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Kipling's "Howe of the Bear that Walks Like a Man" is also popular in Japan.

In the eyes of the government employe, no man is truly great until his birthday is made an official holiday.

Wu Ting Fang says the American civil war was not a failure. This seems to be about the first thing American that Wu has approved of.

Brilliant remark by a New York editor: "It takes more than an ill or a hill to down a Theodore Roosevelt." The Mail and Express is the guilty sheet.

A doctor says every mouthful of food should be chewed seventy-two times before it is swallowed. He doesn't go so far, however, as to insist that a cash register should be used in order to prevent mistakes.

"One of the best parishioners" of a certain well-known clergyman used to say that there were four occasions when he made it a point to be in his place at church. These were, when it was a stormy Sunday, when the church was without a pastor and somebody had to read a sermon, when a stranger preached, and when his own minister preached. The conclusion is irresistible. If a special collection unfortunately falls on a stormy Sunday, any minister may confidently tell this anecdote on the following Sunday—and take the collection over again.

Typus fever broke out some months ago on the island of Arranmore off the coast of Ireland. It was a fever, which both the islanders and the residents of the adjacent mainland. One heroic doctor, William Smyth, rowed himself every day to the island, and single-handed fought the disease in the midst of poverty and ill. When conditions in the island became intolerable, he carried the patients to his boat and rowed them over to the mainland and his own house. He saved the little island community, but, worn out by his exertions, contracted the disease himself, and died. The people of the vicinity who refused to aid him in the time of dire need are now contemplating a memorial to his heroism.

When Victor Emmanuel succeeded his father on the throne of Italy it was freely predicted that his reign would be a short one, but the young man has shown so wisely that he is strong in the affection of his subjects and were he to abdicate and stand for election as the president of republican Italy, he would probably win over all others. Of course the young king is liable to be assassinated at any time by full centuries of despotic kings, but these anarchists possible. In the reaction against tyranny anarchism has been born. Victor Emmanuel is likely to go some day as did his father, King Humbert. However that may be, the following are the footsteps of his father in modifying the constitution. Objectionable features of absolutism. Republican sentiment is strong in Italy and it is with the republicans in a governmental way that the king has to deal. They have a large vote in the parliament and are the chief force in the country. If Victor Emmanuel were to be impulsive naturally attaching to most young rulers he would have been deposed before this. But he has been wise enough to make concessions as they have been demanded by public sentiment. He has introduced reforms and reduced taxation. He has listened to all grievances and disposed of all matters purely on their merit.

Somebody wants to know if long hair is an evidence of genius, and points to the slaggish-looking artists who have become famous. Long hair is mostly an evidence of eccentricity, combined with shrewd business judgment on the part of the owner of the mops. We worship imported genius in this country. Sometimes we make fools of ourselves by admiring those who have attained a high position in the art of pleasing the eye or the ear. An Europe learned that America did not expect to see Geniuses appear in a business suit. The public demanded men who looked the part, men who were not like other men in appearance. The result was a few stouter loads of fellows who could fiddle and paint and sing, all needing a hair cut, and most of them willing to adopt any kind of a frank make-up in order to coax dollars out of American pockets. It is cheap advertising. Do you suppose that a boy of excited New York women would have assailed Paderewski with kisses and tears had he looked like a fat-faced, prosperous broker or merchant? It is doubtful. There is romance in the piano-playing Pole's hair; romance and soul and an air of occult possibilities. It makes a fit setting for a pair of dreamy eyes, and it appeals to the audience before the great artist has dealt the piano the opening thump. Perhaps when America gets deeper into art and music it will be possible for European celebrities to shed their locks and yet maintain their hold on the hearts of the public. The time is not ripe yet, because of the popular love for the spectacular.

