desire for notice they are cultivating an endless chain of evil. Indulgence in one degree or another leads to another. There has been much fun made of the cigarette habit, but it becomes necessary to lay aside levity when the information is given that the school girls are practicing without restraint a forbidden habit. It is time that public sentiment should be aroused to combat that which impairs happiness and causes suffering.

It is everywhere recognized that a soldier is best paid for doing his duty by a strip of ribbon or a peculiarly valueless medal. On the other hand, a badge in their often serves as an owner to deeds of valor and honor. Harry von Troit, a young graduate of the Agricultural College of the University of Wisconsin, was among the passengers on a vessel recently wrecked on the coast of Mexico. The little Christian Endeavor pin was on his coat. He threw off his outer garments, and fastening the pin in his underclothes, swam through the shark-infested water and over surf-beaten rocks to bring relief to the imperiled passengers. A great crisis called for energy, skill and self-sacrifice, and fortunately for the credit of this age, it does not often call in vain.

The scientific culture of grass is a matter which has not received the attention it deserves from Western farmers. The Kansas Board of Agriculture is endeavoring to interest the farmers in this matter, and its last report contains the result of extensive investigations into forage and fodder. "Kansas is grassy country," says the Secretary of the board, and it is John J. Ingalls who delivered the most eloquent peroration ever made concerning grass, in which he said: "Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal, and again, 'it bears no liability of being eaten by the senses with fragrant or splendid, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth and air, and yet, should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world.'"

The most popular grass is alfalfa, which was carried from Chile to California about 1853, and has since spread eastward beyond the Mississippi. This is still the main reliance of the trans-mississippi farmer. Its introduction shows what can be done. The boon that it has been to the farmer of that section is scarcely estimable. But the timothy, clover, bluegrass, and other grasses have not been so carefully nurtured as they might be. The report of

the Kansas board shows that it pays to use some care in the cultivation of these grasses and that the attention results in a finer crop that makes the efforts well worth while. The suggestion is made that much ground that is now left uncared for, the hay being cut with no attention to the sowing or preparing of the soil, might be made to yield a more abundant harvest. The increasing price of hay should commend this advice to farmers, for, in spite of an annual crop of nearly 70,000,000 tons, there is no danger of overproduction.

That people can imagine themselves into sick beds has long been an accepted fact by men who practice medicine, and the belief that the bread pill is one of the most potent remedies in the physician's case is never more general than it is to-day. Since the beginning of the appendixitis has been much worse than ever before. Pains in their sides now are sure to throw about their neck of every five people into a terrible case of distress. They used to disregard these things, but appendixitis has wrought a change, and it seems that everybody or nearly everybody now arises in the morning fully expecting to be spread upon the dissecting table before night. New Orleans physicians are now resorting to this subject, related an experience that is worth repeating:

A nervous man recently called on me (this is the doctor's story) and asked: "On what part of the abdomen are the presymptoms of appendixitis?" "On the left side, exactly here," I replied, indicating a spot a little above the point of the hip bone. He went out, and next afternoon I was summoned in hot haste to the St. Charles Hotel. I found the patient writing on his bed, his forehead beaded with sweat and his whole appearance indicating intense suffering. "I have an attack of appendixitis," he groaned, and I am a dead man! "I'll never survive an operation!" "Where do you feel pain?" I asked. "Oh, right here," he replied, putting his finger on the spot I had located at the office. "I feel as if someone had a knife in me there and was turning it around!" "Well, then, it isn't appendixitis, at any rate," I said cheerfully. "I have never known it to be so." "The wrong side!" he exclaimed, glaring at me indignantly. "Why, you told me yourself it was on the left!" "Then I must have been mistaken," I replied calmly. "I should have said the right!" I prescribed something that would not hurt him and learned afterward that he ate his dinner in the dining room the same evening. Oh, yes; he was no doubt in real pain when I called, but you can make your finger ache merely by concentrating your attention on it for a few moments.

At first this medical gentleman would seem to have rendered a service to humanity in showing the absurdity of the habit of jumping at the conclusion that every pain in the side is a sure sign of the presence of appendixitis, but when we consider that the matter was such that he has perhaps done more harm than good. He has so definitely located the spot at which the appendixitis pang may be expected to make itself felt that the encouraging doubts which people with pains in their sides have clung to in the past must have been entirely from the minds of many of those who happen to feel twinges at the fatal point. After people generally have found out just how and where the trouble with the vermiform appendix usually is located, it is to be feared that we may expect a new outbreak of appendixitis which will be worse than any of the previous epidemics of this pernicious malady that have swept over our glorious and enlightened country.

