MEN WHO MINE THE SOFT COAL

Boring machine used in soft coal mines — Moving a loaded car in the mine

IT has been impressed upon the people of this country during the past few months that there is vastly more in the subject of coal mining than has ever come to light in the books of statistics. Coal, as everybody knows, is divided into "soft" and "hard," otherwise known as bituminous and anthracite. Soft coal is mined to the extent of nearly four times the anthracite.

An appeal to statistics will show that of the coal annually mined in the world, estimated at about 840,000,000 tons, the United States produces nearly 290,000,000 tons (that is the output of last year), or not far from one-third the total product. Until year before last the United States ranked second as a coal producing country, with Great Britain in the lead, but that year our country forged to the front with an excess over Johnny Bull of some 5,000,000 tons. Last year these countries produced, respectively, the United States 288,000,000 tons, Great Britain 246,000,000 tons, and by now the Britons are left hopelessly behind, for we are supplying the world with coal and sending it to the very ports from which a short time ago John Bull was himself shipping it to foreign parts.

While the estimates for 1901 have been compiled, yet the most reliable figures as a basis of comparison are those of 1900, when we produced a total of about 264,000,000 tons of coal, of which about 53,000,000 tons were anthracite and 211,000,000 tons bituminous, valued respectively and approximately at $103,000,000 and $220,000,000. So it seems that the figures award bituminous coal the palm not only for total production in tons, but for value. While the tonnage of anthracite now sent to market is fully 50 per cent greater than it was ten years ago, the production of bituminous coal has increased nearly fourfold, and its army of miners has kept pace with its enormous advance. Twenty years ago it was estimated that the available tonnage of bituminous coal in Pennsylvania exceeded 33,547,200,000 tons, and last year it produced in excess of 85,000,000 tons. All the coals of the Appalachian field, it is said, are bituminous, and most of the coal distributed throughout the United States in its vast fields, extending from New England to California, is of that character. The Appalachian field is roughly reckoned as lying immediately west of the eastern frontier of the Appalachian mountains, extending from New York State to Alabama, a distance of about 900 miles. But this one field is hardly a "patch" upon what is known to exist in the farther and middle west, though it is 20,000 square miles in area. Almost every State in the Union west of Massachusetts and south of the great lakes has its immense field, chiefly of bituminous and semi-bituminous coal, which furnishes labor for thousands and adds materially to its wealth.

The soft coal miners are, as a rule, more contented than the hard coal men, and this is owing not so much to any improvement in their condition as compared with the others, but somewhat to ttheir nationality. Most of the original bituminous miners were Cornishmen, sturdy, hardworking and frugal. Of late years there has been an intrusion of half wild Poles, Huns and other immigrants, so that conditions are not exactly the same now as they used to be. But in the main the soft coalers are well housed, well dressed and good mannered. Many of them have neat little houses with gardens attached, and as their rents are low, their fuel to be hadalmost for nothing and the wear and tear of their clothing, especially of their boots and shoes, nothing to be compared with that of the hard coaler, their necessary expenses are relatively small.

It cannot be denied that on the whole social conditions are more conducive to well being in the soft coal districts than in the hard. As these districts are usually near the agricultural regions, the miners are well and cheaply supplied with food.

The Overland Eastbound

HER name was Eulalie, but everyone in Elkton called her Dottie. "Old Man" Lebrun, her father, had started Elkton. He came down as a hunter and trapper in the old days when the territory was as primeval as his own Canadian frontier, but when the wild game was pretty well hunted out and the white emigrants and the soldiers commenced to come he turned freighter, and later, when the copper camp started at Goose Creek, he blazed a stage route thither and founded the traffic that made him rich—for a frontiersman. When Mrs. Lebrun died Dottie was a chubby, big-eyed eld of 4 and so the women, who were few, and the men, who had never more than one tender side in their make-ups in those harsh days, petted the child and made life very sweet and radiant as she grew. Now she was 20, with the eyes of a doe, so lustrous and wondering; broken skin, peeling a little from her oval face from the whipping, sand-spattered winds of the plains, the form of a stately woman and the heart of a yearning child. She had been "through school," had taught in it for a term and was esteemed as the most learned inhabitant of Elkton "next to Parson Davies and Squire Beeno," and, perhaps, Professor Swinton, who was, however, a newcomer and therefore yet on probation.

