The Democrat.

BRONSON & CARR, Publishers.

MANCHESTER, - - IOWA.

Helen Gould and Hetty Green pretty well offset each other.

The next time Mr. Astor tries to break into high society he will have a competent chaperon.

To cultivate the correct standing position just touch the nose, the chest and the toes to the wall and then retain the attitude.

Diamond values have increased, owing to the war and the trust. Actresses preparing to be robbed will please make note of this fact.

The superstition that a bulldog cannot go mad is going the rounds of the press again. No tramp of extensive farm-yard experience believes it.

The Chinese name, "Tien-Tsin," means "The Gate to Heaven," but the name is curiously inappropriate just now, whatever it may once have been.

Li Hung Chang may send his son to an American college. Should he do no more than develop into an all-round athlete, it's better than being just a boxer.

Swinging a scythe is fine exercise just after sunrise, if you can avoid everything save the grass. The legs and feet seem to have a quiet knack of getting in the way, and it's bad for them.

One of the paradoxes of the Chinese character is that while ordinarily a most docile and good-humored people they are terribly and ingeniously cruel alike in the punishment of their criminals and in the treatment of their enemies in battle.

Our experienced postal clerks are seldom staggered by a blind address. For instance, a letter from Germany addressed to "Edward Baumgartner, Gunzen, Illinois street 1515, Ihelo," was promptly delivered to Mr. Baumgartner at No. 1,515 Ohio street, Quincy, Ill.

The census authorities assert that no difficulty was found in getting answers from women regarding their age, and that the average age of women is greater than that of men. This should explode the perennial joke about the unwillingness of a woman to tell her age, or, if she tells, to prevaricate in regard to it. But will the jokers stop on account of this showing of fact? Can anything block the onward way of what the majority takes to be a good joke, when once it is started? With new generations hungering and thirsting for jokes, would it be well to suppress either this or the mother-in-law joke without supplying something "equally as good?" When the women run all the newspapers, they can take their revenge. But perhaps they will be too magnanimous to do so.

London Truth criticises the severity of the law in dealing with suicides and quotes cases which have their parallel in America. It tells of a man named Bullock, who pleaded guilty in court of an attempt at suicide. A charge of embezzlement had been made against him, which turned out to be unjustified and which was ultimately withdrawn. At the time he was ill and worried, and when a policeman went to arrest him he shot himself in the head with a revolver. When Bullock had been discharged from the hospital he was placed on trial for attempted suicide. He had lost the use of his right eye as the result of his temporary insanity, and his counsel urged that under the circumstances mercy and lenience would be justified. The Judge answered the appeal by observing that "the prisoner has brought all the trouble upon himself," and he sentenced him to three months' hard labor. Truth is trying to secure the pardon of the man from the Home Secretary. Another case is that of a man who has been kept in jail three months awaiting trial on the charge of cutting his own throat. It may be necessary that the law should provide penalties for an attempt to commit suicide, and these penalties may deter some who would otherwise commit suicide; like the man who was prevented from taking poison by his friend, who threatened to shoot him if he did not drop the bottle of arsenic. Yet a trial and sentence to imprisonment for attempted suicide can hardly have the effect of reconciling the punished man to life. It would be better if he were made to feel that the state wanted him to live and would give him a chance to get out of his troubles.

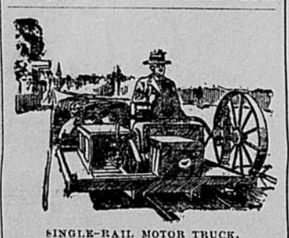
In these days of high-tensioned living, when one is always mentally quoting to one's friends: "All the world is queer except you and me, and you're a little queer," such an article as J. M. Buckley's "How to Safeguard One's Sanity,' in the Century Magazine, is timely and acceptable. He says that the widespread belief that persons of powerful intellect are more liable than others to go mad is an erroneous one. In fact, the opposite is true. "A large number, actually and relatively, of the insane consists of the more ignorant classes of farm laborers, artisans, sailors, soldiers, and persons without employment. Hard-working farmers of the poorer class, and especially their wives, living remote from towns, having little variety in life, reading little, conversing and thinking in the same ruts, furnish a large proportion of such cases." To preserve a sound mind in a sound body one must, says the writer, observe the laws of health with regard to food, exercise and sleep. Few become insane, who, with sufficient mental occupation, daily take two or three hours of vigorous exercise in the open air, and do not protract exciting studies or business far into the night. "The observance of one day in seven by a complete change in subjects of thought, and the suspension of modes of activity required for six days, would be philosophical, even though it had no basis in religion." Other foes to sanity that the doctor mentions are anxiety, exaggerated sensitiveness, and the lack of occupation that great wealth makes possible. The best prescription for insomnia dates, he says, from the time of Solomon: "The sleep of a laboring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much; but the abundance of the rich will not suffer him to sleep." These are old truths that long ago men grappled to their souls with steel hooks, but the grapplings have become weak and it is well to see to it that they are tightened.