William C. Endicott. Was Secretary of War in Cleveland's First Cabinet.

In the death of a number of political offices until 1873 when he was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court. Nine years later illness compelled him to resign this position. In 1884, his health being restored, he ran as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. At the following year he accepted the position of Secretary of War in Cleveland's cabinet and was considered one of the President's ablest and strongest advisers. When his term expired he retired to private life and had his name refused to be identified in any way with the office.

William C. Endicott was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 19, 1827. At the age of 20 he graduated from Harvard and began the practice of law. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Massachusetts and he was a direct descendant of the first Governor of the state.

Endicott, in 1888 his daughter, Mary C. Endicott, married the English statesman, Joseph Chamberlain, and this union was a source of great pride to Mr. Endicott. He also survived by his wife and one son, William C. Endicott.

WEST AGE FOR MEN TO MARRY. Not Until They Have Passed Twenty-five Should They Take a Wife.

Edward Bok, writing in the Ladies Home Journal, says that a boy for a husband, "contains that 'no young man under 25 years of age is in any sense competent to take unto himself a wife. Before that age he is simply a boy who has absolutely nothing which can offer to a girl as a safe foundation for life-happiness. He is unformed in his character, unsettled in his ideas, absolutely ignorant of the first essentials of what consideration or love for a woman means. He doesn't know himself, let alone knowing a woman. He is not fit to be trusted with the life of another. He is incapable of the affection upon which love is based, because he has not lived long enough to know what the feeling or even the word means. He is full of theories, each one of which he will nearly so heavily, expense, although not nearly so heavily. On an equitable table of reduction, it is calculated that the enormous sum of \$27,000 could be saved on every city election. This plan shows as follows: Reduction in number of precincts..... 470 Reduction in salaries of officers of election..... \$30,000 Reduction in rentals at \$15 a precinct..... 7,050 Reduction in ballots and handling..... 10,000 Total..... \$47,050 This is a showing based wholly on the assumption that the voting machine can handle double the number of voters that can be handled under present methods. The machine, according to reliable experts from cities where it

has been tested, can handle 600 voters to the precinct without trouble. It is asserted that the voter can record his vote in one minute. In one city precinct in Detroit it was reported that 150 men voted in exactly 150 minutes. In its adaptation to villages and to country districts generally the voting machine appears to be even at present within the compass of all as to economy, utility and expense. One machine can take care of all. To a city like Buffalo it sells for \$500. The great feature of the machine is that it insures absolute accuracy in expressing the will of the voter. It is automatic, registers only what the voter wills, cannot be disturbed without being wrecked, and casts up the totals as it goes. As soon as the polls are closed the returns are there, totaled up and ready for transcription to the records for canvass. It provides for the voting

exit in from five to ten seconds. When the polls close the door is locked in an open position, which locks the mechanism of the machine, after which the counting compartments are thrown open in front of the voter, and the total number of votes received by each candidate taken off and read in public and ample opportunity is given to compare the figures with the dial on the machine. It is mounted on wheels, and is as readily transported as any ordinary truck.

The machine, tried at the Irvington, Ind., election, a year ago the present month, has some advantages over both of the machines just described. It is arranged to handle seven different tickets, with eighty names to each ticket, long but set at a table and tap on the top of tin canisters with a couple of bits of stick something after the manner of a child beating on the upturned end of his drum. The tins are passed before him about as fast as he can tap them and absolutely nothing seems to come of the game. To the uninitiated onlooker it is quite unalike the tins this contain meat and before they are passed into store it is, of course, important to examine the condition of what is inclosed, and this, in fact, is the way it is done. The trained car of the expert examiner can tell whether the meat is in a wholesome or a putrid condition by the sound emitted when rapped with the stick, just as the examiner of railway carriage wheels is supposed to be able to tell whether the wheel is cracked or not. The rapidly with which the business is gone through and the seeming inattention of the performer to all sorts of noises about him render the procedure a very curious one to watch. The test is said to be practically infallible.—London News.

VOTING BY MACHINERY OF INTEREST IN IOWA

A QUARTER of a century ago when a citizen desired to vote he was beset with difficulties—late announcements—from the time he bore in sight of the army of "helmeters" at the polling place until he reached the ballot box handlers. He was crowded out of line, jostled, yelled at, delayed by challenges. Voting was a matter of strength, brute force and endurance. There was no privacy or secrecy of political inclination. The program then in vogue disgusted the respectable voter, and there was no remedy or improvement afforded until the Australian system came into use.