Professor Swinton "stopped" at Lebrun's. He was a New-Yorker, frank, boyish, unaffected, gentle and generous. He laughed deprecatingly at the "professor" idea, for he was only a "principal" of the three-room school, and he had that admirable desire to be called by his given name that is strong in all young, ingenuous natures. His coming had made quite a "difference" with Eulalie, and they had come along so well in their acquaintance that she now called him "Mister Maurice," and he said "Miss Eulalie." He had told her many wondrous things about New York and the world that lies beyond and apart from the sand-girt silences of her home, of the splendor and folly, of the pageantry and the mockery, of the canon-like streets, the glories, the squalor, the romance and the emptiness of the life he had left to grow up, as he said, with the free West. Sometimes he told her love stories, of which she forgot to ask him, "How do you know?" and silent and eager-eyed, like the child in the nursery at night, she only listened and hoped that his legends might never come to an end.

Sometimes, when the sun had gone, they rode their ponies away into the short grass, endless plateaus, that dip and rise above the mesa walls of the little town; sometimes they galloped through the narrow trails of the remoter hills, but always she listened, smiling half sadly, half raptly, and always he told his quaint jokes, his true tales of real fairies, and his romances of the Babylons she might never see.

One day he got a fat letter from the East, and when he had read it and laughed over it, and held up the check which it brought, he ran into the hallway and called for Miss Eulalie. She had ridden into town, her father said, "to trade." Maurice went to the corral and saddled his pony. It was Saturday, his holiday. He galloped gaily down the dusty road, sniffing the hot wind and twirling his quirt like a man with good news. He met Eulalie in the main street, just mounted upon her old white pony, and waved his letter at her.

"Aunt Von Werdon is dead, Miss Eulalie," he said, stopping and looking at her merrily.

"That one that gave the tea party to the cats and kittens? But you're sorry, ain't you, Mr. Maurice?" she asked, wondering at his levity.

"Yes—and no. You see, she had only two reasons for living—cats and me. She preferred the cats, and—then she was old beyond computation—but I will say that she did better by me than I had a right to expect. See? She has left me $500! I shall have money to burn." And his eyes looked wistfully up the heat-scourged street, with its reeking barrooms, its empty, wooden sidewalks and its dreary sameness of frame-shanty stores. "Will you wait till I cash this check, Miss Eulalie?" he added; "I'd like to ride home with you."

She rode into the shade of the town well and let her pony drink while he went to the bank. But when he came back she said: 'It's train time, Mr. Maurice," (with a pouting little grimace); "you know I love to see the train go past. The Overland sidetracks here, and I'd like to look at the people. Then you might see somebody you know."

He laughed again at her childlike curiosity, and they paced down the street toward the station. The Overland whistled as they rode into the space by the depot and down by the sidetrack where the red watertank steamed in the burning sunlight. He thought she looked very beautiful as they waited there, for he was accustomed to the rough buckskin gloves she always wore, and he knew that the grace which made her homespun gown seem picturesque and appropriate, was none of the dressmaker's art. The choking sand swept down from the red mesa and dusted her ebon hair as it fluttered abroad in the blistering wind. The little drops of perspiration that started and trickled down her brown cheeks made muddy streaks upon her handkerchief as she wiped them away.

The train, groaning and trembling as it slowed down past them, brought with it a tornado of dust and paper that hid from him the sweet mouth of the girl beside him, but when he looked up he saw that his face was near the window of a private car. Within he could see the white and silver splendor of the traveling palace. In the sconces of the walls were cut flowers and lush vines trailing between the windows. As the hiss of the engine ceased he could hear the tinkling music of a serenade that he had not heard since he left New York.