At no time in the history of English letters has punctuation had less to do than now in clarifying expression. In the first place, this is the era of the short sentence. Again, the comma is in process of elimination. In the history of printing the comma was the first point of punctuation to be evolved. Greeks before the time of Christ had found punctuation necessary, but it was in an early translation of the Bible that the comma first was used. After other characters had come the comma found new and relative uses. Twenty-five years ago the school text book on English grammar insisted on the use of of the comma to mark the least of rhetorical pauses, in addition to setting off every phrase and clause with the same mark. This, simply in recognition of the fact that the tendency to misuse the comma had resulted in an English that was unintelligible without this punctuation point. The comma had put a premium on slovenliness. A sentence could be started blindly, the writer depending upon the comma to link phrase to clause and lead the reader through the tangled maze of his verbiage. He emphasized, modified, colored and phrased where he was confident that the comma would mark the way to the end. To-day, however, there is a distinct disposition on the part of printshops to economize in the use of the comma. Already this disposition is having its effect on current literature. While it has a tendency to shorten sentences, it has a still greater mission in forcing clearer sentences. In this elimination of the comma the modern newspaper has taken a lead. As a rule, its favored style admits of the comma only where it is a sharp necessity. Thus the newspaper writer above all others cannot depend upon the comma to point his meaning. Realizing this he writes to avoid it. The result is that adverbs, adjectives, phrases and all forms of modifiers are in closest relation to the parts of speech which they affect, leaving a sentence so clear that "he who runs may read." Whatever may be said of the degeneracy of modern literature no one will deny that the written language of to-day is clearer than it ever was before. Nobody will deny that some of enshrined classics, if stripped of slovenly commas, would be unintelligible. Not only has the comma degenerated, but the italicized point of a witticism, the slovenly brackets, the overworked quotation marks, and the lazy dash, all are reduced to the occasion of strictest necessity. All this has made for better English.

SINGLE-RAIL MOTOR CAR.

A Novel Type of Vehicle Built for Service in India.

The single-rail railroad has found an extensive field for usefulness in various parts of South America, and also pretty generally in India. In both countries the system is a form of the well-known Decauville system, in which the bulk of the weight is carried on two wheels aligned in the same longitudinal plane beneath the car, while the balancing is performed by a cross beam or outrigger, to which is harnessed the horse or mule which draws the load, or, if man power is used, the boom is steadied by an attendant. This is the plan which is more generally followed in South American countries. In India it is customary to place a wheel at the end of



SINGLE-RAIL MOTOR TRUCK.

the outrigger and so distribute the weight in loading the car that the bulk of the load is carried by the rail wheels, only a small fraction of the weight being borne by the road wheels. These trucks are, as a rule, drawn by oxen.

The truck, which is herewith illustrated, is being specially constructed for service in India; and, while it is built on the general lines of the ox-drawn vehicle, it differs from it in that the motive power is derived from storage batteries carried on the platform of the car. The motor is placed between the two wheels, and carries on its spindle a double pulley which is belted directly to a pulley on to each of the axles. The storage batteries are grouped around the motor and the whole is boxed over to form a carrying platform. The truck is designed to carry a load of a quarter of a ton, and is capable also of drawing two other trucks, each carrying a ton, at a speed of eight miles per hour. The single tracks for these railways are exceedingly economical to build, and if laid near the edge of the road, encroach but little upon the driveway.

An Echo of Ancient Rome.

"Well met, Spurius Lartius," cried young Lucretius, as they clasped hands beneath the three-headed dog on the signboard of the Charon Shades.

"Oh, Lucretius, how is't with thee?"

"Passing well, my Spury. Will you join me?"

And they pushed their way through the swinging green baise doors.

"What's this I hear," continued the young Lucretius, "concerning an unfortunate affair in the arena?"

"Bah, it is nothing," said Spurius indifferently as he sipped his honey of Hybias.

"But I heard you violated the emperor's orders in the new Olympian games by neglecting to respect his turned down thumb when he signaled to you to let your opponent live."

"I was justified in my action, good Lucretius."

"By what, Spurius?"

"If you had seen my opponent's entrance into the arena you would appreciate the justice of my act. I slew him only because he deserved it!"

"And what about his entry into the arena, Spurius? How did he come on?"

"He came on—gods! think of it! He came on doing the cake walk prance to rag time!"

"You did well, Spurius. Have another with me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lemon Juice for Hoarseness.

A singer in grand opera contradicts the statement frequently made that lemon juice is excellent to relieve a slight hoarseness. It may clear the voice at first, but only for a short time, and the strong acid is extremely injurious to the vocal chords.

Dine on the Streets.

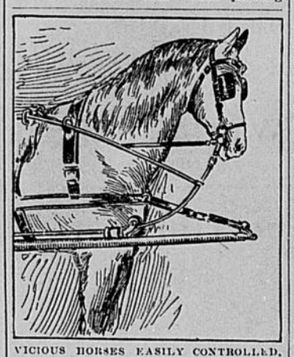
Public ovens are established on most of the residential streets of Japanese cities, where people can have their dinners and suppers cooked for them at trifling expense.