This plan exceeded in purity and accuracy anything that America had been able to devise. Its salient benefits were that the intending voter has a clear 200 feet in which to approach the voting booth unattended, that no man



OLD-TIME VOTING.

but the judge of election could hand him a ballot, thus preventing tissue ballots and vest-pocket voting; that he retired to make his choice of candidates free from prying eyes, and that he saw his ballot get into the box.

But at this point the lesson ended, for after trying the Australian system—beneficial as it has proven—it is certain that progress demands still further improvements, with eight tickets in the field, and each ticket with sixty candidates, all printed on one sheet of paper, many a voter, even of average intelligence, has been bewildered. Outside of this, the question of economy, in money, has arisen. Comparatively few concerns in these days omit the humble cash register, because of its speed and approved accuracy in assembling totals. The longest-headed arithmeticians the world has ever produced cannot calculate skillfully enough to destroy the equisense of the delicate machine, which attends to business and merely rings a bell when cleared for action.

At least half a dozen voting machines have been invented, each of which has points in its favor, according to the reports of investigators. A typical one deserves a detailed description. It is about four feet square and ten inches deep, and is supported by legs, the top being a little over six feet from the ground. From the upper corner projects a semicircular bar, on which is hung a curtain, which forms a booth. An operating lever extends from the center of the top of the machine, the outer end of which is attached to the curtain.

The voter, through the curtain, which closes the booth about him, places on the front of the machine in full view of the public before it is closed by the curtain is an Australian ballot, 22x46 inches. At the head of each ticket over the party emblem is a straight ticket and counting his vote in perfect secrecy. After the vote is closed and the machine locked against voting, the doors in the rear are unlocked, and the vote of each candidate is shown on the

ballots. It may be stated that in the New York election of 1887 some 122,085 ballots were thrown out as blank or defective. Add to this the fact that in the city of Chicago it costs \$75,000 merely to hold an election for two judges, and many of the defects of the Australian system may be understood.

For these and many other reasons the public mind is dwelling earnestly on the theme of voting by machinery. It is certain that the voting machine will be able to do what the ballot, the workings of the party machine, several things are asserted in its favor that appeal strongly to the honest voter. One is the reduced expense of conducting elections, which is brought about by the increased speed of the ballot, and the consequent reduction in the number of polling precincts. A great stride has been made in this direction in the way of practical experiment, and in order to understand the workings of the new system, a typical case would be that of a great city like Chicago. Here there are 1,120 precincts, with an average of 328 registered voters. Five men to the precinct are taken in every election, and each man receives \$5 daily. This amounts to \$124,000 for salaries of these judges and clerks. The rental of the precinct headquarters averages \$15. The ballots cost over \$5,000. When the care, keeping and distributing expenses are added this cost is multiplied or trebled. The office expenses of the commissioners are also extremely heavy.

Without too close analysis a saving of the order effected by the use of machinery that can be shown at once. It is estimated that on this basis the number of voting precincts could be reduced to 650. The printing of ballots would be done away with. Of course the care, keeping and distributing expense, although not nearly so heavy. On an equitable table of reduction, it is calculated that the enormous sum of \$27,000 could be saved on every city election. This plan shows as follows: Reduction in number of precincts..... 470 Reduction in salaries of officers of election..... \$30,000 Reduction in rentals at \$15 a precinct..... 7,050 Reduction in ballots and handling..... 10,000 Total..... \$47,050 This is a showing based wholly on the assumption that the voting machine can handle double the number of voters that can be handled under present methods. The machine, according to reliable experts from cities where it

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How the Young Elbow the Old. "The part of wisdom is not to drop one's tasks too early, not to be in haste to retire from posts of influence and duty," writes Margaret E. Sangster in

Clever Device of Grandmother Overcomes Fear in Learning to Bathe. Baby is a dimpled darling of some 6 months of age. She is a gentle little thing, full of life and as much curiosity as should belong to her sex. Her one day when her mother attempted to bathe her in the tub together in a big bowl baby set up a howl. The water was possibly a bit too cold and the tender flesh revolted, so the infant became afraid of water.

