

In addition to the ready money, China is expected to look to the rest of the universe for years to come.

The aim of a person who gives a toy rifle to a boy may be all right, but it is the lad's careless aim that may do the damage.

In case Prince Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh decides to visit this country we shall insist upon him having his name maintained.

One burning question has grown cold and been laid away upon the historical shelf. Everybody is now agreed we are in the twentieth century.

Judging from that prune stuffing incident some excellent boarding house managerial talent has been wasted in the making of some ordinary cadets.

According to the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, a trust is "a body of very rich men entirely surrounded by water." The definition undoubtedly fits some trusts.

It has been discovered by scientists that hiccups may be stopped by smoking a cigar. The next time the nibs tell them you may just want just what to do.

One West Point cadet declared his opinion that hazing there was not as bad as football. Probably it also has some humane advantages over shooting the Niagara rapids in a barrel.

In defining a political candidate as "a man who is asked to stand, wants to sit, and is expected to lie," Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P., has nicely preserved the balance between wit and fact.

During 1900 nearly half a million foreigners decided that the United States of America is the best place on earth to enjoy life. If we do say it who should not, they made a remarkably good guess.

The confession of the Chicago Woman's Club that men are poor hands at conversation because the women insist upon doing all the talking is not only candid but obviously true. The honesty and perspicacity of the Woman's Club are bound to win for it a place among the leading intellectual organizations of the world.

After all the discussions as to the best method of preventing lynchings, the placing of the responsibility on the sheriff must be selected as the best. Better than public sentiment or galling runs in the jail is a sheriff who is determined to protect his prisoner if he is obliged to shoot down a dozen of the "best citizens" of his county. When lynchings become costly to the sheriff and to his bondsmen there will be less lynchings.

We believe sincerely that crime and immorality among the lowly and weak of will have their origin to a great extent in the unpunished offenses of another class who owe to the world a good example, but give a bad example instead. There is no use for the social missionary to go among the ignoble to restrain and admonish them when they know that the sphere whence the mission issues is delisted by the practices which in them are rebuked.

The age is progressive, productive, materialistic. It aims not at the ideal, but at the practical, not at the highest development of the few, but at the highest happiness of the great mass of the average man, and it naturally desires that he shall get the benefit of its exertions before he dies. Therefore the age "gets a move on" and preaches the gospel of "hustle." The race is beneficial to the average man—to the greatest number.

A movement has been begun by several art institutes in this country to check the exodus of American art students—especially to Paris. It has the approval of American artists of established reputation—who have studied in Paris, lived in the Latin Quarter, and know the unwholesome conditions existing therein. They assert that facilities for the first training in art are as good in America as in Paris, if not better. For a proper appreciation and use of the rich collections of art which exist in Europe, preliminary training is necessary, and that can be obtained at home. "Go abroad for a postgraduate course," and one of the most celebrated of these artists, "an all right, but by no means for a beginner. The Latin Quarter is vile," he added.

College football, during the past season, had no wrothier representatives than the students of the Carlisle Indian School, in the essentials of manliness and sportsmanlike conduct generally. They assert that facilities for the first training in art are as good in America as in Paris, if not better. For a proper appreciation and use of the rich collections of art which exist in Europe, preliminary training is necessary, and that can be obtained at home. "Go abroad for a postgraduate course," and one of the most celebrated of these artists, "an all right, but by no means for a beginner. The Latin Quarter is vile," he added.