A woman's idea of obtaining revenge in a perfectly satisfactory manner is to make up a few sandwiches, invite in her friends, and leave the hated one out.

FARMS AND FARMERS

For Controlling Horses.

The control of vicious and runaway horses is a matter that has often been the study of the inventor, as numerous devices already on the market attest; but there is always room for improvement, and the illustration shows one of the newest forms. It is the inventor's intention to have the appliance used especially for those animals which are in the habit of taking the bit between their teeth, which, as is well known, makes it almost impossible to control them with the ordinary reins. The new apparatus consists of two straps threaded through guiding devices attached to the thills of the vehicle, the forward ends of the straps connecting with the bit in the animal's mouth and the rear ends passing



VICIOUS HORSES EASILY CONTROLLED.

through rings located on the carriage, with links to be grasped in the hand for use. The straps normally do not interfere with the movement of the head, but when the animal attempts to run the links are grasped in the hands and the straps pulled taut, the force exerted being much greater than is possible with the reins, because of the increased leverage when pulling in a direct line with the driver's feet, enabling him to draw the animal's head down and dislodge the bit.

Salting the Sheep.

I would like to describe an apparatus for salting cattle and other stock so they will always have salt before them and no waste, writes Joseph H. Yoder in the National Stockman. For cattle or horses I would prefer to use rock salt placed in boxes or troughs for the winter, and scattered about the pastures on the grass in summer. Rains have little effect upon it, and this will be found both convenient and economical. For sheep, however, this plan does not work so well. The rock salt is so slow to dissolve that they are not able to get a sufficient amount of it to satisfy their wants, hence it is necessary to use the loose salt for them. During the winter a box can be fastened up at a convenient place in the shed, and at the proper height so they can have access to it at all times of the day. In summer, if they have not a shed to run under, the box can be fastened to a gate post and have a roof placed over it so as to keep out the rain. If it is desired to use loose salt for cattle, the same arrangements can be used as have already been described for sheep. The roof over the box should be high enough to be entirely out of the way of the animals. Where loose salt is used it is necessary to be careful to keep a supply in the box all the time, as the animals are liable to eat too much if they go without for several days.

Giving Medicine to a Pig.

As it is difficult to make a pig swallow medicine we give the accompanying sketch of a pig tied in the way he should be when giving medicine; always in a liquid form, or it cannot be given. The medicine is given through an old shoe, the toe of which is cut so

TO GIVE MEDICINE TO A PIG.

that the medicine runs down into the mouth, when it is swallowed with ease and safety. The pig pulls back on the rope, keeping it tight, and does not struggle, and its attention being diverted from all other things it seems that he swallows his dose without knowing it.

Chinch Bugs.

One of the most destructive pests the farmers of this country have to contend with is the chinch bug, says the Iowa Homestead. It of course originally subsisted on wild plants, but it learned very early to prefer cultivated ones. The new food supply being always at hand when the bugs lay their eggs and the young are growing naturally causes their numbers to increase, and the loose soil about the roots of cultivated plants furnished conditions more favorable to the work of the young than could be found in the uncultivated ground. These facts largely increased the facility with which the chinch bug was propagated, and it unfortunately has few natural enemies. Its bedbug flavor makes it no very desirable morsel to insectivorous birds, and the fungous diseases to which it is subject require a wet season for their propagation in the field, and in a wet season the chinch bug is not very dangerous. In normal seasons, therefore, all the natural conditions are quite favorable to the chinch bug in cultivated fields, and the farmer must mainly rely upon his own efforts for protection.

One of the best remedies in the world for the chinch bug is to clean up. If infested lands be burned off and all the rubbish gathered and burned in early spring much will have been accomplished. All the rubbish accumulating along the fences and headlands should be cleaned; uncultivated prairie lands adjoining fields should be burned off early; corn stalks should be broken down and burned in the spring following a chinch bug year, as it will destroy millions of the insects that have hibernated between the leaves and the stalks. Wherever, by reason of the previous presence of the chinch bug, another visitation is probable, no pains should be spared to thoroughly clean up and destroy all the stubble, corn stalks, dead grass, fence row rubbish and the like possible, and it should be destroyed by fire. It is work, of course, but it is the work that will pay where there is any reason to anticipate the chinch bug visitation.

Honesty on the Farm.

As a rule the farmer is honest. Some are so eager to get rich that they are not very honest with themselves, and it is hardly to be expected they will be with anybody else. In discussing this topic, a writer in the Homestead rightly concludes that a farmer can be the most dishonest man in the world, if he desires to be. All the good of everything can be put in the top of the heap if he is inclined, and there is room in so many places to be dishonest, but as a class they are not dishonest. The best man in every special line likes to make his packages good in quantity and appearance. He will and should put a few of the best in the top of the package, but all in the package should be merchantable. It is the honest farmer that prospers. The dishonest may prosper for a time, but he will lose the respect of his neighbors and friends and sometimes even that of his own household. The dishonest farmer is trusted by nobody, and everybody will soon learn of his tricky ways, and even if he should feel like doing the square thing at any time, he will be watched. Get a good name and keep it. It is worth everything to a man.—Barnum's Midland Farmer.