Her grandmother, having brought up a flock of boys and girls, is up to many tricks to gain baby's confidence. She decided the little one must be taught

to like the feeling of water, so she filled the bowl with carefully warmed water and then placed several large, brightly colored marbles in it. Then she took the baby on her lap and placed her own hand in the bowl and rolled the marbles about. This ruse proved successful to the extent of making baby yawn for the marbles.

The child gingerly placed one dimpled hand in the water, but quickly withdrew it. Then she looked surprised, and as grandma played in the water the child grimaced and plunged her feet into the bowl. She soon had the balls rolling about and chuckled with glee. She grew so interested that she stuck both hands and arms in and tried hard to capture the slippery marbles.

Grandma placed her in the water. This seemed to please baby, for she commenced to wiggle her small legs back and forth.

All at once she discovered that water will splash. She screamed in happiness and set arms, legs, feet and hands vigorously to work before grandma had time to cry. The elder lady, however, was thoroughly wetted before the child quit. She quit when all the water had been splashed over the floor, herself and grandma. Then she looked for more. Since then it is a case of fight when they try to take her out of her tub.—Chicago Chronicle.

The Plaything of a King. The Emperor of Germany has a toy that would gladden the heart of the most exacting boy. It is a miniature frigate, a full-rigged three-masted warship, fifty-five feet in length, drawing but four feet of water, and having a capacity of thirty tons. The ship is an heirloom in the imperial family of Germany, having been presented by William IV, King of England, to the present German emperor's great-grandfather, Frederick William III. It gave the reigning monarch his first taste of life on the wave, and in his boyhood days one of his favorite amusements was to sail on the waxy Potsdam, in company with his brother Henry, in this tiny man-of-war. At a distance the ship's dimensions are very deceptive, but a man at the rail or boat moving alongside soon brings out, by comparison, the size of the craft. The frigate can be sailed in the same manner as the largest ship, but the crew must be Lilliputians in size and scanty in number: a seaman of ordinary build would be totally out of place on the yards of this vessel. He would probably be in grave danger of bringing the

Ladies' Home Journal. "Insensibly the young, with a certain unconscious arrogance, elbow the old out of the way, and monopolize the places in every profession and branch of business. Yet the young are not dowered with experience, nor have they the ripper judgment of maturity. But they do have what age has often lost—enthusiasm, self-confidence and pluck. Old people are sometimes out of touch with the present age. They have ceased to be receptive; they are grown mentally insipid and inert. It is, however, the slightest reason why a woman should rust out through mere indolence before she has done the full measure of service required by her Master for the time in which she lives? As a teacher as an artist, as a housewife and mother, in whatever field you are, my friend, do not withdraw from active duty too soon. There is need at the front for the woman of warm heart and trained capacity for affairs, and her age is of little consequence if she is equal to her work. There never was a time when the judgment of mature age was more needed than it is to-day."

A Pica for Tea. "Nature is, after all, to be depended upon pretty thoroughly," said a Chicago physician who has made a study of the effects of tea on the system. "For example, it is the exceptional person who craves tea at breakfast, a tiny quantity at which it is least needed and is frequently most injurious. Tea with dinner, too, is not to be recommended, because even if perfectly made it is sure to be a little tannic acid in its composition and the stomach, in attempting the digestion of a heavy meal, is much better without this principle.

"After 5 o'clock, however, the hour that fashion and custom agree in providing tea, it is an hour that is also proper and favorable to the system. The supply of energy with which the day was begun is about exhausted, and a cup of well-made tea is often a refreshing and desirable."—Chicago Chronicle.

From "Pequeño Ninos." The etymology of the word "pickaninny" is discussed by a writer in the American Anthropologist, who says that its possible derivation was pointed out by Sir Hans Sloane in 1707 in his "History of Jamaica." "Pickaninny," said Sir Hans, "is a corruption of pequeño ninos, applied to the black or slave babies of Jamaica."

At Iowa City the jury in the case of Lewis Newkirk returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. On May 18, 1890, Newkirk, by reckless driving collided with a buggy containing three children and caused the horse to run away. The accident resulted in the death of Emily Cook.

Two Drowned Near Ackley. Henry Eckhart and Sam Schacker, two prominent young men of Ackley, were drowned while bathing in the Iowa river about two miles above Des Moines. It is thought that one of them was taken with cramps and the other went to his rescue, and both perished.

Miraculous Escape of a Child—Interpretation of Inheritance Tax Law Wanted—State University Wins Track Meet—Verdict in the Newkirk Case.