As an exemplar of the destiny of those who embrace "get-rich-quick" schemes and scorn the old-fashioned methods of industry and thrift one Frank C. Andrews of Detroit cannot be said to have spent his life in vain. Mr. Andrews is a young man who arrived in Detroit a few years ago with a capital of \$1.25. By dint of nerve and quickness in taking advantage of opportunities he secured a fortune that time made money rapidly, becoming a millionaire. Always a blatant advocate of the lucky throw as opposed to caution, sound methods and economy, says the Chicago News, he has done what he has done by a general prosperity of the public. Having been lucky, Andrews, like other "young Napoleons of finance," seems to have concluded that he was invincible. He invented several maxims which probably he himself believed at the time. He openly approved of speculation and declared that "human life is too short for the slow processes of thrift." It was his theory that "no man should work after he is 40," and he believed that all his good fortune came as "the result of taking chances." He found success consisted "in a formidable faith in your own proposition." Probably his philosophical view of gambling seemed correct at the time. His boastful sayings doubtless in no

was overstated his faith in himself. That he should have slipped into speculation came too often and brought himself into a predicament in which not even his "indomitable faith" could save him was inevitable. He has succeeded in wiping out his fortune in a hurry. Not being an earner or a saver, but being trained throughout his life in the idea of getting money without labor, it is not surprising that he should have embezzled funds entrusted to his keeping. From the bank of which he was vice president he took \$1,500,000, leaving absolutely no security. His fortune is gone and so is his credit. Any clerk who manages to set aside \$2 of his earnings weekly is now better off than the erstwhile rich and boastful speculator. Youth who may be tempted into speculation would do well to note his example.

For many years there has been an almost continuous discussion of what might be called the age question. It has been said that as men grow old they find it hard to secure employment. It is a question that has been shown that the old age of the artisan or the laborer is often one of considerable hardship. For the last few weeks in particular attention has been called to the alleged discrimination of certain employers against men over 40 years of age. The question presents some difficulties. At the same time the hundreds of thousands of men over 45 who are still capable of their best work show clearly that no perfectly precise age limit can be set. The best of Ayrton's satire in the Spectator papers died of old age at 24. The captain of the Evanston life saving crew is doing the capsize drill with great agility at an age which is so advanced as to be a subject of endless speculation among the students of the university. The vital powers last longer in men than in others. Some men die in their boots and some after they have shifted to the slippered pantalon. One cannot say: Thus long shall thou work and no longer. In the case of artisans, in some trades, who have spent their lives capable of as full a day's work as they once accomplished, there is still the device of piece work, which, to some extent, relieves the situation. If a man is paid according to what he does the employer cannot complain. It is, of course, to be expected that if the employer is paying his men by the day, he should want men who can do a full day's work. If, however, he is paying them by the piece, any tendency to discriminate against older men is certainly not in the interest of the young ones. It is largely checked. As the worker passes the period of his greatest efficiency and declines in strength and skill, he can still receive a return for his labor, and though his earnings will doubtless decrease, they will decrease only in proportion to his falling powers.

Now it's a hair net. One of the first to introduce this new idea in hair ornaments was an English woman who held the hair in place to prevent burning the hand. The work is quickly done, and if thoroughly done, the horns will not grow. It is generally considered that the age named—about a month—is nearer the right time than earlier, and that work should never be attempted with potash after the calf is six or eight weeks old or after the buton has assumed much prominence.

Feeding Mash at Noon. In no branch of farming are we learning new methods so rapidly as in poultry-keeping. Late last winter some experiments were made in feeding poultry the warm mash at noon instead of in the morning or at night, as was the former custom, and, in the majority of cases, the results were satisfactory. When this plan was followed the morning feed consisted of a fair quantity of grain scattered through chaff on the floor, so that the fowls would spend an hour or more scratching for their breakfast. At noon the mash, consisting of several grains, such as bran, ground oats and corn meal, with some meat meal, was mixed with some chopped green food, and fed to the fowls while quite warm. At night the ration was liberal, and consisted of whole corn. Plenty of fresh water was, of course, provided during the day, and in all other respects the fowls received the best of care. The results, as far as the egg production was concerned, was better than under other methods of feeding.—Indianapolis News.