Cost of Milk.

It is important to know the cost of production, and if weighing milk will induce us to compute the cost let those of us who do not know begin weighing at once, says S. W. Marble in Practical Dairyman. Mr. Carnegie, the great steel manufacturer, it is said, paid $40,000 a year to keep records of the cost of production of his steel. It is stated that every wheelbarrow of material that went into the furnaces was weighed and recorded. It was the special work of a bookkeeper to keep those records, and every time they turned out an order for steel, whether for a bridge or for a ship, or whatever it was, it was figured out down to the very last detail. He knew the cost of every piece of steel that was turned out. Now, if he could do it at an expense of $40,000 on his business, the farmer, with twenty cows, says Prof. Henry, could afford to spend five days' work a year on his business, because the percentage of difference would be a great deal less on the five-day investment, which is all that is needed, than to Mr. Carnegie on his $40,000.

Dairy Figures.

There are 16,000,000 milk cows in the United States, distributed over 4,750,000 farms of three or more acres, and 1,000,000 more owned in towns and cities and on small country places, making about 17,000,000 in all. The product of 5,000,000 of these cows is consumed as milk and cream, either fresh or condensed, that of 11,000,000 is made into butter and that of 1,000,000 into cheese. The average yearly consumption of dairying products per person is twenty-five gallons of milk, twenty pounds of butter and three pounds of cheese.

There are about 11,000 creameries and cheese factories in the United States. Nearly all of the cheese is made in factories. Only about one-fourth of the butter is factory or creamery made, the other three-fourths being farm and home produced. The annual consumption as milk and cream is 1,750,000 gallons. The production of butter is 1,500,000,000 pounds and of cheese 300,000,000 pounds.

Bees the Fruitman's Aids.

The necessity of cross-polination of fruit bloom is a subject that should never be considered threadbare. Prof. Cook says his sister in California was wondering, in 1891, why her fruit trees were not bearing as well as usual. The trees bloomed, but the fruit did not set. Mr. Cook suggested that it might be caused by a decrease in the number of bees, and accordingly an apiarist was engaged to remove his bees to the place, and at once there was a marked benefit. She has kept the apiary there ever since. She feels that she can afford to pay for the presence of the bees, and she is right. While other insects might help toward pollination, this incident shows that bees are the thing for the business, and that in their absence the hope of a good fruit crop rests on a slim foundation.—American Bee Journal.

Value of Oats Hay.

Chemists tell us that oats cut for hay contain as much nutritive value as they do when ripened so far as the grain itself goes; still there is a loss by grain rattling out when too ripe and a loss of the feeding value of the straw in ripening. We think every farmer who grows oats for home use will find a profit in cutting them while the grain is "in the dough," or soft enough to crush between the thumb and finger, and curing them for hay. Both horses and cattle eat them greedily, leaving no straw, and seem to keep in quite as good working condition as if fed on timothy hay and dry oats. It is a saving also of the labor of thrashing, and there may be another saving—they may be harvested before they begin to rust.—American Cultivator.

To Save Cow Peas.

To harvest cow peas, cut with mowing machine, says Robert C. Morris of Olney, Ill. "Cow peas may lie one or two days after being cut, then cocked and allowed to remain until the peas get fairly dry. They may be bulked greener than beans, as they do not have so much oily matter in them. Cow peas cannot be threshed on separators until the speed of cylinders is greatly reduced, but they are easily flailed out."

The Tomato Tree.

Californians are beginning to cultivate the tomato tree, which bears clusters of a delicious fruit, thousands of boxes of which are sent yearly from Ceylon to London, and for which it is believed a good market could be found in our Eastern States.

Bees Have Keen Eyes.

Bees are said to see an enormous distance. When absent from their hive they go up in the air till they see their home, and then fly toward it in a straight line.

Rainless for Two Years.

A West Australian exploring party that recently arrived at Oodnadata reported that there had not been a drop of rain for two years in the region traversed.

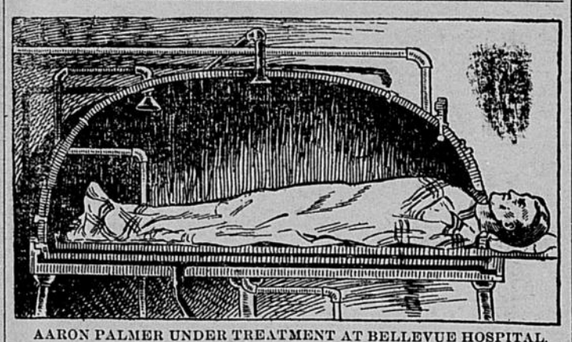
It is by presence of mind in untried emergencies that the native metal of a man is tested.—Lowell.