"Let's ride up to the forward window," Miss Eulalie," he said. "Somebody is playing the piano."

When they were opposite the window they could see a woman seated at the instrument, but as their shadows fell across the light she rose and came, facing them, as if to draw the shades. Eulalie saw the lily whiteness of her face, the great blue eyes, the yellow hair, the soft light hand that rested an instant on the window's sill. She must have dreamed the smile, it was so beautiful, and the voice, bell-like and tender, as the lady raised the sash, and, beaming like the morning, said:

"Oh, Maurice, Maurice, that is you, isn't it?"

Eulalie had not turned her eyes to him before Swinton was down, flushed, eager and trembling. He held out the end of his bridle to Eulalie and she took it mechanically, her lips apart, wondering as she always wondered. The angelic face had vanished from the window, and Maurice had gone into the car, but Eulalie sat there in the furnace breath of the sun and held his pony. She did not hear the locomotive bell nor the voice from the platform shouting "all aboard." She was yet dreaming. But the windows slipped silkily past her, and presently she was staring after the rushing cars, yet wondering if Maurice would tell her some stories about this fairy, the first she had ever seen from that wonderland of his. But though she waited for an hour he did not come back. She asked the station master if Professor Swinton had left the train. Nobody had seen him since he and she had been sitting on their ponies together.

"The next stop east is Brussels," said the agent. "If he gets off there he'll be back on the night local."

So she left his pony at the depot, rode slowly home through the dust, and came back to the night local. He did not come. He never came to Elkton since, and Eulalie no longer wonders. She knows.—The Argonaut.

Objected to Noise.

Because they objected to noise some residents of Patderson, N. J., buried a church bell recently after it had been taken down pending repairs in the church. The congregation later dug it up.

Lands of Thunderstorms.

Java has thunderstorms on at least ninety-seven days in the year, and in Jamaica there are often such storms on 150 days.

So many improvements are being made in labor-saving farm machinery, that you will be hearing next of farmers dying of nervous prostration.

GOWN THAT WON FIRST PRIZE

More than 30,000 dressmakers from various parts of the United States were either visitors to or participants in the dressmakers' convention that had a week's session in Chicago recently. It was the first one of its kind held in this country and its results were more than pleasing to all the participants as well as to those who organized the scheme.

A Denver dressmaker got the first prize. The dress she exhibited showed all the details of what is now the latest fashion. The gown was of dark blue veiling made up over a lighter shade of taffeta. The waist fitted loosely, was enshirred over the shoulders, but gathered firmly at the belt. The yoke was outlined by a circle of Russian lace overset by long pieces of tapestry. The sleeves were loose above the elbows. It was a beautiful effect and was complimented by all who saw it. The prize was $50.

AROUND A BIG STATE

INTERESTING ITEMS OF LATE IOWA NEWS.

Normal Schools Are Up to Standard—Experiment in Treating Seed Corn by Electricity—Progress of Iowa Railroads—Mrs. Gallagher Is Acquitted.

State Superintendent Barrett has given out the names of the eleven institutions for normal training which have been found by the State Board of Educational Examiners to be up to the standard of accredited schools set by the last General Assembly. The list is as follows: Buena Vista College, Storm Lake; Cornell College Academy, Mt. Vernon; Denison Normal College, Denison; Ellsworth College, Iowa Falls; Epworth Seminary, Epworth; Highland Park College, Des Moines; LeMars Normal College, LeMars; Tobin College, Fort Dodge; Upper Iowa University, Fayette; Western Normal, Shenandoah; Lenox College, Hopkinton.

Treat Corn Electrically.

W. S. Stacey, a farmer living three miles south of Marshalltown, has been experimenting this season with electrically treated corn with excellent results. The corn was treated in the following manner: A barrel was filled with water and a piece of zinc placed at the bottom and another on top of the water. Then the seed corn was placed in the water and a current of 500 volts run through the barrel for twenty minutes. The corn was then thoroughly dried and planted with a drill. Thirteen acres were planted with this corn on May 17. The land had been planted to corn for nine consecutive years. The corn averages eight feet in height and will yield seventy-five bushels to the acre—nearly double the yield of the fields immediately surrounding it.