A Promising Plum. Many plum growers are disappointed that no varieties of hybrid plums are on the market this year. The grounds of Luther Burbank, of California, that prince of hybridizers. There is, however, a variety that is extremely promising, a seedling, as yet unnamed, from Golden, one of the best of the hybrid plums. It is said that Mr. Burbank is experimenting with crosses which will produce varieties suited for the far North, at least, of the hybrids from this source, the Golden and the Wickson, have proved valuable in any section where the plum can be grown successfully, and if this list can be extended, plum growing will again become one of the profitable branches of fruit culture.

Why a Horse Eats Often. The horse can conveniently eat for twenty hours out of the twenty-four. A horse which is in good health has a good appetite at all times and is able to stand plenty of work and is rarely out of the stable. To be a good feeder, especially on a journey, is a great recommendation in the opinion of every good judge of horseflesh. The reason of a horse being such a constant eater is that its stomach is really small in proportion to the size of its body, and therefore it requires feeding two or less than four times a day, two of which should be early in the morning and at night, while hay should in the stall be always within its reach.—London Tri-Bits.

Spreading Manure in Winter. The Agricultural Department reports that its experiments with fodder beets followed by wheat in plowing under manure as soon as spread, or spreading it over the surface of the ground and letting it lie two months during the winter, the former method proved a saver of plant food. We never doubted that it would be so on certain soils, and do not feel that it would prove so on all. But we think the lesser labor

Tolstoy's Honest Criticism. If the test that Count Tolstoy applied on one occasion to his sons were made universal, criticism might possibly be more honest than at present, but it would not be agreeable.

A lady's singing having displeased Count Tolstoy's boys on one occasion, they retired to another room and shared their disapproval by making a noise. Their father stood it for a time, and then followed them into the other room.

"Are you making a noise on purpose?" he asked.

The question was a close one, but was presently answered by a doubtful "Yes."

"Does not her singing please you?" asked the count.

"Well, no. Why does she bow so?" responded one of the boys.

"Do you wish to protest against her singing?" asked their father.

"Yes."

"Then go into the room and say so. Stand in the middle of the room and tell every one present," replied the Count. "That would be rude, but up-right and honest. Your present conduct is both rude and dishonest."

External Problem. An American, who had been in the country with the red-headed bear, "is 100 feet long and forty feet wide, and its manes are 100 feet high and the body is bow-legged, what does the captain weigh?"

"It weighs the anchor!" hoarsely shouted the audience, as it grabbed the benches to prevent itself rising en masse and doing violence to the Theatricals.—Baltimore American.

Great Country, but Few People. With a population of only 210,000, Manitoba equals in size the whole of Great Britain and Ireland.

AGRICULTURAL

of drawing out in winter, and the gain by having so much work done before the spring planting begins, more than equals the loss where the winter manure is not washed away by spring thaws or rains.

Farmers at College. A number of agricultural colleges report that many of the students taking their winter course are men who are operating farms, many of them men who own the farms they work. This indicates that farmers are beginning to realize that they must keep up with the modern methods. It is frankly admitted that some of the more advanced methods in some lines cannot be adapted to all cases. In the case of a farmer in the country but who would give considerable if he had some knowledge of agricultural chemistry. Further, it is hardly probable that any intelligent man could attend one of the colleges for this short course and not be kept away from his farm to pay him well for the expense. One of the best fruit growers in New York State, a man who has made a comfortable sum for his work during the last dozen years, is taking the short course at Cornell College. He agreed that he had been kept away from his farm, but said that he was not an agricultural chemist as he should be, and wanted more knowledge in this direction that he might know better how to use commercial fertilizers. He figured that he would be reimbursed for the time he spent at the college by the purchase of a single purchase of fertilizer, for the knowledge he would enable him to buy more intelligently.

Winter Butter Making. Cream for churning must at all times be kept above the freezing point or there is difficulty in getting the butter. For small churnings, where the milk is kept in pans, the method of a New York State prize butter maker is a good one to follow. Have a few extra pans and in each put a half pint of boiling water; then strain the milk into this pan, and add the cream to the water. These pans of milk should have the cream removed in ten or twelve hours, and when a churning is ready set the quantity over a boiler of hot water and stir it occasionally. Keep it over the water until it tests 75 or 80 degrees by a very handy fudder cutter and coru

Two Farm Conveniences. A handy way to carry swill is to take an old walking cultivator, to take the beams off and fasten a couple of hooks on the tongue near the rear end, and take a small barrel and bore a couple of holes in its rim in which to hook the beams of the cultivator. Fasten the barrel, and one can either push or pull to where it is wanted.