BAKING HUMAN BODY

MAN WHO IS ROASTED IN A GREAT OVEN.

Subjected to Intense Heat in Hope of Curing a Grave Malady—His Limbs Were Ossified by an Attack of Rheumatism.

Once in every twenty-four hours Aaron Palmer is baked alive in the great oven of the Bellevue hospital, in New York City. At a temperature of from 350 to 400 degrees he is allowed to roast in the oven for from half to three-quarters of an hour. Then he is removed, thoroughly massaged, and placed in the sun, where a broiling process is begun. And all because he is afflicted with arthritis deformans. Translated that means that he has gout. Not the plain gout that many suffer, but an acute rheumatic gout, which has practically ossified his limbs, so that for over three years his legs and arms were as hard as marble, being frightfully wasted and distorted, and absolutely incapable of any movement or feeling. His condition was pathetic in the extreme and it was only a question of time when the dread paralysis would encroach further upon his body, until it affected some vital organ and thus put an end to his life.



AARON PALMER UNDER TREATMENT AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

It was death that Palmer has been waiting for during these years of suffering. When he was first taken to Bellevue there was some hope of saving his life, but that hope speedily departed when it was found that by no means known were the doctors able to stimulate a perspiration in any of the affected parts. Meanwhile the disease was spreading slowly and surely, and at last hope of stopping it was entirely abandoned. Vapor, Russian and Turkish baths failed to aid. Applications of heat were absolutely useless and recourse was even tried in wrapping him up in blankets and placing his feet as near as they could be placed with safety to a red-hot stove. None of the means tried seemed powerful enough to affect in the slightest the dread malady which affected him. Had it not been for the placing of the great new ovens in the hospital he would shortly be a corpse. Now, however, there is hope of saving his life. More than this, there is every prospect not only of stopping the encroachments of the disease, but of relieving parts already affected. Indeed, the ossification, if it can be so spoken of, has been removed from his arms entirely except from the fingers, and his legs have been revived from thigh to knee. With continued treatment it is expected that the calves and fingers and feet will be saved, and that Palmer will be able to resume his daily life where he left off four years ago, a cured and healthy man.

The Disease Held Him Fast.

Twelve years ago Palmer was first afflicted with rheumatism. He grew worse in spite of the various treatments which he underwent. Finally his legs and arms began to draw up and shrivel, and it was not long ere he was a helpless cripple. No thought of sending him to the hospital occurred to his family until four years ago, when he was suddenly affected by the deadening of his limbs. First his feet were affected. And then the calves and hands. There seemed every prospect of the whole body succumbing to the fearful trouble and great interest was manifested by physicians to see how long he could live. When his feet were first deadened they were affected as though frozen. They became as cold as in death and then gradually stiffened. No strength was sufficient to move them. Then, as the ankles and calves followed, recourse was taken to the various processes recited above to see if something could not stave off the trouble. Finally, when the thighs were similarly stiffened, it was impossible for him to do else than breathe and absorb his food. The arms came next, starting with the finger tips. This spread much more rapidly and in less than a mouth the entire limbs were rendered useless. It was at this stage that the baking process began. None of the doctors really thought any effect could be produced upon Palmer. It was a month before the slightest encouraging sign was seen. It was noticed during this time, however, that no ill effect was produced, so treatment was persevered in. After this length of time a single drop of perspiration was noticed on one thigh, so small that it was feared that it might be water dropped upon him by some means. However, the next day more beads appeared, and from that time on a perspiration was steadily induced. There was no let up, and it was not a fortnight before the flesh became soft and pliable, although there was still no evidence of power. It was not until recently that any power was developed and then only by constant massaging. As the arms were affected quicker than the lower limbs, so they yielded more readily to the treatment. They were in due course treated similarly. When once the disease began to be dissipated in them it was speedily conquered. Less than three weeks ago they were still held in the marble grasp. To-day all but the fingers have been released.

The fingers and toes are now drawn up against the palms of his hands and soles of the feet. The flesh of the calves has become pliable and soft and the knees are almost released from their captivity. In another fortnight it is expected that everything, except possibly the digits, will be well again. The cause of the trouble has been a deposit of calcium salts in the tissues covering the bones in the parts affected. The flesh has fallen away until the man has become little better than a skeleton, except for his trunk. His weight was down to eighty pounds, and the limbs were reduced to half their usual size. Since the restoration of power he has taken on flesh rapidly in the relieved parts, and he now weighs over a hundred pounds. His normal weight since the beginning of his illness until the ossification began was about 130 pounds. Before he was taken ill he weighed 160 pounds. Palmer is a produce dealer living in New York.

HORSES NOT AS HARDY AS MEN.

Sieges and Battles Show the Animals Succumb to Hunger and Fatigue.