Various reasons are given for the fact that married people as a rule live longer than the unmarried. The literary digest contains an interesting extract from an article on this subject by Dr. Prinzing, a German scientist. Dr. Prinzing shows that the married are healthier than the unmarried, and exposed to fewer dangers. The mutual care of husband and wife for each other, and of the children for their parents, if there are children, and various other factors are noted as making for long life among married people. But one important factor in prolonging life is not mentioned, though it is probably the most important, namely, the will to live, which is much more powerful than an article on this subject by Dr. Prinzing, a German scientist. Dr. Prinzing shows that the married are healthier than the unmarried, and exposed to fewer dangers. The mutual care of husband and wife for each other, and of the children for their parents, if there are children, and various other factors are noted as making for long life among married people. But one important factor in prolonging life is not mentioned, though it is probably the most important, namely, the will to live, which is much more powerful than an article on this subject by Dr. Prinzing, a German scientist.

determined effort on the part of the individual in gaining ground, and the doubled power of mental action over bodily conditions lends it strong support. We are still only at the threshold of knowledge on the subject. But the facts already noticed show that it is a subject worthy of our most thorough investigation.

The court of inquiry at the West Point Military Academy to investigate the charge that the death of Cadets Booz and Enoch was due to hazing brought out some interesting evidence on the methods of hazing in general use among the cadets. Absolute truthfulness is demanded by one of the unwritten laws of honor among them, and the telling of an untruth would be followed by ostracism. It may, therefore, be assumed that the evidence given by cadets before this court is accurate as regards facts, but it is not necessarily reliable in matters of opinion. The cadets appear to be quite unanimous in their opinion that the methods of hazing in vogue at the academy are not brutal. On this point the public will be inclined to differ from them. Among the methods used by the upper classes men are used themselves at the expense of the fourth class men in that "feet inspection," which consists in dropping hot candle grease on the bare feet of the victim. New cadets are also compelled to run down the company streets while the men on both sides empty buckets of water on them. This is called "taking a bath." Other orders to which fourth class men are subjected are "braicing," or standing in an exaggerated soldierly position; "engulfing," or standing on tip-toes; "watering," or drilling to the point of exhaustion. Milder forms of hazing consist in numerous ridiculous ordeals, such as requiring a man to stand on his head in a bathtub full of water, or in making him stand on his head, speak in a pipe, and deliver a right-hand salute with his left foot. The list extends through a picturesque variety of items to such harmless tricks as naming the new men after different barnyard animals and compelling them to imitate the noises made by the animals. This is called "being nothings brutal in any of these forms of hazing. They admit that if a cadet refuses to perform any of these things he will be compelled to fight, with the chance in favor of his being vigorously punished. This is what happened to Booz. Whether these things are brutal or not may be a matter of opinion, but it is clear that the victim's opinion might differ from that of the hazers. "Uncomfortable" would certainly be a fair word to apply to some of these ordeals, and compelling a man to stand on his head, while it may not be brutal, is hardly desirable or in accordance with the plans of nature. Col. Mills, superintendent of the academy, says the most injurious forms of hazing described in this inquiry have been abandoned for the last two years, while the others are indulged in against orders. The institution would lose nothing valuable if the Academy were to abolish hazing altogether. It is a relic of barbarism at best.

Many millions There Awaiting Immigrants of the Right Kind. American immigration to Great Britain sounds strange, yet according to Alfred C. Harnsworth it is much needed and will be equally beneficial to both people. Mr. Harnsworth should be an intelligent authority. He is the proprietor of 29 publications in England, including "The Daily Mail," one of which has the largest circulation in the world—1,250,000 copies.

Speaking of American immigrants to England Mr. Harnsworth says: "You ask why the British empire, with its population of 388,000,000, needs immigrants, and I answer that we don't want them in the bulk, as you do, but that we obviously offer unique opportunities to certain special classes of workers. Take Mr. Yerkes, for example. He will make more money in a day in transporting the densely packed millions of London in his electric tubes than he does in a week in Chicago. We have lots of room and money for your experts in electrical transit. The brains you have given to these matters have been devoted to shipping and gold mining."

One's own and run under our own flag 9,000,000 of tons of shipping with 2,000,000 under other flags, as against less than 5,000,000 of tons owned by the United States, and we also own most of the best gold fields of the world, with the control of the diamond industry back home again. But we know nothing about electricity, and your people can make all the money they want selling us the wonderful products of American invention and industry. Money is more easily made in our country than in yours."