Swill Carrier. A very handy fudder cutter and coru

Fodder Cutter. A very handy fudder cutter and coru

Cow Pans for the Orchard. While the usual plan of intelligent orchardists is the best under normal conditions, there are times and certain conditions where the cowpans would be of the greatest value. Take, for example, soil badly run down; here cowpans, sown late in May or early in June, would be of great value. In the case of soil that is not so rich, there are times and certain conditions where the cowpans would be of the greatest value. Take, for example, soil badly run down; here cowpans, sown late in May or early in June, would be of great value.

Artificial Ice. Few people are interested in the business, and some who are, have but a faint idea of the great increase in the manufacture and sale of artificial ice in the decade from 1880 to 1900. The census bureau says that in 1880 there were 222 manufacturers in the United States, with a production valued at \$4,900,983 on an invested capital of \$9,846,468. In 1900 there were 786 ice manufacturers, producing \$13,839,554 worth, with a capital of \$38,159,324. But we think this does not reduce the demand for the natural product of our waters as do the many cold-storage plants which do not use ice, but cold air. We have not been able to find any statement of their number or increase.—American Cultivator.

Sanitary Cow Stables. As soon as the stables are cleaned sprinkle a quart of dust behind each cow, then add the absorbent, and if the owner will prevent the wet places about the stable and attend to keeping the bedding dry there is no reason why the stable should not be so sanitary that the finest and best milk in the world can be made in it, the best products secured and the stable smells and tastes wholly eliminated.

Raise Your Own Cows. There is one important advantage at least in raising your own dairy cows, and that is you can know to a certainty just how long they can be depended upon to maintain a profitable flow of milk, and this in the dairy is an important consideration, as to be a profitable dairy animal the length of time she will give a good flow of milk is as important as the quality.—Tennessee Farmer.

West Point. The most expensive school in the world.

OCEAN'S REPUTATION GOING.

Increase in Ships on the Pacific. Followed by Increase in Disasters. The Pacific Ocean is fast losing the reputation implied in the name given to it by Magellan, and which it owes to the placid appearance of its surface when he first sailed it. The change is one of the inevitable results of the growth of commerce. Prior to the discovery of gold in California comparatively few vessels sailed over its waters. There were, therefore, few casualties to report. In later years, however, commerce has extended in all directions. The ocean is filling with ships, and the disasters of the sea are multiplying proportionately.

Along the California coast the ocean is placid enough to retain its reputation as pacific. Storms are rare. It is not of this waters are lashed into fury like those of the Atlantic in these latitudes. But along the Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alaskan coasts there is little if any difference between the conditions prevailing in the Pacific from those existing in the Atlantic.

As the Pacific ocean is gradually filling with the white-winged and steam-propelled agents of commerce the ratio of shipwrecks is correspondingly rising. Perhaps there have been more wrecks on the Pacific coast than should have been, but the same proportion against disaster has been adopted in the navigation of Pacific waters as are taken in the Atlantic ocean. The Pacific has undoubtedly been made the graveyard of many steam and sail vessels which were wrecked here than they are anywhere else. It is safe to say that the number of ships lost through the vicious practice of overloading, the risk being taken on account of the same error of opinion regarding the placidity of these waters. Ship-owners are, however, fast learning. The San Francisco Chronicle, that rotten bulks and overloaded craft are not any more immune from disaster than the United States.

Michigan Estimate of Burrows. Senator Burrows is rather a fine-looking man. He dresses well. He keeps his hair and beard neatly trimmed. He has a fairly good voice. He is the "faithful servant of the people" that the people who made him Senator. He has considerable reputation as an orator—among people who never heard him and with a few who mistake his shallow, flamboyant utterances for oratory. He is credited with representing the commonwealth of Michigan in the United States Senate. But Ulysses Caesar Burrows never had any thoughts of his own, never did an act in public life of his own accord, never made a speech giving his own thoughts and never performed any public action of his own volition. He assumed to occupy or to respect and confidence of the people—Grand Rapids Post.

