The Democrat.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF COUNTY AND CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1902.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State,
RICHARD BURKE,
Mahaska County.
Auditor of State,
J. S. McLUIN,
of Guthrie County.
Treasurer of State,
DR. R. U. CHAPMAN,
of Polk County.
Attorney General,
JOHN D. DENISON,
of Wright County.
Judge of Supreme Court, [long term.]
THOMAS STAPLETON,
of Iowa County.
Judge of the Supreme Court, [short term.]
J. H. QUICK,
of Woodberry County.
Railroad Commissioner,
THOS. BENSON,
of Fayette County.
Supreme Court Clerk,
JESSE TRIPP,
of Jasper County.
Supreme Court Reporter,
JOHN F. DALTON,
of Calhoun County.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Clerk of the District Court
WM. J. DAVIS,
of Milo Township.
For Auditor,
GEORGE STAEHLE JR.,
of Oneida Township.
For Recorder,
CHARLES FURMAN,
of Delhi Township.
For County Attorney,
HUBERT CARR,
of Delaware Township.
For Member of Board of Supervisors,
JAMES LEGASSICK,
of Bremen Township.

Richland Township Caucus.

The Democrats of Richland township will hold a caucus at Gilbert's Hall in Dundee, Friday evening, Oct., 3, to place in nomination township officers.

GOV. BOIES ACCEPTS.

Democratic Congressional Nominee Defines the Issues in Letter of Acceptance.

Trusts Paramount Question.

Would Put Country on Tariff Revenue Basis—Future Welfare of People Demands Competion.

Former Govenor Boies, democratic nominee for congress in the Third Iowa district, has addressed the following letter of acceptance to the committee appointed at the convention held in Dubuque on September 11, to notify him of his nomination:

Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1902.

Messrs. P. J. Quigley, Henry Parrott and L. F. Springer, Committee.

Gentlemen:—Yours of the 18th inst., officially notifying me of the action of the recent convention at Dubuque, in unamimously selecting me as the democratic candidate for congress in this district, and expressing the hope that I would accept the same, is received.

In no sense unmindful of the honor such a nomination confers, or the kindly feeling of those who tendered it, I want to consider the question it presents from the standpoint of duty, which every citizen in a government like our own owes to the commonwealth of which he is a member.

In doing this I am compelled to recognize the fundamental principle upon which our institutions rest that the source of all official authority from the lowest to the highest of public servants is the people, and this being true, it seems necessarily to follow that they, through sources nearest the seat of that power, should, in the absence of reasonable excuse on the part of the candidates, be permitted to select those whom they desire to represent them in public positions.

I beg therefore to assure you that profoundly impressed as I am by the responsibilities my nomination imposes, and gratetul as I shall ever remain for the confidence it implies, I feel it a matter of duty on my part to accept the same regardless of any personal desires of my own.

In doing this it seems appropriate, if not necessary, inasmuch as no platform of principle was suggested by the convention from which my nomination comes, that I should express my personal views on what seems to me the most important question that now agitates the public mind.

This is my judgment is the nation's duty in dealing with the great combinations of capital that have been and are still being rapidly organized in many of our industrial pursuits, and which have come to be generally known as "trusts."

It is no exaggeration to say the mass of our people are profoundly disturbed by what seems to them the impending evil of this new departure in so many of our business enterprises.

The serious question that confuses and hopelessly divides us is the remedy that must be found for the dangers they threaten.

In approaching a solution of that question we should endeavor to correctly comprehended its exact nature.

To do this it is necessary to first understand of what a trust in the ordinary acceptation of that term, consists.

In its most objectionable form, it is a combination of the properties of considerable numbers of individuals or corporations, originally operated independently of each other, into one larger corporation controlled through its officers by a single manager.

The dangers which result from these greater combinations are more than one.

The mere statement of their constituent parts demonstrates that they must of necessity limit if they do not destroy competition in every line of business in which they are organized.

Another is the established fact that separate owners of distinct properties who consent to merge the same in the common property of a great combination, and accept in lieu thereof, as is usually done, the bonds of stock of the new corporation always insist upon exorbitant estimates of the values of that which they contribute, thereby compelling the managers of the new enterprise to so conduct its business that it will pay reasonable dividends at least on its enormously watered stock.

A notable example of this evil is found in what is known as "the American Steel Trust," under which separate properties, the original cost of which it is said, did not exceed four hundred million dollars, have been capitalized at the incomprehensible sum of fourteen hundred millions, and its bonds and stocks to that extent placed upon the markets for sale.