Iowa Man Has an Experience.

Wm. Cashman, a prominent stock man of Goodell, had a very close call in a saloon operated by a man named Carney, in Chicago. Cashman went to Chicago to purchase some stock cattle, and dropped into the Carney saloon. He does not remember anything that happened in the next two days, and when he came to he found that a check for $1,500 had been taken from him, and had been cashed upon the indorsement of the saloonkeeper. The check was sent forward for collection to the bank at Goodell, but payment was refused as the cashier had been notified by Mr. Cashman that he was in trouble. The officers of the Chicago bank got after Carney and made him return the money.

Report on Iowa Railroads.

The annual report of the Iowa railroad commissioners for 1901 contains tables showing result of operation of railways in the State for the last twenty-four years. In 1878 the railway mileage of Iowa was 4,157 miles; in 1901 it was 9,353 miles. In the same period the earnings grew from $20,174,000 to $54,064,000; the expenses from $12,565,000 to $37,449,000; net earnings from $8,148,000 to $17,314,000. While this shows great growth in mileage and traffic, examination indicates that the net earnings have not increased proportionately, but have actually suffered a decrease.

Verdict in Hendershott Case.

The jury in the case of John Hendershott at Burlington found him guilty of manslaughter. The verdict is a surprise, as it was believed that if found guilty he would get a life sentence, if not one of death. Hendershott, while in the county jail, killed Dr. Trent, a fellow prisoner, by cutting his throat because he carried out a sentence of the "kangaroo" court giving Hendershott several lashes with a strap for playing cards during divine services.

Accused Wife Is Acquitted.

Mrs. Ella Gallagher, charged jointly with Charles Haladay with the murder of her husband, James Gallagher, was acquitted at Iowa City after a trial lasting a week.

Within Our Borders.

Oakville has voted to incorporate.

Klemme business men will erect a brick hotel.

Deposits in Des Moines banks have decreased in two months from $3,051,242 to $2,867,806.

O'Brien County Democrats placed but one candidate in nomination—for the office of sheriff.

C. D. Ellis, an attorney of Charles City, Iowa, was run down and severely injured by an express wagon.

The school census of Belle Plaine gives that city 970 children of school age, 484 being males and 486 being females.

James Jones, an Atlantic implement dealer, has made an assignment. It is thought all claims will be paid in full.

John Newhouse, a Creston carpenter, fell from a scaffold, a distance of twenty feet, and is now paralyzed from his neck down.

Guy Davis of Thayer, a water boy for a Burlington route construction gang, fell under a moving train and suffered the loss of one leg.

Mary Griffin has sued the city of Oskaloosa for $2,500 for injuries alleged to have been received by a fall on a defective sidewalk.

Work on the new city hall, postoffice and other buildings at Creston may be delayed many months on account of the scarcity of brick.

Postmasters appointed: Clemons, William Mooney, vice H. P. Clemons, resigned; Lowell, Emmet R. Morrow, vice B. C. Lite, resigned.

In a decision just rendered at Dubuque, Judge Shiras, in federal court, decided that his court had jurisdiction over suits for contesting wills when the amount involved exceeded $2,000 and the parties interested are residents of different States.

It is expected that the Fort Dodge-Omaha line of the Great Western will be in operation by Nov. 1.

Iowa ranks thirteenth among the apple producing States, according to the figures issued by Secretary Greene of the State Horticultural Society.

Mrs. W. T. Marine, a pioneer resident of Benton County and mother of former Pension Agent S. A. Marine, died recently in Des Moines, aged 87 years.

The Chicago Great Western will enlarge its Dubuque shops and has petitioned that city's Council for vacation of a street to give needed room.