"We have in that small section of the globe known as Great Britain at least 40,000,000 of people, and though we do not produce Rockefeller and Astors (I except, of course, my compatriot, Mr. W. W. of that ilk, we have much the highest and quite the most educated of modern peoples. Our American immigrants are profiting by this lack of education to seize industries right and left. "We shall learn their methods slowly, and meanwhile they are making fortunes while we are paying the price of national apathy in regard to modern methods of transit and manufacture. But our American immigrants are not so successful as they should be, considering the advantages they possess. Take the men who tried to capture the bicycle industry as an example. We were the real pioneers of the cycle trade. Then you came along with an equally good bicycle, made by the thousand by automatic machinery. You could easily undersell our hand-made article."

"But you suffered at first by sending us a machine unsuited to our national roads and our national prejudices. When I heard your salesmen trying to force goods we did not want at the cycle exhibits, I could not but be struck by your similarity of mind to ours. We lose all the time by telling customers what they ought to have, while the German gives them what they want, and the American gives them what they need. But what happened? The makers of all kinds of American bicycles, good and bad, mostly bad, who had got caught in the slump, dumped their stocks in England and killed the American bicycle from that moment."

"This," continued Mr. Harnsworth, "is not the only American industry abroad that is being killed by the 'made' manufacturer. You have a big chance now with automobiles; the American shoe, too, is making great progress. We shall shortly be spending \$500,000,000 converting our horse car services to electric; you can get most of that. We must put up two or three times that amount for new suburban surface car systems for our big city. Much of it will go to the immigrant from America."

"In the newspaper business your immigrants have already captured much of the rotary press trade and nearly all the typesetting and typemaking, and the best and fastest papermaking machinery comes from your side. Our paper will be supplied by our own people in Canada, who will supply the rest unless I am mistaken. Give American immigrants a selling us much of our farm-machinery, and the rest of that we import we get from Canada. In steel and iron he will do well; in locomotives and other railroad supplies he is apt to make the mistake of doing as we do, and he will succeed nevertheless."

SHOW A HEALTHY GROWTH. Eastern Towns Have No Reason to Be Ashamed of Their Progress. The rapid growth of the cities of New England and middle Atlantic States is perhaps the most striking revelation yet made by the twelfth decennial census. Of the 150 cities of the country having a population of more than 25,000, about eighty had made a greater numerical gain in the ten years just closed than in the ten years preceding. Since it goes without saying, also, that about the same number grew faster than the average—32.5 per cent—it is interesting to ascertain from a study of the bulletin where these cities are, considered by sections. Such a study affords an admirable test of urban progress, and reveals in a striking manner the remarkable progress of the northwestern part of the country.

Of the eleven cities in the South Atlantic group of States only three grew faster than the average for the country, and two of these were Norfolk and Jacksonville. In the south central group only seven out of eighteen grew faster than the average. In the north central group, comprising the States north of the Ohio, the old free States, with the addition of Missouri, twenty-two cities out of forty-eight made more than average progress. With the country thus divided into five great sections, none of the four so far mentioned shows a group of cities which grew more than half as fast as the average and this one, Rhode Island, in which all three did the same thing. In New Jersey seven out of ten cities were above the average; in Pennsylvania there were eleven out of eighteen; in Maine one out of one, Portland; and in Massachusetts eleven out of twenty.

It should be borne in mind that the actual growth of the cities in the north central region was faster, due to the presence of a few cities on the great lakes, but the number of cities to show this tendency was, as already indicated, less than in the north Atlantic States. The stagnant cities are found in three regions, in Eastern Nebraska, Northern Michigan and at the headquarters of the Hudson, Omaha, Lincoln and Sioux City belong to the first group; Saginaw and Bay City to the second; and Troy and Albany to the third. As a general rule the cities have grown faster in the regions of coal beds or of well-located water power.—Boston Transcript.