At the head of that huge concern is a single individual whose annual salary is reputed to be a round million of dollars, with a long line of other officers and agents munificently compensated for their services, and still the business of this monster combination is so managed that it pays these extraordinary sums to its officers and agents together with most liberal dividends upon its enormous volume of bonds and stocks.

It requires little foresight to comprehend that in order to do this it must sell the output of its business to some of its customers at least, at prices enormously in excess of their actual cost of production.

That this is done to home consumers is conclusively established by the fact that large quantities of its products are shipped abroad and sold in foreign markets at little more than one-half the price exacted for them here.

The evil of excessive prices to home consumers is not the only one that is threatened. If reports are true, its watered stocks are floated in every market of the country and are being absorbed by small purchasers who will be least able to bear the loss when the crash comes, for, as certain as the Judgment Day for all, is the day to come when the American people will find a way to squeeze the water out of the stocks of every one of these great combinations, and when they do, the bonds and stock of each will be worth the fair market value of the property they represent and nothing more.

Another and equally serious objection is found in the fact that if unrestrained and permitted to increase in the future as they have done in the recent past, they will soon be able to dominate the labor markets of the country and fix at their own sweet will the terms upon which workmen shall be employed and the wage that shall be paid them for their services.

It requires little sagacity to see that if the day ever comes when each of the separate lines in our manufacturing industries is controlled by a trust it would require but one greater combination of all, either express or implied, to fix for each a scale of wages that would be paid by all.

A forceful example of the power they would easily wield in this regard is furnished by conditions that now exist in the anthracite fields of this country. There, one huge combination has possessed itself not only of the soil from which our hard coal must come, but of the means of transportation through which it must reach the outer world.

For a period of nearly four months the managers of that monstrous combination have been at loggerheads with their employes over differences they are unable to harmonize, and although thousands upon thousands of their hard-handed workmen with their wives and little ones are suffering for the necessaries of life, and the whole country is on the verge of a fuel panic, not a muscle of that soulless combination is moved and not a word of conciliation escapes the lips of its managers.

These men have formulated the terms on which their workmen may return to their roll. They can accept or starve; that is their only choice.

What I have said of the two examples to which I have referred is largely applicable to nearly three hundred similar combinations of greater or less degree.

As heretofore stated, while all seem to realize the danger to the great mass of our people which this new departure in our business methods threatens, we are hopelessly divided in seeking a remedy for it.

For generations the American people have been divided on the question of the right or the wrong of a protective as distinguished from a revenue tariff, but it is only in recent years that the trust evil has entered into a discussion of that question.

The teachings of democrats logically lead them to believe that our protective tariff system has made the organization of these trusts possible, and so long as it is continued, they also believe it will furnish a defensive breastwork behind which they can find shelter from every shaft that could reach a vital part.

The course of reasoning by which this conclusion is reached is easily understood. They say, truthfully, that the conceded object of a protective tariff is to exclude from our market goods of foreign manufacture which, if permitted to be imported, would be sold in competition with home manufactures and hence reduce the price of these to the same level at which foreign goods of like quality could be bought. That so long as we maintain a tariff wall that shuts foreign goods out of our markets there is no possible way to prevent home producers from combining by either express or implied agreements and fixing the price at which their own products shall be sold.

The futility of legislation other than tariff reduction in restraint of such action is to them demonstrated by the fact that the great bulk of our trusts have been openly organized in the face of anti-trust laws, carefully prepared and incorporated into the statutes of the nation and many of the states.

They insist therefore that inasmuch as the plain object of these combinations is to destroy competition among themselves and thereby become able to fix their own prices upon whatever they produce, there is but one remedy for the evils they threaten, and that is to take down the wall that shelters them and compel them to compete with the world at large.

In this view I heartily concur, as I do in the old and revered democratic doctrine that a tariff which is nothing less than a tax on consumers can rightfully laid be for one purpose only, and that to raise needed revenue for the use of the government.

But old as that doctrine is, and firmly rooted in democratic faith as it has become, it must be interpreted in the light of conditions as they exist when it is to be applied.

In the absence of circumstances requiring a different interpretation, a demand for an immediate reduction of our tariff system to a revenue basis would naturally be understood to mean a demand for a general revision of our tariff laws, and a reduction of all their schedules to a common level that would produce needed revenue only.

This, however, is not as I understand the interpretation democrats at the present time put upon that demand.

It must be remembered that it is made in the presence of new conditions, in the bright glare of which it must be construed.

To the mind of a democrat at least, his country is threatened with unique and overshadowing evils.