Uncle Sam Exact Full Time. Employees in the Treasury Department. The employees of the Treasury Department are exacting full time. It is an old story that the United States Treasurer occasionally pays warrants for the sum of 1 cent to creditors of the government. "I said an old department clerk the other day, "but it's not so well known, but equally true, nevertheless, that government clerks are exacting full time. Of course, oversteering their annual leave a minute or a fraction thereof. In the Treasury Department in particular the rule is inflexible that a clerk who exceeds the regulation leave even for a minute in a year shall forfeit a proportionate amount of his salary.

What Grovesor Might Do. Mr. Grovesor of Ohio is indulging in very just and proper denunciations of the abolition makers, who oppose the bill to compel them to stamp all goods made of their product with the name of the material. They deserve all the contempt he visits upon them. But it would tend to a better understanding of the conditions under which so-called woolens are made and sold in this country if Mr. Grovesor should introduce an amendment to the shoddy bill requiring every piece of cloth and every garment offered for sale as woolen to bear on it an enduring label stating the average duty collected by the United States on imported woolens and wools, which happens to be just about 70 per cent.—New York Times.

The Policy of the Democracy. There is a single course for Democrats to pursue the coming, one, two and three years; to bind up the party's wounds; to heal the breaches, to mend the fences; and, when the time to act in 1904 rolls round, to separate the possible from the impossible, and instead of striking out blindly and in the dark to move in solid column, keeping time to the drums of common sense, whilst flying the flag of the constitution as the only true symbol of the national safety and glory.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Old-Time Bogies Forgotten. Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the Republican leaders in Congress there is no mistaking the indications of a strong desire in the party for a revision of the tariff, lest the people should undertake the job in a way that would be fatal to the whole protective system. Thus far in the present contest for tariff reform not even Senator Stewart of Nevada or Representative Grosvenor of Ohio has mentioned the intricacies of the Cobden treaty to undermine the protective system with British gold.—Philadelphia Record.

Still Howling to a Fetch. The speech of President McKinley at Buffalo—the last and greatest utterance of a life largely devoted to public speaking—illuminates the field of a revision of the tariff, lest the people should undertake the job in a way that would be fatal to the whole protective system. Thus far in the present contest for tariff reform not even Senator Stewart of Nevada or Representative Grosvenor of Ohio has mentioned the intricacies of the Cobden treaty to undermine the protective system with British gold.—Philadelphia Record.

A Logical Conclusion. As the people contemplate the Schley verdict and note that it was a captain's flight off Santiago they may be reminded that the Long administration of the navy department has been a clerks' administration, with Crowninshield chief clerk.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Confidence. First Boarding-house Keeper.—Do you find that your boarders are affected by a certain diet, so that they don't eat in their disposition. Second Ditto—Indeed I do. I fed mine for three days on sausages and they all commenced to growl.

The Mounting Season. Visitor—Yes, I admit I thought my husband a winged angel before I married him. Hostess—But now? Visitor—Well—er—his mounting—illuminated Bits.

In the Mad Whirl. Wigwag—That man over there has been married four times. Oldbath—Well, I suppose there are men with an abnormal craving for excitement.—Philadelphia Record.

Different. The Man—I don't know, but it's easy enough to marry one.

New Conditions and Issues. There are no conditions or new duties. This is a maxim all political parties should bear in mind and act upon. It is especially applicable to Democratic conditions just now. The issues of the past are not those of to-day or of the immediate future. The underlying principles may be the same, but the

PHILIPPIAN DAY

Unproved Prosperity. In his lecture of McKinley Secretary Hay grew particularly fervid when he came to speak of what he called "the development of our trade in the four McKinley years." He said that he seemed to himself "to be entering the realm of fable." And well he might have done, for he found the sole proof that our trade had been incredibly prosperous during those four years in the excess of exports over imports of merchandise.