There have been many instances in which fights have been lost or won according to the number and condition of the horse engaged. When the siege of Plevna commenced the Russians were bringing all their stores and food from Sistova by the aid of 66,000 draft horses, and at the end of the siege it was found that no less than 22,000 of them had died from hard work and exhaustion. The want of rest and food tells on a horse far more than on a man, for in the case of the latter there are the stimulating influences of patriotism, the glory of victory, and other feelings which are non-existent in the nature of a horse. Quite half the horses in England sent to the Crimea never returned, most of them having died from hard work and starvation. Indeed only about 500 were killed in action. So reduced and starved have the poor beasts become on occasions of this kind that they have been known to eat one another's tails and to gnaw the wheels of the gun carriages. Napoleon took with him across the Niemen 60,000 cavalry horses, and on his return in six months he could only muster 16,000. More than half the horses which were engaged in our Egyptian war of 1882 were disabled; 600 of these were killed, and only fifty-three slain in action. In the Afghan war of 1838 it is said that 3,000 camels and half the horses engaged were lost in three months. It will thus be seen that actual fighting does not claim so many horses as starvation and overwork. Defective shoeing, sore backs, want of food and rest, and other similar causes go far toward rendering horses useless for practical warfare. One more and important cause needs careful attention, and it is the danger of injury horses run when being shipped across the sea. They are in constant motion, they continually fall—many of them to be trampled to death—and the rest become frightened, kick and batter one another about, and are rendered useless. As an instance of this, it was found that one regiment on the way to the Peninsular war was deprived of just half its horses on the voyage.—Golden Penny.

Buying a Fan.

Miss Katharine Lee Bates, who spent some months in Spain last year, declares that the dark-eyed damsels of the fan and lace mantilla are quite as charming as tradition has pictured them. Ignorant they commonly are, their education being of the most meager, but they are not dull. They are quick-witted, high-spirited and affectionate, and are possessed of a grace of speech and manner which rarely deserts them. Nor do they reserve their pretty ways only for the ballroom or the parlor; even ordinary shopping is lifted into a scene of elegant comedy by the manner in which it is transacted. This is how a Spanish senorita bargains for her fan:

There is nothing sordid about it. Her haggling is a social condescension that at once puts the black-eyed young salesman at her mercy.

"But the fan seems to me the least bit dear, senor!"

"Ah, senorita! You do not see how beautiful the work is. I am giving it away at six pesetas."

She lifts her eyebrows half-incredulously, all bewitching.

"At five pesetas, senor."

He runs his hand through his black hair in chivalrous distress.

"But the peerless work, senorita! And this other, too. I sacrifice it at four pesetas."

She touches both fans lightly.

"You will let me have the two at seven pesetas, senor?"

Her eyes dance over his confusion. He catches the gleam, laughs back, throws up his hands.

"Bueno, senorita! At what you please!"

And the senorita trips away contented with a sharp bargain, although—for Spanish gallantry, even when genuine, goes farther on the lips than otherwise—the price was probably not much more remote from what pleased the smooth-tongued clerk than from what she pleased.

Will Bleak House Travel?

A wonder-loving American is considering the advisability of purchasing Bleak House, with the object of transporting it to the States for exhibition purposes. A similar proposal was considered some years ago, when an American showman desired to transport Carlyle's old home at Ecclefechan, but, happily, the project was defeated. The purchase price of Bleak House is placed at £3,000.—Sussex News.

Gabriel's Trick.

"It is time," said Gabriel, "to blow my last trump!"

Saying which, he put it on the ace of spades, thereby saving the trick for himself and St. Peter.

The angels, be it known, sometimes engage in little games of whist.—New York World.

Had Read It.

"Did you read my latest novel, entitled 'A Terrible Experience?'" asked the novelist.

"Yes," answered the bluntly candid friend, "and that's what it was."—Washington Star.

Ivory in Zanzibar.

During 1889 278,829 pounds of good ivory passed through the markets of Zanzibar.

So many new things are put in cans every year that it is getting easier every day for men to live comfortably without women around

It is the experience of older married women that a bride is about six weeks in descending from the pedestal to a foot stool.

The man who owes his shoemaker cannot call his sole his own.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Smooth Swindler Mulcts Banks—Missing Boy Is Heard From—Illinois Central Starts a Town—Incendiaries in Fort Dodge—Death in a Slough.

A smooth swindle, in which the victims are several thousand dollars losers, has developed in Shenandoah as the result of the operations of a Jewish horse buyer named Arnheim, who claimed to hail from Kansas City. Arnheim has taken plenty of time in working up his transactions, which is largely responsible for his success. He has been located in Shenandoah off and on for about a year, and apparently has done a straightforward and legitimate business. He gained the confidence of all, spent his money freely, especially when in the company of men who had horses for sale or who were engaged in the business of selling. Recently Arnheim left Shenandoah and went to Red Oak, where his crooked work began. He succeeded in getting a check on a Kansas City bank cashed and then returned to Shenandoah. He went to Oviatt Bros., who deal in horses and who had been buying several head for him, and in payment for the animals gave them a check on the First National bank of Red Oak for $3,200. The check was deposited in the First National bank, went to the clearing house at Omaha and was returned as worthless, as he had no account there, neither had he at Kansas City. In the meantime the Page County bank, at Clarinda, cashed a $2,000 check for Arnheim and a man at Coin was fleeced for $1,500. Arnheim has skipped and his whereabouts are unknown.