In the presence of the great combinations that have been and are being organized in our industrial pursuits, he reads the downfall of independent effort; the crushing in the youth of our future of a manly hope to stand at the head of some business enterprise and with brain as well as brawn lead it upward to success; the withering away of a great army of leaders who have stood at the pilot-wheels of our industries and made the whole world wonder at America's business success, and looking on into the future, he sees in the place of these a single individual whom the world dubs a captain of industry, bedecked with emblems of authority that cost a million a year to support, leading behind him great columns of dejected men who never dream of a better place, but come and go at one man's beck.

And turning from visions like these he sees the wealth that millions are made to earn emptied at the feet of men whose hands were never stained by toil, and then is it any wonder that he asks, is this the result of law?

And who are the men that see and speak like this? You, who would lead or drive them, call them the common herd, but among them are millions of men who drank from their mother's breast the milk of human kindness that makes every man a brother, who learned at their father's knee his Bible faith—the equality of man before the law.

To the worshippers of protection let me say, it is not the fetich you have made your God, these men are after now. An evil greater than that must be dealt with first. It is the heart of the trust they would reach. To do this they know the wall that shelters it must be battered down, at the place where it is concealed.

If this should reduce our tariff system below a revenue basis, they would help to build it higher whenever or wherever a trust is not sheltered behind it.

This is the present day doctrine of a tariff for revenue only as I understand it, and as I shall interpret it if I go to congress.

Do not understand me that I would do nothing more. There is not a missle any human being can invent I would not help to use if I could, to drive these monsters from every inch of our soil and scatter them at once in their component parts.

Every measure, whatever it may be and wherever it may originate, that would help to accomplish this would have my utmost and never-ceasing support.

It is unnecessary to extend this letter farther. The creed of Iowa democrats is plainly written in their state platform. With every line and letter of that instrument my heart and conscience alike are in full accord.

HORACE BOIES.

To the School-Officers and Teachers of Delaware County.

To the school officers of Delaware county we wish to present a matter which we trust will appeal to you in a business way as we hope to present it from a business standpoint. It will be conceded by all that in union there is strength. Great trusts monopolies and corporations carry on a gigantic business because of the strength acquired through the united effort of capital and skilled labor. The leaders of these corporations meet with their associates in business and discuss subjects of great moment to their interests and the interests of those associated with them. Bankers, editors and stock-breeders hold annual and semiannual meetings for the purpose of gaining information that will better qualify them to carry on the business of their choice. All this is right and proper and highly commendable. The best is none too good.

Most of the school officers are business and professional men. You enter upon your duties to do the best possible in the interests of education. You will be unable to secure the best results unless you co-operate with your teachers. You must get in touch with the educational interests of your school corporation; aid the teacher in her difficulties; furnish suitable and pleasant rooms in which to educate the children; and provide such apparatus as is necessary for the teacher to bring about the best results. We urge you to visit the school during the Winter term and see what is needed to improve the facilities for school work. The law makes it mandatory upon you to provide for the schools as above stated.

With the object in view of obtaining new ideas and thus better qualifying our teachers, we solicit the hearty cooperation of all school boards to encourage the teachers of Delaware county to attend the Northeastern Iowa Teachers' Association to be held at Cedar Falls, Oct. 16, 17, and 18th. The expense will be very slight. The car fare will be one and one-third fare for round trip on the certificate plan. We suggest that school boards give teachers the above named dates providing they visit schools and attend the association.

We urge every earnest and conscientious teacher to take advantage of this rare opportunity. No progressive teacher can afford to stay away from such a great annual meeting. Attend the meeting and you will return to your work with renewed zeal and inspiration, determined to do better work. We urge the teachers from the rural districts to be present as well as those from the towns and villages.

The state superintendent says "It is hoped that boards of directors will not only permit, but will insist that their teachers attend."

By going over the Manchester and Oneida Railway teachers will be able to visit the Waterloo schools in the forenoon and be at Cedar Falls for the same purpose in the afternoon.

Train leaves Manchester at 5:00 in the morning, and leaves Oneida over the Chicago Great Western at 5:31 a. m. and arrives at Waterloo at 8:00 a. m. There should be a large delegation from this county. If forty go from here Mr. Sullivan, the genial agent on the M. & O. road, will charter a car for the delegation. For further information write to the county superintendent. Any who contemplate going and wish entertainment provided should let me know at once and I will cheerfully aid you all I can. Very cordially,

H. J. SCHWIETERT,
County Superintendent.

MITCHELL AND BAER

U. M. W. President Replies to Recent Statements of the Reading President.

CALL FOR TROOPS IS REPUDIATED

Sheriff Says He Asked for None—More Cavalry Ordered Out—Boston Men Go into Court for Relief.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 29.—Some of the local coal operators, after being shown a copy of the statement issued by President Mitchell yesterday, say it will probably be the last he will give to the public before the ending of the strike. They say that his appeal is made up of generalities. At strike headquarters Mitchell's latest deliverance is termed a "ten strike," and it is stated that the facts and figures he presents are irrefutable. The military authorities, Sheriff Jacobs and some of the superintendents of the coal companies in this vicinity held a meeting in the office of one of the coal companies Saturday evening and talked over a plan by which the troops can be moved promptly to scenes of disturbance.