Too Many Mouthpieces. Senator Stewart of Nevada, speaking in support of the policy of the administration in the Philippines, declares that there is absolutely no foundation for the belief that it is intended to set up a colonial government in the Philippines. Yet Governor Taft testified last week clearly that in his opinion we might eventually have over there a colony of dependency such as Great Britain has in Canada and Australia. Stewart wants to give the Philippines a territorial government such as Nevada had before it became a State in the Union. It seems to us there are too many people trying to speak for the administration and the Republican party in regard to this matter.—Hartford, Conn. Times.

Breeding Trouble for Himself. President Roosevelt's entrance into the Republican factional fight in Illinois promises to cause him a degree of worry and disappointment second only to that which has constituted his experience in the Missouri "outrift" fight. The trouble both in Illinois and in Missouri is that the attempt at arbitration and harmonious settlement of differences is bitterly resented. The feudists are fighting to the death, and a peace-maker who comes into the fray is certain to be fired on by at least one of the factions and not improbably by both before he gets out. The President is widely ranged now in Illinois and is already under fire.—St. Louis Republic.

Nothing Too Bad for Pennsylvania. It is impossible to conceive any act revolting enough to shock Pennsylvania into a sense of shame. The machine there was never so powerful as to-day. There has never before been a time when one or more of the large cities was not in revolt. But to-day the machine is dominant in every city and village from Lake Erie to the Schuylkill. It would be a mistake to look on the recent election in Pittsburgh as a victory for the independents; it was merely a minor quarrel between machine leaders, and even when rogues fall out in Pennsylvania the honest see to it that they do not attempt to seize their due.—Boston Transcript.

Congressional Voting Machines. There is no longer any reason why intelligent and successful citizen should not become a member of Congress in the lower house. Unless he be a man of conspicuous and unusual ability and can assume a position of leadership at the start he is unable to accomplish anything in Congress and is liable to be overruled by an automatic voting machine controlled and manipulated by party bosses.—Toledo Bee.

Has Not Closed the Case. If President Roosevelt imagines that he has closed the Schley case by his indefensible decision on the admiral's appeal he is woefully mistaken. No man is so big that he can override facts. The President has not ignored facts, but he has made actual misstatements. He has not added another chapter to the brief record of his whimsical and unbalanced administration.—Memphis Commercial-Appal.

Cuba Should Be Reasonable. Cuba must be reasonable. How can she expect that a tariff system that considers hardly anybody in this country except a few specially favored interests is going to be beneficial to even fair here? We certainly cannot blame Cuba for trading more with other nations and less with us when we consider the tariff laws that we have imposed upon her.—Atlanta Journal.

Following George III's Example. The policy of the majority in the Senate which tenders the Philippines quarter loaf is asked for is to keep them in subject territory. George III. tried to keep the American colonists in subjection. It throws a shameful light upon the sordid, unworthy motives which control the present Philippine policy.—Philadelphia Times.

The Ideas Are Incongruous. Senator Foraker is getting down to business with his proposition to reduce Dingley rates on Philippine articles and commodities 75 per cent. The extension policy of the Chinese wall idea of tariff legislation has been long entertained by this nation at the same time.—Minneapolis Journal.

A Pregnant Discovery. So the protectionists now are satisfied that the Cuban proposed concessions have been set afoot by the sugar trust. It is quite natural that the men who stand guard over the steel trust should have made this discovery and should be so wrathfully about it.—St. Paul Globe.

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Iowa Legislature.

The State University tax levy bill occupied the attention of the Senate all day Thursday, but did not reach a vote. Quite a number of amendments were proposed to the bill, principally legalizing acts and other measures over which there was no contest of any character. In the afternoon committee meetings occupied all the program to the number of fourteen. Legalizing acts passed by the House were Powers' bill, in reference to the "incorporation of the town of Rudd; Davern's bill, in reference to the ordinance of Shannon City; Leech's bill, legalizing the acts of the school district of Stanwood, in voting bonds for the erection of a new school house; Kears's bill, relating to supervisors districts in Dubuque County. Barker's bill was passed by the House, being a bill providing for the refunding for the same, House relating to plus paid as collateral inheritance tax in excess of that legally due. Teach-out bill abolishing the offices of township clerk and trustee in certain townships. Hughes' bill permitting surety companies to furnish bonds under the mutlet law, and Temple's bill correcting and strengthening the law relating to the time of commencing actions in criminal cases, were all passed by the House without opposition. The Lyman bill was passed by the House, providing for the offense of justice on and off train while in motion a misdemeanor, punishable by a sentence not exceeding thirty days in jail or a hundred dollars fine, instead of an indictable offense.