One of the most remarkable escapes on record occurred near Ottumwa, the Iowa Central, where a baby was knocked about 100 feet by a locomotive and was apparently unhurt. A little 3-year-old child, who had been taken down the track and got the wheels entangled in a cattle guard. Tired out with his efforts to move it, he clambered into the cab and went peacefully to sleep. A short time later the train came along and knocked the baby and cab a hundred feet or more. The train was stopped and the baby picked up unhurt. The parents of the child are Mr. and Mrs. Casper.

Dispute Over Inheritance Tax. The new law concerning the collection of the collateral inheritance tax has been brought into controversy in the Paul Wiese estate of Davenport, and the Scott County District Court will be called upon in a short time to give an interpretation of the law. The Wiese estate exceeds \$100,000, and the heirs, W. H. Wiese and Henry Wiese, paid to State Treasurer Herriott, the amount of the tax claim is all that is due the State. Before estimating the tax, however, they deducted the attorney fees and the federal revenue tax, claiming that the law in this respect shall be construed. State Treasurer Herriott maintains that the law does not provide for such deduction and seeks to collect an additional \$500 from the estate.

Funeral Directors Choose Officers. The twentieth annual convention of the Iowa Funeral Directors' Association was held at Waterloo. Boone was selected as the next place of meeting. The officers elected are: President, A. M. Duncan, Humboldt; vice-president, F. M. Stowell, Boone; secretary, Fred B. Neff, Cedar Rapids; delegates to the national convention, D. H. Hildreth, New York; H. Hadley, Eldora; M. H. Miller, Tipton; J. M. Brunner, Mt. Pleasant; and R. F. Bennett, Dubuque.

Iowa Wins State Track Meet. Four thousand people watched the State University win its thirds of the Iowa intercollegiate field meet events at Des Moines. The points won by each follow: State University, 51; Grinnell, 27; Ames, 22; Drake, 24; Penn, 1; Carroll, 1; Lyster, 1; State Normal, 0; Chapman of Drake broke the pole-vaulting record of 10 feet 2 inches, making 10 feet 6 inches, but no sensational records were made.

Verdict of Manslaughter. At Iowa City the jury in the case of Lewis Newkirk returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. On May 18, 1890, Newkirk, by reckless driving collided with a buggy containing three children and caused the horse to run away. The accident resulted in the death of Emily Cook.

State Items of Interest. Sigourney has let the contract for its new \$20,000 school. Waterloo is to have a humane society, to stop abuse of the dog. One hundred and fifty pupils are now enrolled in the schools at Delmar. The postoffice at Iowa Falls has been raised from third to second class. Farmers in Johnson township have subscribed \$3,200 to erect a cremery. The postoffice at Milford will be raised from fourth-class to a residential office July 1. A mutual fire and lightning insurance association has been organized at Mt. Carmel. J. H. Carleton of Iowa Falls has donated \$10,000 to Cornell College at Mt. Vernon.

Fred White, a 17-year-old colored lad of Des Moines, was stabbed in the neck by a companion, inflicting a severe wound. The burned district of Redfield is being rapidly rebuilt with fine new brick buildings. The contracts will be let soon for the much talked of Monona-Woodbury county bridge. Some schools east of Ryan have been closed on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever. The Negro Knights of America is the name of a new fraternal order instituted at Des Moines.

Rev. Robert Gray has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church at Washington. A citizens' association has been organized in Waterloo to further the interests of the city. A company selling electrical appliances has been arrested at Rowan on the charge of selling without a permit. E. Bell, a roof painter of Iowa City, fell from a building a distance of fifty feet, but is not thought to be fatally injured. The action of the Board of Health at Manila in ordering all school children to be vaccinated has been upheld by the edge of the district.

The residence of Geo. W. LeFollette at Fort Madison was entered by burglars, who secured a fine gold watch, some valuable jewelry and furs. During the year 1890 there were twenty-seven births in Yellow Spring township. A business men's organization is being formed at Fairfield to look after the interests of the town. Rev. Conrad has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Slater and will go to Utah. During the month of April 35,331 cars passed over the Northwestern Railway Company's bridge at Clinton.

The School Board of America township has decided to build five cyclone cellars for the protection of school children. A farmers' cooperative creamery has been organized at St. Benedict, with a capital of \$5,000. The young son of George Boyd of Dyarsville was killed by a horse, breaking his collar bone and severely bruising him. A little son of A. W. Larson of Des Moines fell and broke his collar bone, and now paralysis of the right side has set in. The mailboxes in Saylor and Four Mile townships has so far cost \$14,000, which will be assessed against the taxpayers of the county.