Purpose of the Militia.

It is not the purpose of the military to do police duty, but if any of the companies can get men to go to work the soldiers will give them protection. It is reported again that attempts will be made today to resume work at several collieries in this region which have been idle since the strike began, but the report cannot be verified. At strike headquarters it was claimed that there will be no change in the situation this week, which is the twenty-first of the strike; that the strikers are as firm as ever, and that there will be no desertions from the ranks to make it possible for the coal companies to start up any new collieries.

Another Troop Ordered Out.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 29.—Governor Stone yesterday ordered the Sheridan troop, of Tyrone, to report to General Gobin for duty in the anthracite strike territory. The troop left Tyrone last evening by special train.

Says His Name Was Unauthorized.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 29.—Sheriff Knorr of Columbia county, says he did not sign nor authorize his name to be signed to the telegram which was sent to Governor Stone asking that troops be sent to Centralia, and the miners' leaders here, headed by Terence Ginley, of the executive board, have telegraphed the governor to that effect, and to guarantee the surrender to the authorities of all accused persons.

Gobin's Say in the Controversy.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 29.—Governor Stone called up General Gobin by telephone last night and advised him that he had received a telegram from Shenandoah advising him that the call for troops to Columbia county was a forgery. General Gobin replied that the sheriff's call for soldiers was authentic, and that Sheriff Knorr had sent his deputy to him (Gobin) for troops.

JOHN MITCHELL'S STATEMENT

He Replies to Baer's Allegations Relative to the Coal Strike.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, has written a statement in reply to recent utterances of Baer, president of the Reading railway. Mitchell says in part: "Mr. Baer states that 'the wages paid in the anthracite coal regions are, compared with the wages paid in like employment, fair and just.' By 'like employment' Mr. Baer must refer to bituminous coal mining. I am willing and prepared to demonstrate that wages in the bituminous coal fields are from 20 to 40 per cent. higher than those paid for similar classes of work in the anthracite fields." He then present figures to prove that assertion, and adds that the danger in anthracite mines to life is greater than in bituminous.

Mitchell says: "There are other statements of Mr. Baer which are equally incorrect; among these is his assertion that 'the miners only worked from four to six hours per day,' and his further assertion 'that the lowest scale of wages was 85 cents for boy slate pickers.' If Mr. Baer desires I shall gladly furnish him with the names and addresses of thousands of slate pickers, each of whom received much less than 85 cents per day, and I shall be willing to have the returns verified by the companies pay rolls.

"The next misstatement of Mr. Baer to which I shall give notice is that which claims that 'for some mysterious reason' the miners restricted the output of the mines. Mr. Baer claims 'that in this manner the product of the collieries has been reduced about 12½ per cent. and that in the case of the Reading company it amounted to more than 1,000,000 tons.'"

Mitchell then quotes figures from official reports and The Engineering and Mining Journal to show that this statement is wide of the truth, and that even the per capita output was increased, not diminished.

He also denies that the United Mine Workers seeks to interfere with the management of the coal properties, that the organization is lawless, and that the companies cannot pay the increase demanded. He declares that the hired guards are lawless, however, and that their acts are charged to the miners. He declares the statement that the 40 per cent. of the coal mined being less in the market than the case or mining misleading, because it leaves out of account the coal that is sold, for which the miners receive no pay.

He closes with the declaration that the fight is not so and for the present generation of miners as it is for the little children "prematurely doomed to the whirl of the mill and the noise and blackness of the breaker" " " " to win a life for the child and secure for it a place in the world in keeping with advancing civilization."

BULLETS REPLY TO STONES

Night Alarms in the Military Camp—Freak of a High Constable.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 29.—Late Saturday night shots were fired by the troops at supposed strikers for the first time since the troops went afield At Grassy Island collery, half a mile from the Thirteenth's camp, two soldiers from Company A were stationed in a patch of underbrush, as part of an outpost to the camp. A volley of stones descended all about them, and one of them striking one of the soldiers felled him to the ground. The two soldiers shot at fleeing figures, and a relief detail, attracted by the firing, scoured the country for two hours in a fruitless search for the stone-throwers.