Aided by Newspaper Story.

Various papers printed recently an item about Christopher and Margaret O'Neil, who were traveling with their five children in search of Charles, a son, 18 years old, who had disappeared from his home in Pittsburg more than a year ago, the family having traveled nearly 700 miles in two wagons. The item caught the eye of George H. Sierken of Danville, who has written the parents saying that he is positive that the missing boy took supper with his family the evening of Aug. 3. He says the lad gave his name as Charles and said he was from Pittsburg, Pa., and that he was homesick and wanted to go home, but had no means. He had written his father for money, but had received no reply. The boy left here for Ottumwa, where he said he would try to earn enough money to go home on.

Plan to Burn All Barns.

A well-formed plan to burn all the barns in Fort Dodge seems to be in progress of execution. The work of incendiaries is being well done and the town is greatly excited. Eight barns were fired within twenty-four hours. All of them were the property of prominent people, that of Congressman J. P. Dolliver being the first to be fired. The theory is that the work is being done by tramps, who are taking this method of getting even for municipal discipline.

Hennessy Left $1,000,000.

The will of the late Archbishop John Hennessy of Dubuque, has been filed for probate in St. Paul by the executors, Roger Ryan and Clement Johannes of Dubuque. The estate amounts to about $1,000,000, $400,000 of which is in Minnesota real estate, the remainder real and personal property situated in Iowa. The Minnesota property is divided among nine relatives. The Iowa property is divided among relatives and sisterhoods of the church.

Starts a Competing Town.

The Illinois Central Railroad commissioners have caused certain land to be condemned for a town site about half way between Parkersburg and New Hartford, for the purpose of establishing a new town. This is done to cut off business from the Northwestern, who have a town a few miles south of Parkersburg. The town will be known as Wolftown, in honor of C. C. Wolf, who owns a great deal of real estate in that vicinity.

Dies While Swimming.

Lester Van Slyke, a young fireman for the Northwestern Railroad, met death while swimming in the Beaver slough at Clinton. He was a good swimmer and considerable mystery attaches to his death. It is the belief of his companions that he was the victim of an attack of apoplexy. He was black in the face and lifeless when recovered.

State Items of Interest.

Burlington has several cases of scarlet fever.

A heating plant is being talked of at Atlantic.

The electric street lights in Emmetsburg have been accepted.

The postoffice at Hartland has been discontinued; mail to Marshalltown.

Municipal ownership of water works is proving very successful at Fort Dodge.

July 1 there were 57,041 pensioners enrolled at the pension office in Des Moines.

The C. & N. W. is securing right of way for a double track through Greene County.

The water works system on the State fair grounds at Des Moines has been enlarged.

A movement has been started at Fairfield to secure a new C., B. & Q. passenger depot.

The State railroad commissioners have changed the Iowa Central from class D to class A.

A firemen's tournament was held at Audubon, but was badly handicapped by wet weather.

Frank King, who was sent up from Greeley for burglary four years ago, has been pardoned.

The family of Hugh McAuley, of Kent, poisoned by eating toadstools, will recover.

Mike Delaney, a laborer, was run over by a C., M. & St. P. train at Mason City and killed.

A team valued at $300, owned by Quinlan Bros., near Eddyville, was killed by lightning.

Norton's drug store in Des Moines was burglarized and a quantity of perfumes and cigars taken.

Rev. Henkey, pastor of the German M. E. Church at State Center, has been assigned to duty in China as a missionary.

The six-year-old boy of Argen Gwerdes of Steamboat Rock was crushed under the wheels of a threshing machine.

In a runaway at Searsboro a lady named Conover jumped from a buggy and struck on her head and shoulders, being severely injured.

Ted Machold, a young man of Marshalltown, was convicted of robbery at Spokane, Wash., and sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

A sad accident occurred at A. W. Batterson's, four miles southwest of Lone Rock. Their little 2-year-old girl was playing in the yard and fell into the water tank and was drowned before help could reach her.

The Milwaukee road is pushing the work of double tracking between Paralta and Marion.

Mrs. W. G. Rugg of Grand Junction broke both bones in her ankle in alighting from her buggy.

Several ditches costing about $14,000 have been contracted for in the eastern part of Emmet County.

Hon. Thomas White, at one time Clayton County's representative in the Legislature, was found dead in his barn near Volga City.

William Bricknel of Iowa City has sued the contractors on the new university building for $5,000 damages for injuries sustained last May.

Kamrar has two cases of smallpox.

A new elevator is being erected at Stanwood.

Pinkeye is epidemic among horses at Afton.

Tama is to have a new C. & N. W. depot.

Greene has voted for a system of water works.

A postoffice has been established at Tweten.

Work has commenced on the new jail at Zearing.

A new bank building is being erected at Chelsea.

The gas plant at Rockwell is proving satisfactory.