Mrs. F. E. Schulz, living near Burlington, drank a cupful of carbolic acid, mistaking it for nerve tonic, and died in a few minutes.

An explosion of gasoline caused a fire which destroyed the residence of Anton Fisher at Buffalo Center. Mrs. Fisher was seriously burned.

Emil Lorenz, a 13-year-old Dubuque boy, was shot in the shoulder by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion while out hunting.

John W. Sims of Knoxville, who killed his father last August to prevent him from killing his mother, was discharged, the grand jury having found no bill against him.

A courtship by wire culminated in the marriage of Charles Hawcock, a train dispatcher for the Burlington Railroad in Ottumwa, to Miss Mame T. Wist, a telegraph operator of Albany, Mo.

Thomas Tobin, who slew a New York millionaire recently for purposes of robbery and then attempted to cremate the body, was a former inmate of one of the Iowa penitentiaries, serving two years for burglary.

A gang of tramps terrorized some of the residents near Knoxville. At one farm house they compelled the lady of the house to cook them a meal, enforcing their demands at the point of a gun. The miscreants made good their escape.

Des Moines janitors have formed a union.

Tent revival meetings are being held at Luverne.

Algona officials are making war on the slot machines.

A trades and labor assembly has been formed at Boone.

A hose house to cost $8,000 will be built at Muscatine.

Eastern capitalists will establish a box factory at Waterloo.

Waterloo musicians have organized a band of twenty pieces.

The Iowa State fair this year earned a profit of over $20,000.

The laundry employes of Dubuque are perfecting an organization.

The postoffice at Hanover has been discontinued, mail to Aurelia.

Jesse F. Welch of Davenport has been appointed a railway mail clerk.

Mrs. Catherine Coleman, aged 100 years, has just died at Mason City.

There is a movement on foot to establish another modern hotel at Creston.

The capacity of the school furniture factory at Maquoketa will be increased.

Stinehour's shoe store at Mason City was robbed of a quantity of merchandise.

The Davenport Outing Club will erect a modern club building, at a cost of $23,000.

The 2-year-old child of Ben Long, living near Paris, was drowned in a water tank.

Work has been begun on the foundation for a new Congregational Church at Newell.

A thief who stole four horses near Preston, Minn., was captured near Kensett by farmers.

Charles W. Johnson has been appointed postmaster at Morton Mills, vice H. F. Porter, resigned.

Dr. Lawyer's dental office at Iowa City was robbed of $100 worth of material and instruments.

George F. Carson has been appointed postmaster at Douds Station, vice Mrs. Ida C. Payne, removed.

William Nagle and William McDonald were sentenced at Fairfield to two years in prison for horse stealing.

It is claimed that $90,000 in taxes will be secured to Blackhawk County through the work of the tax ferrets.

Fred Rum, a laborer, fell from the Great Western bridge at Des Moines and was possibly fatally injured.

Two fine new brick blocks have just been completed at Keystone. It is said two will be erected next year.

Hon. Merritt Greene has been appointed assignee of the Rhodes-Carmean Buggy Company at Marshalltown.

An electrical storm did much damage at Terril. A number of buildings were damaged and much stock killed.

James Roe, who held up and robbed an old soldier at Burlington, was sent to the penitentiary for three years.

The paper mill at Clinton, which has been idle for some time, will be overhauled and again placed in operation.

A brick plant to cost $150,000 will be built at Des Moines. Work will be started this fall and completed early in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Mobley of Oskaloosa will make a trip down the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers in a gasoline launch.

Sigourney claims the prize for the largest cabbage yet reported. N. W. McVicker shows two heads weighing twenty-five pounds each.

Harry Hall and Henry Tierney, who stole a large amount of brass from the cannon in Crapo Park, Burlington, were sent to prison for two years.

The 12-year-old son of John Batson of Burlington has disappeared. The lad was sent to a store to make some purchases, and since then has not been seen.

The attendance at the State Normal School has already reached almost to the 1,000 mark, the greatest attendance in the history of the school at any fall term.