At 12:30 yesterday morning a shot was heard on a hillside near the camp, and a searchlight which Colonel Watres had just gotten into working order was turned in the direction whence the shots came. A man with a gun was descried rushing to the cover of the woods. The rays of the searchlight were kept upon him, and after a short chase a couple of soldiers from the outpost on the hill ran him down. He proved to be Michael Gaughan, the high constable of Olyphant borough. The only explanation he vouchsafed to Colonel Watres was: "I wanted to try out your soldiers and see if they were to be depended upon." The colonel concluded to let the county court deal with his case. The gun was confiscated.

BASED ON CHAPLIN'S THEORY

Receiver Is Asked by Boston Citizens for the Anthracite Properties.

Boston, Sept. 29.—A committee of citizens, headed by the publisher of a Boston newspaper, Saturday sought relief in the courts from the present coal shortage and high prices by asking for a receiver for the coal companies and coal-carrying roads. A bill inequity was filed in the supreme court against the corporations involved in the anthracite strike. The petitioners ask that a receiver be appointed for the benefit of all concerned, upon such terms and in such manner, and with such agents and servants, and with such rates of wages and other conditions of employment, and at such prices for goods produced and sold, as the court shall from time to time adjudge proper.

The bill is based upon the legal theory of the coal situation given by H. W. Chaplin, a lawyer. Chaplin says in support of his position: "Since the public have a right in the mines—a right to have coal forthwith mined for immediate consumption—and have a right to have that coal immediately transported out of the mine regions by the coal-carrying roads, a court of equity if no other solution of the difficulty is open, has authority to, and upon the application of a representative proportion of the people undoubtedly would, appoint a receiver or receivers to take into his or their hands the whole business now in the hands of the anthracite coal combine, and to run it in their place."

LEG IS PRETTY SORE

President Has to Have It Lanced—Bone Is Slightly Injured—Cortelyou Issues a Statement.

Washington, Sept. 29. — Secretary Cortelyou at 3:30 p. m. yesterday issued the following statement:

Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, of New York, joined the president's physicians in consultation this morning at 10 o'clock. The increase in local symptoms and a rise in temperature rendered it necessary to make an incision into the small cavity, exposing the bone, which was found to be slightly affected.

"Thorough drainage is now established, and the physicians feel confident that recovery will be uninterrupted. The operation was performed by Surgeon General Rixey, assisted by Dr. Lung, and in consultation with Surgeon General O'Reilly and Doctors Shaffer, Urie and Stitt."

New York Republican Ticket.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The state Republican convention named the following ticket: Governor, B. B. Odell, Jr., of Orange; lieutenant governor, F. W. Higgins, of Cattaraugus; secretary of state, John F. O'Brien, of Clinton; treasurer, John G. Wicker, of Erie; attorney general, Henry B. Goman, of Madison; comptroller, N. B. Miller, of Cortland; engineer, E. A. Bond, of Jefferson; judge of the court of appeals, W. E. Werner, of Monroe.

Supreme Court Justice Dead.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 27.—Justice A. H. Ellis, of the Kansas supreme court, died here very suddenly. He had been in bad health for several months. Justice Ellis served in a Michigan regiment during the civil war. In 1878 he came to Kansas. He was appointed to the supreme court by Governor Stanley two years ago, and was nominated by the Republican state convention for a four-year term.

Theosophists at Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—The annual convention of the Theosophical society opened here Saturday night with delegates present from Canada, Honolulu, England, France and other European countries.

Gift for the Y. M. C. A.

Keokuk, Ia., Sept. 27.—C. R. Joy has presented the Keokuk Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is president, with a $15,000 natatorium. Construction work will begin at once, and the building will be ready for use by Jan. 1. The gift includes an artesian well for a water supply.

Horrible Deed of a Mother.

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 27.—Delia Liddy, aged 20 years, unmarried and residing near Elkador, Ia., poured carbolic acid down the throat of her 3 weeks old baby, placed the dead body in a satchel, and was arrested as she was about to leave the city. She confessed the crime.

His Sleep Meant Death.

Keosauqua, Ia., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Geo. Claflin, a prominent woman, committed suicide by hanging, while her husband, who had been watching her to prevent the deed, had fallen asleep.

Sicily Again Storm Swept.

Syracuse, Sicily, Sept. 29.—A fresh storm burst over the district of Santa Maria and many houses were destroyed. The stormy weather continues generally throughout Sicily. It is now believed that 200 persons perished at Modica during the tornado. The village of Sortino has been practically destroyed and forty-three persons were drowned. There have been some disgraceful scenes of pillage from the ruins and from bodies.

EMILE ZOLA IS DEAD

Suffocated by the Fumes from a Heating Stove in His Home in Paris.