PREYED ON BRITISH SHIPS. Schooner Polly, Oldest Vessel Afloat, Was a Privateer in 1812. The recent storm on the Atlantic coast, in which so many staunch vessels were lost, calls attention to the famous old schooner Polly, which was one of the more fortunate of the coasting fleet. The Polly is older than most men, for it was built in Amesbury, Mass., in 1805. Of the hull timbers of the sturdy little sixty-five-ton ship "Well, after a time your bicycle men got wiser. But what happened? The makers of all kinds of American bicycles, good and bad, mostly bad, who had got caught in the slump, dumped their stocks in England and killed the American bicycle from that moment."

# Wheat Growing in the Argentine Republic

NOT many years ago wise men said that grain could never be grown to any extent in the Argentine Republic. The country was then importing millions of dollars' worth of wheat every year, and the farmers who were pasturing stock on what are now the principal wheat fields were eating flour shipped from the United States and Chili. To-day the Argentine has to a large extent the wheat trade of South America, and is shipping wheat to Europe. It plants millions of acres every year and it produces from thirty to eighty million bushels a season according to the weather and to the invasions of the locusts. When the Argentine has a good crop the prices of wheat in the European markets are affected and our farmers often get less for their wheat in consequence. In the past year or so four mills have been springing up and the Argentine has now more than 500 flour mills, many of which use machinery imported from the United States. The grain-producing area of the Argentine increases every year.

In the United States the average yield of wheat per acre, taking the whole country, is from twelve to thirteen bushels. That of the Argentine is not over ten. In England, where the soil is more carefully studied and cared for, the average is twenty-nine bushels per acre, in Holland twenty-five bushels and in France eighteen. The most of the wheat of the Argentine is raised by Italian immigrants, many of whom farm the land on shares. They do their work in the roughest and most slovenly way. Much of the wheat is sown on the ground as it is first plowed, the grain being dropped among the clods. Other farmers drag brush over the field and some of the better farmers use the harrow. The plowing is done with bullocks, who drag the harrow through the furrows by means of a yoke attached to the front of the plow. The idea of the man seems to be to get the wheat into the ground and then sit down and wait for the crop. The farmers do not seem to care for anything but wheat crop. Most of them have no gardens. They run their accounts at the nearest grocery and make annual settlements when they sell their wheat. Most



of them drink to excess, and few have any thought beyond this one crop. The result is that the failure of a crop means partial starvation. The city of Rosario is the Chicago of South America. It is the chief wheat market of the Argentine Republic. It ships thousands of tons of wheat, corn and linseed every day. Rosario is situated on the Parana river about 200 miles by land from Buenos Ayres. It is 300 miles by water from that city and about as far inland from the Atlantic ocean as Pittsburg. Ocean steamers sail for 200 miles up the Rio de la Plata past Buenos Ayres into the mouth of the Parana, and then for about 300 miles up the river to Rosario. Rosario itself is one of the thriving towns of the Argentine. It was founded about 175 years ago, but what raising in the Argentine gave it a great boom, and within the last

ten years it has almost trebled its population. It has now about 150,000 people. It does a big wholesale and retail business, but the most of its money comes from wheat. The wheat is bagged on the farm. The cars carry it to the edge of the bluff, and Italian laborers take the bags and pitch them into chutes leading to the vessels. The bags fly down one after the other at the rate of several to the minute. At harvest time the wheat becomes congested on the bluffs, and the grain is piled up in bags at the stations and left there until it can be shipped. There are no barns in the Argentine. The weather is such that the stock feeds out of doors the year around. There is no chance for the farmer to store his wheat in barns

and he has to rely upon the railroads for getting it to the markets. The wheat is raised on the farms of such farms as are far from the railroad in bullock carts, the wheels of which are about eight feet high. A load weighing several tons is balanced between a couple of these bullock carts, and from a dozen to sixteen bullocks are harnessed in front of it. In some of the large farms modern machinery is used, and the threshing is commonly done with European American threshers.