A number of brick crossings are being laid at Tama.

A large new water tank is to be erected at Delmar.

The elevator at Stout is being rushed to completion.

The canning factory at Eddyville is being torn down.

Two new grain elevators are being completed at Dike.

A bank may be started soon at the new town of Aredale.

The Great Western is laying new steel west from Farley.

A new Odd Fellows hall is being erected at Troy Mills.

The brick flouring mills at Iowa City have closed down.

The new depot at Mason City is fast nearing completion.

The new M. E. Church at Mediapolis is almost completed.

The horses around Thompson are afflicted with pinkeye.

Two saloons are now running at the new town of Clutier.

The Odd Fellows at Chelsea will erect a fine lodge building.

A horse show will be held in Des Moines in September.

A Sunday school association has been organized at Fairfield.

The new flouring mill at Manley will be in operation very soon.

A new rural delivery route has been established at Muscatine.

The roof is being placed on the new Catholic Church at Tama.

Seven valuable dogs were poisoned in one night at Des Moines.

Frank Gudgell of Fairfield was seriously injured in a runaway.

The steel bridge over the Cedar at Waverly has been completed.

Victor's water supply is running short, and another well will be sunk.

Excavations are under way for the proposed opera house at Muscatine.

Dougherty claims to be fast becoming a central point for stock shipping.

The Solon Bank has increased its capital stock from $10,000 to $20,000.

The corner stone of the new Masonic temple in Shenandoah will be laid Aug. 15.

Fire destroyed the large barn and outbuildings of John Gorders of York township.

Joe Turner of Bedford fell off a ladder and striking a doorstep was instantly killed.

William Carn, chief witness in the C., R. I. & P. robbery case, broke jail at Iowa City.

Eight cars on the Chicago Great Western loaded with grain were wrecked near Melbourne.

The C. & N. W. will expend $27,000 in improving and enlarging its yards at Belle Plaine.

The Mason City library was allowed $380 insurance for damages to books by the recent fire.

The foundation and basement for the new Presbyterian Church at Coggon is almost completed.

Mail for the discontinued office at Elmont will be divided among Paris, Alburnett and Flemingville.

Hugh McCauley's family of six at Kent were poisoned from eating toad stools, which they took for mushrooms.

The Milwaukee road is erecting double coal chutes, widening side tracks and laying double switches at Williamsburg.

Prof. E. L. Mason of the Clinton high school has accepted the principalship of the high school at Colorado Springs.

An organization known as the Young People's Christian Temperance Union has started out to down the saloons, breweries and liquor houses of Dubuque. The first campaign will be to enforce the law to close saloons on Sunday.

Corning capitalists dropped several thousand dollars on the board of exchange owing to reduction in price of corn.

John P. Danilson, a prominent farmer near Hepburn, was stricken with apoplexy while in the field and died in two hours.

Fifteen hundred dollars has been appropriated for the improvement of the athletic grounds at the State University at Iowa City.

Fred Bacher, a young man of Burlington, had his left hand terribly mangled by being caught in a cog wheel and amputation may be necessary.

John M. McConnaughey, perhaps the largest boy for his age in the State, was found dead near his home, two miles west of Washington. He was found with his neck broken and his face buried in mud in a ditch where he had fallen. It is supposed that he was thrown from his horse while the animal was trying to cross the ditch, and that the animal in slipping back fell on him. He had gone after the cows, and being a reckless rider had attempted to cross the ditch instead of going around it. He was noted for his immense size. He was only ten years old, and was five feet ten inches in height and weighed about 190 pounds. The other members of the family were of ordinary size.

A horse belonging to William Lamin of Thayer was stolen from the post where it was tied, near Bird's store. No trace has been found of the thieves. A horse stealing epidemic has been prevalent of late, which in Texas would make hanging bees popular.

In Muscatine William Crouch made a fierce attack upon his wife with a hatchet, and failing to accomplish designs on her life he then used the weapon on himself, inflicting a severe scalp wound. But for the presence of others who came to her assistance she would doubtless have been the victim of his wrath.

George Johnson, whose home is in Ruthven and who has been working for W. E. Long, west of Algona, went to town. Johnson and young Long went to the river to bathe, Johnson being the first to go in. All at once he set up a cry for help and began to go down, never coming up.

William Baack, a farmer living three miles northeast of Klemme, had both feet nearly severed in a harvesting machine. He was driving a team of four horses and had stopped to take a drink of water, when the horses started to run, and falling off to the side a wheel struck him, throwing him in a position to meet with an awful accident.

It is stated in that city that Andrew Carnegie has agreed to give Dubuque's library $50,000 on the condition of its being turned over to the city and made free. The library, which is one of the largest in the West, is at present managed by an association of citizens.

At a special election the voters of Davenport decided by a vote of 2,045 to 685 that the Board of Education shall buy the site known as the Grilwold College property for school purposes at the price of $53,000. The present high school is too small and is not conveniently located, while the Griswold College property is on a street car line, besides being more centrally located.