DOCTORS RESUSCITATE HIS WIFE

Celebrated Novelist Had Retired in Good Health—Rumors of Suicide and the Cause.

Paris, Sept. 29.—Emile Zola, the novelist, who was born in Paris, April 2, 1840, was found dead in his house from asphyxiation. His wife is gravely ill. Zola was asphyxiated by fumes from a stove, the pipes of which are said to have been out of order.

At the same time it is stated that there are indicatinos of suicide. It is hoped that Mme. Zola will survive.

Retired at 10 O'clock.

Zola returned to his Paris home from his country house at Medan, and owing to a sudden spell of cold weather here, he ordered the heating stove in his bedroom to be lighted. The stove burned badly, but Zola and his wife retired at 10 o'clock at night, and the servants, not hearing any movement in the apartment in the morning, entered the bedroom at 9:30 and found Madame Zola lying on the bed, inanimate. Zola was lying half out of bed, with his head and shoulders on the floor and his legs on the bed. Doctors were summoned but they failed to restore Zola to life. After prolonged efforts they resuscitated Madame Zola.

The rumor circulated regarding Zola's supposed suicide from poison was based on the fact that ejections from his stomach were found on the floor, but the doctors say they came from Zola's dog, which was also in the bedroom and which did not suffer asphyxiation.

Nothing Unusual Heard.

Zola dined with a good appetite in the evening and the servants of the household ate of the same dishes. Nothing unusual was heard in the bedroom during the night.

Some workmen arrived at the Zola residence at 9:30 in the morning in order to make some repairs in Zola's bedroom, but the servants had already become alarmed at hearing no sound from the room, decided to enter it, and burst open the door. A slight odor of carbonic gas was at once noticed and the bodies of the novelist and his wife were found in the positions already described. Zola had evidently been awakened by a choking sensation, tried to rise, but was overcome by the fumes, which apparently escaped from the defective stove. The windows were immediately opened, doctors and commissary of police were summoned, and the utmost efforts were made to revive the novelist and his wife, but the former had already succumbed.

JUST SHORT OF MILLION

Total Pensioners on the Rolls Is 999,446—Other Pension Facts of General Interest.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The annual report of Commissioner of Pensions Ware shows that the number of names on the pension rolls, July 1, 1902, with a net gain of 5,732 pensioners since 1898, was 999,446, against 997,735 last year. The total comprises 738,809 soldiers and 260,637 widows and dependents. The number of death notices of old soldiers, not now in the service, received by the bureau during the year was 50,128, of whom 27,043 were pensioners.

The total amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was $137,504,268 and the yearly cost of operating and maintaining the bureau and the agencies, outside of the payment of pensions proper, aggregates $3,590,529. The pension system, says the report, since the beginning of the government has cost $2,992,509,019, exclusive of the establishment of the holdiers' homes.

Four Stockmen Killed in Wreck.

Princeton, Ills., Sept. 26.—Four stockmen were killed and two seriously injured in a rear-end collision on the Burlington road at 3 o'clock in the morning. A Burlington passenger train crashed into a stock train. The passenger engine telescoped the caboose. The dead: George Stewart, Winchester, Ills.; A. H. Canthers, Table Grove, Ills.; A. H. Wagner, Prairie City, Ills.; W. L. Collins, Bardolph, Ills. The seriously injured: L. B. Wisey, Maxville, Ills.; N. B. Johnson, Avon, Ills.

Negro Burned at the Stake.

Corinth, Miss., Sept. 29.—Writhing in the flames of burning fagots, piled high by hundreds of citizens, Tom Clark, alias Will Gibson, a young negro, was burned at the stake here at a late hour yesterday, after having confessed to one of the most atrocious crimes in the history of North Mississippi, the assault and murder of Mrs. Carey Whitfield on Aug. 19 last.

Panama Safe from Rebels.

Colon, Sept. 26.—Companies A, C, and D of the United States marine corps are encamped at Panama and Company H at Colon. The vigorous action taken by the United States seems to have had a deterrent effect on the rebel forces, who are reported to have retired in the direction of Chorrere in face of their declared intention to attack Panama within ten days.

New Lord Mayor of London.

London, Sept. 29.—Sir Marcus Samuel has been elected lord mayor of London for the ensuing year, succeeding Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale.

Give Money to Boers.

London, Sept. 26.—An American is the first to respond to the appeal of Generals Botha, Dewet and Delarey for funds for the Boer widows and orphans and for the rebuilding of Boer homes. Henry Phipps of New York, a director of the Carnegie Steel company and other large interests, has sent his check for $100,000 to General Botha.