The 5-year-old son of E. M. Ellingson of Des Moines was badly burned by the explosion of a can of alcohol with which he and a number of other children were playing.

While playing burglar, Grover Eskew, aged 15, was shot and instantly killed by Clyde Vickers, aged 14, at Shenandoah. They were using a rifle and did not know it was loaded.

In the race at DeWitt a running horse bolted the track and knocked down and trampled upon Thos. McAllister, rendering him unconscious for several hours. He will recover.

R. J. Allen of Mason City, a Milwaukee brakeman who was injured in a collision two years ago, has just been awarded $1,500 damages in the Fayette County District Court.

C. R. Jey of Keokuk has given the Keokuk Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is president, a $15,000 natatorium. The gift includes an artesian well for a water supply.

After living forty-seven years as husband and wife, Redmond and Catherine McGuire of Des Moines have been divorced. Mrs. McGuire sued for a divorce on the grounds of non-support.

In Elgin Peter Lehman attempted to put a small belt on a pulley to operate a grindstone to sharpen tools, when a loose sleeve caught on the shaft, winding him around it and killing him almost instantly.

Judge McVey of Des Moines rendered an opinion that chapter 29 of the acts of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, authorizing trust companies to go into voluntary liquidation, is void because unconstitutional. The appeal of certain stockholders of the Home Savings and Trust Company from the appointment of a trustee in accordance with this statute is sustained, Trustee Bremner being removed and a receiver being substituted.

In what is believed to be an attempt to burn the town of Bonaparte the Reese carriage factory was destroyed and Meek Brothers' clothing factory was damaged. Loss $6,000. The loss is nearly covered by insurance.

Merle Call, a sophomore in the University of Iowa, was beaten down to the brick pavement by a dozen freshmen in the annual "scrap" and his left leg was broken above the ankle. Bruises and bloody noses were conspicuous throughout the contest, which lasted four hours, but Call was the only man seriously hurt. The freshmen won the contest.

Charles Seals, the negro prisoner who assaulted Deputy Sheriff Dell Davis in the county jail at Centerville a few weeks ago and was driven off by the sheriff's wife with an ax, has been convicted of assault with intent to manslaughter and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

A terrible calamity has come upon the home of Herman Moon in Nashua. As a result his wife and little 18-months-old babe lie in a critical condition, horribly burned. Mrs. Moon attempted to start the kitchen fire by the use of kerosene. In some way the flames were communicated to the can of oil and then to the woman's garment.

Carl Teska, a 13-year-old Fort Dodge boy, was arrested for threatening the life of Mr. and Mrs. Retelsdorf, at whose home the boy lives. He was under the influence of liquor when he made the threat. He was discharged on promise of good behavior.

Sheriff C. C. Scott of Clarke County came near being the victim of a would-be assassin, and is in a serious condition as the result of a blow on his head, dealt with a club in the hands of an unknown enemy who lay in wait in a dark alley near his home at Osceola. Scott was found unconscious an hour after he was attacked. His assailant left no clew. It is believed the injury will prove fatal.

POLITICS OF THE DAY

Politics Picks Women's Pockets.

Women, as a rule, take little or no interest in politics. In their view politics is something for men to think of and talk about endlessly—a subject remote from the pressing daily concerns of the household. Say "tariff" to the ordinary woman, for instance, and she shies, or summons the kindly smile wherewith the patient sex put up with the masculine bore.

But just the same, "politics" comes home to every woman's pocket, whether she knows it or not. Every dress that you buy, madam, every hat, every pair of gloves, everything you wear, is made dearer by the tariff. You have to pay twice as much as you ought to for a suit of clothes for your boy because of the tariff. And those clothes, thanks to the tariff again, are half shoddy. The meat on your table soars in price because the tariff shields the food trust from competition. Your rent is higher than it would be if the tariff didn't make building materials cost so much. It's the same with your shoes, and your husband's shoes and your children's shoes. The very purpose for which the tariff exists is to make things dear.