The Argentine is subject to droughts, and the crop rises and falls according to the weather. In 1896 the worst drought that the farmers have to contend with is the locusts. The pests that infest the Argentine are fully as bad as the locust plague with which the Lord afflicted Pharaoh. The only difference was that Pharaoh had his locusts for a few days, but the Argentine seems to be having locusts as a regular thing. The locusts are produced by the millions every year, and a swarm thinks nothing of a flight of 500 miles in its breeding ground. The locusts appear in the great swarms which often darken the sun if they fly by you and it. They light on everything green and begin eating. The branches of trees bend down under their weight, and you can hear the snapping of their jaws as they crunch the leaves. They will clean the crops from the fields, and on some days they will strip the ground. Sometimes they will take the green wheat from one side of the road and pass by that on the other, and they sometimes fly over the crops and eat the rich fields to feed on those beyond. The next swarm may eat that which is left.

This pest of the locust has been so great that the Argentine government has been spending large sums of money in getting rid of them. The methods for exterminating them are many and costly. Thousands of dollars are spent every year to kill them. They are caught in traps of corrugated iron. They are scooped up with scrapers and killed; poisons are used, and the grass, plants and weeds are sprinkled with arsenic, kerosene and creosote. They are caught in bags, driven into ditches and are killed in all sorts of ways. In 1896 it is estimated that \$20,000,000 worth of wheat was destroyed by locusts in two states of the Argentine. This impoverished the farmers of those states, but the national government spent \$10,000,000 that year in giving them seed wheat. If the locusts are to come every year it will be a long time before the Argentine can have a serious permanent effect upon the wheat market of the world.

John Knox, an eccentric character of Oskaloosa, died in absolute want while within reach of his wealth was a chest containing \$4,000 in gold coin. Knox had resided in Oskaloosa for about five thirty years, during which time he had lived the life of a recluse. He repulsed all efforts to bring him in closer touch with the people about him. It was always supposed that he was in almsgiver poverty, but he always fiercely resisted all offers of assistance. During his last illness he had been attended by one of his presence, and would have died all alone and unattended had not the neighbors forced themselves to his bedside.

John Anderson, a sawmill proprietor of Alton, was accidentally shot while working on his sawmill about five miles north of Talbot. Mr. Anderson was chopping some stone, while his stepson prepared a noonday meal, when John Anderson, a man named Anderson, came through some high weeds hunting rabbits. Garver shot at a rabbit when he was only a short distance from Anderson. The bullet struck Anderson in the chest, and he died in ten minutes.

The Supreme Court in Des Moines affirmed a decision of the lower court involving the \$120,000 estate of A. B. Devoe of Creston, giving all the property to six children. Shortly before death Devoe married a young girl, and the estate was being signed an anti-nuptial contract to make no claims upon the estate. The decision was based on the contract.

Articles of incorporation for the Citizens' Bridge Company of Burlington have been filed. The capital stock is \$100,000. The officers are: President, W. W. Parsons; vice-president, F. L. Wenter; secretary, C. M. Hysick; treasurer, George Bowers. The object is to construct a bridge across the Mississippi river at Burlington.

A registered package containing \$2,000 sent from Dubuque to a bank at Clarksville has disappeared. The postmaster, Harry, on the Great Western road, between Dubuque and St. Paul says he forgot to deliver the package at Clarksville and carried it through. It disappeared at Hampton. Search is being made for it by Inspector Stuart.

Warren Munzel, the 11-year-old son of L. Munzel of Grinnell, has been missing for several days and circumstances point conclusively to his being in Chicago. When last seen young Munzel was in the company of an unknown youth. The town is greatly excited and officers are making strenuous efforts to discover his whereabouts.