The gift is announced simultaneously with the manifesto signed by the Boer generals. It is also understood that Mr. Lehman, publisher of the memoirs of former President Kruger, has given Mr. Kruger $150,000 to be devoted entirely to the Boer funds.

Woman Breaks Climbing Record.

Calcutta, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman, an American woman, has made the ascent of the Loongma glacier, beating all climbing records in the Himalayas. The feat has astounded the British authorities, who did their best to dissuade her from what they regarded as a foolhardy attempt. She is an author and traveler, the wife of William Hunter Workman, also a traveler and joint author with her of "Sketches Awheel in Modern Siberia" and "In the Ice World of Himalaya." Her home is Worcester, Mass.

Lawyer Dies in a Courtroom.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 25.—General William J. Hahn, of the law firm of Hahn, Belden & Hawley, died of apoplexy during the afternoon. While examining a witness in Judge Harrison's courtroom General Hahn fell to the floor unconscious. He was carried from the room and died within a few minutes. General Hahn was one of the pioneer members of the Minneapolis bar. He was a member of the tax commission which drafted the recent tax bill submitted to the last legislature.

Secretary Shaw's Announcements.

Washington, Sept. 27. — Secretary Shaw yesterday issued an official circular announcing that he will anticipate the interest on government bonds which fall due next June and pay it now at "present value" figures. He also announces that he will buy any of the bonds due in 1904. These must be presented on or before Oct. 15 next. Prepayment of the interest noted in the foregoing begins Oct. 1, and ends Nov. 20.

Matrimonial Agencies Raided.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—A decided check was given the matrimonial agency business when the police seized several concerns, confiscated a vast quantity of circulars, books and letters and made several arrests. The raid was made on the accumulated complaints which have been received by the local police department and which charged the agencies with fraud.

Kills Infant with Acid.

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 29.—Delia Liddy, aged 20 years, unmarrfed and residing near Elkador, Ia., poured carbolic acid down the throat of her 3 weeks old baby, placed the dead body in a satchel and was arrested on a train as she was about to leave the city. She confessed the crime.

Locomotive Firemen Adjourn.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 26.—The eighth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has concluded its sessions and adjourned to meet at Buffalo two years hence.

Three Little Boys Found Drunk.

Bay City, Mich., Sept. 29.—Three little boys were found drunk on the steps of the Fremont school. Acquaintances got them to their homes before the police patrol wagon was called. Mayor Cunningham instructed the police to ascertain who the saloon man that sold the liquor is, and prosecute him.

Aeronaut Drops to Death.

Taunton, Mass., Sept. 26.—In full sight of a crowd variously estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000 people, Louis Girard, one of the aeronauts with the Stafford troupe, fell 150 feet with a collapsed hot air balloon at the Bristol county fair and died an hour afterwards from his injuries.

Suicide of a Bicyclist.

Cleveland, Sept. 29.—Ernie Johnson, a well-known professional bicyclist, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart Saturday night at his home in this city.

Rejected Husband Kills Himself.

Cleveland, Sept. 29.—Standing beneath his wife's window, Charles F. Schrader shot himself to death late at night. His corpse was found in the morning. Schrader, who was formerly part owner of the Excelsior Varnish works in this city, quarreled with his wife last spring and went to Chicago, where he lived until a few days ago, when he returned and sought to make up with his wife, who had already brought suit for divorce. She refused, and Schrader killed himself.

Manchester Markets.

Hogs, per cwt	$6 00@$6 90
Steers, per cwt	2 50@ 3 50
Heifers, per cwt	2 50@ 3 00
Cows, butcher's stock, per cwt	3 00
Cutters, per cwt	2 00 3 00
Canners, per cwt	1 50@ 2 00
Turkeys, per lb	9
Ducks, white, per lb	5
Ducks, dark, per lb	6
Spring Chickens	9
Chickens, per lb	7½
Old Hens, per lb	7
Corn, per bu	60
Oats, per bu	40
Hay, wild, per ton	8 00
Tame hay	10 00
Potatoes, per bu	40@50
Butter, creamery, per lb	23
Butter, dairy, per lb	18
Eggs, per doz	16
Timothy seed	3 00
Clover seed	6 00

Bank Statement.

Statement of the condition of the

Delaware County State Bank,

Organized under the Laws of Iowa, located at Manchester, Iowa, in the County of Delaware, at the close of business on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1902, made to the Auditor of State, as required by law.