The bills providing for a one-fifth mill tax on the dollar for the benefit of the State University, and a bill relating to the State University, passed by the House on Friday. The Fitchpatrick bill to levy a similar tax of one-fifth of a mill on the dollar for the benefit of the State University, was next taken up. It was offered an amendment which carried that none of the amount be anticipated by warrants or certificates or any other instrument which carried that no amount shall not be permitted to exceed \$100,000 annually. The bill carried by a vote of 39 yeas, 7 nays. The bill was then reported by the House extending its sympathy to the struggling Boers in South Africa was tabled by the House by a vote of 11 yeas, 10 nays. The bill passed by the Senate by Alexander, who permitted Senate bills to receive deposits to twenty times their capital and surplus instead of ten times as now provided for law. There was considerable opposition to this measure on the grounds that it would have the effect of weakening the security for the deposits of wage earners who largely are the poorest of our citizens.

The Senate committee on appropriations Saturday passed a resolution to the effect that the bill for the State University should be appropriated for an exhibit at the St. Louis exposition in 1903. The matter was discussed in the House on Friday, and \$75,000 was agreed upon as about the proper amount, in view of the other demands on the treasury. Some members of the House suggested \$100,000 and \$120,000, but both of these motions were voted down. The appropriation for monuments to the Iowa troops in memory of the Iowa regiments that fought at Gettysburg was also discussed by the committee. The bill calls for an appropriation of \$35,000, and although this amount will not be given, it was practically decided upon as an appropriation for this purpose. The Senate passed the Trewin resolution requesting the Iowa Legislature in Congress to take up and pass a bill for the purpose of which is to give the interstate commerce commission further powers to regulate transportation facilities.

The House on Monday passed a number of bills among which there was no opposition. The list cleared from the calendar by a vote of 39 yeas, 7 nays. The bill, to provide for a county board of examiners of teachers, to consist of the county superintendent and two qualified teachers of the county, was passed by a vote of 39 yeas, 7 nays. The bill, to provide for a county board of examiners of teachers, to consist of the county superintendent and two qualified teachers of the county, was passed by a vote of 39 yeas, 7 nays. The bill, to provide for a county board of examiners of teachers, to consist of the county superintendent and two qualified teachers of the county, was passed by a vote of 39 yeas, 7 nays.

The Senate on Tuesday passed a bill, a measure formulated by the ways and means committee for the purpose of increasing the assessment of the Iowa tax on the taxation of the railroads. The measure requires that the executive council in assessing the roads shall take into consideration the cost of maintenance, net earnings, stock, bonds and physical condition. It is further provided that the decision of the executive council must be published and the same shall be subject to the review of the board of assessors. The bill will increase the assessment of the railroads \$15,000,000.

Among Our Neighbors. Out of the ten candidates for State inspector who took the examination at Des Moines, Andrew Busch, of Minneapolis in two ways a recent victor. The school districts in Wapella County outside of the incorporated towns, will vote on the question of county uniformity of text books.

The next annual meeting of the Burlington Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held Dec. 29 to Jan. 2. G. A. Gardner, the first county judge of Pottawattamie County, is dead at the age of 82 years.

The M. E. Church at Marshalltown had a narrow escape from destruction by a fire which originated in the furnace. Harry Price of Farrago and a band of badly managed in a corn shredder that several fingers had to be amputated.

The United Mine Workers of Iowa, in session at Des Moines, selected Albia as the home for their headquarters. A vote was decisive, standing 137 for Albia, against 101 for Des Moines.

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