The Cooperator of the Currency has approved the application to organize the First National Bank of Williams, with a capital of \$25,000. Two carpenters were seriously injured by the fall of a scaffold on the farm of S. Bradford, near Jubilee. Authority has been granted to organize the First National Bank of Daugherty, with a capital of \$25,000. The bank at Ryan has been reorganized and will be known as the State Bank of Ryan. Its capital stock is \$25,000. The Government dredge has removed the most of the snags in the Mississippi river at Keokuk, and traffic is now unimpeded.

The people living at Bangor and vicinity have refused to patronize the rural delivery route because the postoffice at Bangor was discontinued. Okaloosa has a baseball team. Lord Nation is to have two more banks. Garrison now has a lodge of the Red Cross. There is talk of a second bank at Williams. The curfew ordinance is to be enforced at Ottumwa. The postoffice has been established at Hill. Parkersburg has passed a rigid quarantine ordinance. The new banking company at Glenwood has started work. Marshalltown has just finished a five detention hospital. The saloon content petition has failed in Monona County. The Baptists at Newton have decided to erect a new church. Blackleg is prevalent among cattle in parts of the Iowa Central.

Blackleg is prevalent among cattle in parts of the Iowa Central. Hays' thieving is reported from several parts of the State. Mrs. Lydia Woolman has just died at Manila, in her 104th year. The wheelmen at Waterloo have organized a Good Roads Club. The creamery at Glenwood receives 10,000 pounds of milk daily. An interlocking switch tower is being erected at Elberon Junction. The postoffice at Elk Creek has been discontinued; mail to Tenor. The postoffice at Farmer City has been discontinued in consequence of a vacancy. The C. & N. W. is laying steel for its new freight yards at Mason City. The school board at Iowa City has decided to call in \$3,000 school bonds. Eddyville has voted to bond the town for \$7,000 for an electric light plant. A petition asking for free final mail delivery is being circulated at Elmont. The hoboes of America will hold their annual convention this year at Burlington. The corner stone for the new library building at Des Moines was laid Saturday.

Lon Slater of Iowa Falls has been held to the grand jury on the charge of forgery. Work will be begun at once on a new bridge for the Iowa Central at Jewell and completely wrecked the depot platform. The graduating class at Tama this year will be the largest in the history of the town. J. C. Bain of Polk City was thrown from his bicycle, breaking his shoulder blade. Capitalists at Westchester have organized a savings bank, with a capital of \$12,000. George Baker of Fontanelle was very severely injured by the overturning of his wagon. The Supervisors of Poweshiek County will put in a sewer system at the county home this year. A fine shipment of steers was made last week from a stock farm by Liverpool, England. The Mayor of Red Oak has declared war against all the petty gambling resorts in that city. There is talk of two elevators, each with a capacity of 25,000 bushels, being erected at the city of Jewell. About one hundred acres will be devoted to raising beets in the vicinity of Iowa Falls this season. Sandholm's drug store in Des Moines was entered by burglars who rifled a cash register of about \$175. The Normal school of Iowa returned Association will hold its annual meeting at Rock Rapids June 19 to 21. George Edward Marshall, for sixteen years principal of the high school at Keokuk, has resigned his position. The barn of Abraham Charnaman in Des Moines was destroyed by fire, two horses perishing in the flames. The valuation of personal property in Hardin County shows an increase of over a million dollars over last year. William Boyd of Keokuk was caught stealing a letter and was sentenced to fifteen months in the penitentiary. Two tramps attacked a policeman at Marathon, but he laid one out with his club and the other made his escape. A portrait of Black Hawk, the celebrated Indian chief, is to be painted and hung in the library. At a dance near Mystic William Quinley shot and killed James Davidson while engaged in a quarrel. Quinley is in jail. The peculiar death of Rolfe Wirts, a 12-year-old boy, as the result of a bee sting, is causing much comment. The boy was the eldest son of John Wirts of Buckeye township. A week ago he was stung on the wrist by a house bee. It is believed that the sting was fatal. For the boy's arm began to swell and so did one of his legs. The parents became alarmed and summoned one physician after another, but to no avail. After a doctor's rough examination of the case it was found that blood poisoning had set in and the base of the brain was affected. The boy's sufferings were intense until he died.