ASSETS:

Amount of Bills, U. S. Bonds, and other evidences of debt discounted or purchased, actually owned by the bank		$374,041.15
Amount of cash on hand, viz:		
Gold coin	$12,385.00	
Silver coin and bullion	1,026.68	
Legal Tender and National Bank notes and subsidiary coin	6,520.00	
Drafts on solvent banks on hand and cash items not dishonored, on hand and belonging to the bank	2,781.76	22,713.44
The amount subject to be drawn at sight on deposit with solvent banks or bankers, viz		
First Nat'l Bank, N Y	$ 6,016.47	
First Nat'l Bank, Chicago	23,048.59	
Second " " Dubuque	14,163.28	
Des Moines Savings Bank	15,626.62	
Merchants' Nat'l Bank, Cedar Rapids	11,032.27	
Collecting banks	9.75	69,896.98
Overdrafts		98.12
The value of real property	$12,247.90	
Value of personal property	2,500.00	14,747.90
Total Assets		$481,497.59

LIABILITIES:

Amount of capital stock actually paid up in cash		$ 60,000.00
Amount sight deposits	$122,136.20	
Amount time deposits	265,998.55	388,134.75
Amount of undivided profits, as follows:		
Surplus fund	$30,000.00	
Other profits on hand, less taxes and expense	3,362.84	$ 33,362.84
Total liabilities		$481,497.59

Amount of liabilities to the bank on the part of the directors.

As borrowers	$ 4,133.00	
As endorsers	2,264.00	$6,397.00

STATE OF IOWA—Delaware County—ss:

We, Wm. C. Cawley, President, R. W. Tirrill, Vice-President, and Chas. J. Seeds, Cashier, of the Bank above named, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is full, true and correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the assets therein set forth are bona fide the property of said Bank in its corporate capacity; and that no part of the same has been loaned or advanced to said Bank for the purpose of being exhibited as a portion of its assets.

WM. C. CAWLEY, President.
R. W. TIRRILL, Vice-President.
CHAS. J. SEEDS, Cashier.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence by Wm. C Cawley, President, and Chas. J. Seeds, Cashier, this 29 day of September, 1902.

[SEAL] G. G. PIERCE,
Notary Public of Iowa, in and for Delaware county.

Attested by
H. F. ARNOLD,
E. P. SEEDS, Directors.

STATEMENT

Of The Condition of Masonville Savings Bank, Organized Under The Laws of Iowa, Located at Masonville,

In the County of Delaware, at the close of business on the 15th day of Sept., A. D., 1902, made to the Auditor of State as required by law.

ASSETS.

Amount of Bills, Bonds and other evidences of debt discounted or purchased actually owned by the Bank		$37,025 87
Silver coin and bullion	$ 49 35	
Legal tender and national bank notes and subsidiary coin	$ 600 00	
Drafts and checks on other solvent banks and other cash items not dishonored, on hand and belonging to the bank	$ 649 35	$ 649 35
Amount subject to be drawn at sight on deposit with solvent banks or bankers (specifying names and locations of banks):		
Merchant's National Bank of Cedar Rapids, Ia	$ 2056 34	
First Natl Bank Dubuque Ia	$ 710 68	
Bankers Nat'l Bank Chicago Ill	11 01	
Delaware Co. State Bank, Manchester, Iowa	$ 29 17	
	$ 2,807 20	$2,807 20
Overdrafts		492 49
Total of real property owned by the bank	$ 500 00	
Value of personal property (owned by the bank)	$ 1,000 00	$ 1,500 00
Total Assets		$43,074 82

LIABILITIES.

Amount of capital stock actually paid up in cash		$10,000 00
Amount sight deposits	$ 9,096 57	
Amount time deposits	$ 23,300 92	$32,397 19
Bills payable	$	$
Other profits on hand (after deducting taxes and expenses)	$ 677 63	$ 677 63
Total Liabilities		$43,074 82
Amount of all liabilities to the bank on part of its directors.		
As borrowers	$ 750 00	
As endorsers	$ 600 00	$1,350 00

State of Iowa, Delaware County—ss.

We, J. W. Turley, Cashier, of the Bank above named, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is full, true and correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the assets therein set forth are bona fide the property of said bank in its corporate capacity; and that no part of the same has been loaned or advanced to said bank for the purpose of being exhibited as a portion of its assets.

J. W. TURLEY,
Cashier.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence by J. W. Turley this 19th day of Sept. 1902.

[SEAL] CHAS. O'HAGAN,
Notary Public.

Attested by: G. W. Taylor, Dennis McGraw, Peter Turley, } Directors

Annual Meeting of Bankers, New Orleans, La., Nov. 11 to 13.

For the above occasion the I. C. R. R. will sell tickets from Manchester to New Orleans and return at a rate of one fare plus two dollars for the round trip. Tickets sold Nov. 7th to the 9th, limited to return ten days from date of sale.

H. G. PIERCE,
39. Agent,