Another State bank is being organized in Des Moines. Three small burglaries took place one night recently at Oskaloosa. The summary of business in Waterloo for the year 1900 is \$4,154,000. There is a movement on foot at Grinnell to establish a post system. Plans for a new delivery service have been ordered created at Toledo, Feb. 1. An additional rural mail route has been ordered established at Ames Feb. 1. Erick Hanson, a butcher of Brayton, is in trouble for selling diseased meat. Rural free delivery service will be established Feb. 1 at Colo and Zearing. Rev. Abrams of anti-slavery fame, is getting after Calhoun County druggists. Four petitions for many rural mail routes are being circulated around Clarion. The Methodists at Conrad have just dedicated their new church. It cost nearly \$7,000. There is an automobile case in court at Des Moines, the first one in the records of Iowa. One of Davenport's malling companies will expend \$50,000 in improvements the coming season. Cyclone caves have been constructed adjoining school buildings in Banner township. Eli Jones, residing near Underwood, sustained a compound fracture of the jaw by a horse kicking him in the face. Ninety per cent of the residents of one township of Grundy County, signed the saloon consent petition. A stranger, presumably an Italian, was run down and killed by Northwestern train near Council Bluffs. Cass County has sold \$22,000 worth of bonds at 3 1/2 per cent and will refund others bearing 4 1/2 per cent. Fire destroyed the factory of the Northwestern Cabinet Company at Burlington. Loss \$35,000, insurance \$24,000. Chester Howe, the former treasurer of Potosi County, who absconded with \$50,000, will pay the money back to the county. Wiley Stetterstrom, the son of a farmer a mile south of Gowrie, fatally shot himself in the head. He had been dependent for some time. The farmers of Ellis township, Hardin County, pay their road taxes in cash, and then hire an experienced road maker to superintend the work. So far it has proved successful. Miss Mary Barger, a Muscatine lady, attempted to shoot her lover because he took another lady to sleigh riding. Miss Florence Anderson of Mt. Vernon, sustained injuries by falling on a sidewalk and has sued that town for \$20,000 damages. D. A. Parsons is suing a farmer named Mansure, who lives five miles east of Norwalk, because he was stung by a horse's horse to death. Parsons had been in the country selling medicine and in making his rounds drove up to the Mansure place and killed his horse. While he was at the house a live of bees on the other side of the fence attacked the horse and stung them to death.

## THE HAWKEYE STATE

### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Quick-Witted Girl Saves Lodge Funds—Died of Starvation, with Thousands at Kibow—Work of Careless Marksmen—Valuable Package Missing.

By her courage and ready wit, Miss Jennie Withersell of Clarion saved the Old Fellows' lodge of that place a loss amounting to \$1,000. When the lodge was held in the house, she was alone in the house. Soon after there was a knock at the door, which the young lady answered and found herself confronted by a young man, who presented an order signed by G. G. Smith, head of the lodge at Clarion, and reading to the effect that the bearer, A. H. Hargrave, the venerable consul of the State, should be given the money in the lodge. Miss Withersell was well enough versed in the rules of the order to know that there was no such officer as Hargrave, and she refused to give the money. She then called to her father, who was in the house, and he was confronted by a bold and daring robber, and did some hard and consecutive thinking in a very few moments. Stepping to side door she called to her father that a note awaited him inside, and then rang up Mr. Smith over the telephone. The robber perceived that his game was up, and made a slight apology hurriedly left the house.

Had \$4,000 Died in Want. John Knox, an eccentric character of Oskaloosa, died in absolute want while within reach of his wealth was a chest containing \$4,000 in gold coin. Knox had resided in Oskaloosa for about five thirty years, during which time he had lived the life of a recluse. He repulsed all efforts to bring him in closer touch with the people about him. It was always supposed that he was in almsgiver poverty, but he always fiercely resisted all offers of assistance. During his last illness he had been attended by one of his presence, and would have died all alone and unattended had not the neighbors forced themselves to his bedside.

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Brief State Happenings. Another State bank is being organized in Des Moines. Three small burglaries took place one night recently at Oskaloosa. The summary of business in Waterloo for the year 1900 is \$4,154,000. There is a movement on foot at Grinnell to establish a post system. Plans for a new delivery service have been ordered created at Toledo, Feb. 1. An additional rural mail route has been ordered established at Ames Feb. 1. Erick Hanson, a butcher of Brayton, is in trouble for selling diseased meat. Rural free delivery service will be established Feb. 1 at Colo and Zearing. Rev. Abrams of anti-slavery fame, is getting after Calhoun County druggists. Four petitions for many rural mail routes are being circulated around Clarion. The Methodists at Conrad have just dedicated their new church. It cost nearly \$7,000. There is an automobile case in court at Des Moines, the first one in the records of Iowa. One of Davenport's malling companies will expend \$50,000 in improvements the coming season. Cyclone caves have been constructed adjoining school buildings in Banner township. Eli Jones, residing near Underwood, sustained a compound fracture of the jaw by a horse kicking him in the face. Ninety per cent of the residents of one township of Grundy County, signed the saloon consent petition. A stranger, presumably an Italian, was run down and killed by Northwestern train near Council Bluffs. Cass County has sold \$22,000 worth of bonds at 3 1/2 per cent and will refund others bearing 4 1/2 per cent. Fire destroyed the factory of the Northwestern Cabinet Company at Burlington. Loss \$35,000, insurance \$24,000. Chester Howe, the former treasurer of Potosi County, who absconded with \$50,000, will pay the money back to the county. Wiley Stetterstrom, the son of a farmer a mile south of Gowrie, fatally shot himself in the head. He had been dependent for some time. The farmers of Ellis township, Hardin County, pay their road taxes in cash, and then hire an experienced road maker to superintend the work. So far it has proved successful. Miss Mary Barger, a Muscatine lady, attempted to shoot her lover because he took another lady to sleigh riding. Miss Florence Anderson of Mt. Vernon, sustained injuries by falling on a sidewalk and has sued that town for \$20,000 damages. D. A. Parsons is suing a farmer named Mansure, who lives five miles east of Norwalk, because he was stung by a horse's horse to death. Parsons had been in the country selling medicine and in making his rounds drove up to the Mansure place and killed his horse. While he was at the house a live of bees on the other side of the fence attacked the horse and stung them to death.

Charles Still fell under a Burlington train in the Weston yards and was severely injured. His son made a heroic effort to save him, but failed, and witnessed his father's death. Still leaves a wife and six children. Bremer County has the distinction of having two recorders as the result of the Titus amendment. Both men occupy the same room and attend to the duties of the office. They both sign the papers coming to their hands and divide the fees. They will continue to do so until the question is settled by the Supreme court.

F. T. Williams, a brakeman on the Illinois Central, was killed near Applington. When the train reached Applington there was some switching to be done, and while Williams was attending to his part of the work he was caught between the drawbars and crushed so that death came quickly to him.

At Fayette, President Benton made public the letter received by him from Col. D. B. Henderson, Speaker of the House, Washington, D. C., wherein the latter announced that he had secured from Andrew Carnegie \$25,000 for Upper Iowa University. The amount is to be expended for a new library building for the university.

Superintendent C. M. Levey of the Burlington lines in Iowa has issued a report that such lines would be divided into three divisions. The points of the division will be Burlington to Ottumwa, Ottumwa to Creston and Creston to the Missouri river.

With the new schedule of the I. & M. division which took effect recently the line referred to is opened up for traffic on trains daily. The new line was opened up from Stark to Buxton, a distance of about twenty miles. The stations included are Stark, Buxton, Upper Iowa, Buxton and No. 10 Junction. The other tracks the main line of the North-western at Belle Plaine.