On account of this tariff the trusts are able to send goods abroad and sell them much cheaper to foreigners than they do to you here at home, which is a plain swindle. There is no person so poor in this country that the tariff does not tax him, not for public revenue, but for the enrichment of the favored citizens that with the government's help are empowered to charge more for the things they have to sell than they could charge without that help.

The woman is the treasurer of the American home. Most husbands, especially wage-workers, turn their earnings over to their wives, who can make a dollar go further than a man can. Therefore if "politics" makes the dollar go a short way instead of a long way, who should be more interested in politics than women? Every woman in the land to whom the expenses of the household are a subject of thought, of anxiety, ought to be a personal enemy of this price-raising tariff, for it is a personal enemy to her.

And the tariff can only be changed by "politics," by men learning about its trust-breeding and trust-protecting and cost-lifting qualities and voting on election day in favor of doing away with them.—Chicago American.

Roosevelt's Indefinite Plan.

The President talks with great zeal and earnestness about remedying evils, which he does not define, by an amendment which he does not clearly express, to the constitution, which can be amended only with the greatest difficulty at any time, and not all at a time when, as now, the people have no notion even of what amendment is feasible, or what it could do if adopted.

It will be recalled that in the last Congress half a dozen bills were presented by Democratic members of the House and Senate, and an important bill by a Republican member—the Babcock bill—to meet the trust evil. Even the President's appeal for a publicity bill was taken account of by these bills. But what came of this rush of legislation, by the Republican majority in Congress, or through President Roosevelt's intervention? Every scrap or scrimpage of it was sidetracked; it was not even allowed consideration; all test votes were dexterously avoided. The Babcock bill, breaking up the partnership between the trusts and the Dingley tariff, was suppressed. President Roosevelt was unquestionably a party to this policy of avoidance and evasion. He uttered no word advising action on, or even the consideration of, these anti-trust bills. They were suppressed with his approval.

Abandoning all attempts at legislation, demonstratively in the power of Congress, the President has started out on his stumping tour with a great hullabaloo for a constitutional amendment.

The President's policy is clearly one of evasion and delay. He lacks the courage to face the issue. He dodges all expression on the anti-trust bills before Congress, and then declares nothing can be done but by the impossible remedy of a constitutional amendment. This will throw the question over until after the next Presidential election, leaving the President his opportunities to humbug both the trust and anti-trust people. His party want the votes of one section and the money and power of the other.

Senators Now in Political Control.

Whether Speaker Henderson was piqued or not because the President did not invite him to the recent Oyster Bay conference, the fact that only Senators were invited to a political consultation on the evening of the Western tour was another proof of the decline of the House of Representatives as compared with the Senate. It is a remarkable fact that no Republican member of the House from the Speaker down was deemed big or important enough to sit at the same conference table with Messrs. Lodge, Aldrich, Allison, Spooner and Hanna.—Springfield, Mass., Republican.

Not Agreed as to the Tariff.

It is remarkable how great is the difference of opinion as to a great question of public policy among statesmen of the same political party. Thus while Chairman Lemuel Ell Quigg in the Republican State convention of New York declared that the tariff and the trust questions were so thoroughly welded together that they could no longer be separated and must constitute one issue, President Roosevelt declared on the same day that the tariff and the trusts have no logical relation with each other.—Philadelphia Record.

Would Please the Trusts.

President Roosevelt can hardly close his eyes to the truth that no commission which he, as the representative of his party and its leading candidate for election to the Presidency, can name will be other than composed of trust nominees. If the tariff is to be revised in the interest of the trusts no better way for accomplishing that purpose can be adopted than the one suggested by President Roosevelt of appointing a tariff commission.—St. Paul Globe.

Trust Robbery Is Rampant.

There are other ways of robbing people besides knocking them down and rifling their pockets, and many of them are so ingeniously contrived that the victims not only are unconscious of loss, but so enamored of the processes by which they are plundered that they resent all efforts to protect them from the thieves. The enormous profits of some of the trusts are derived from the operation of tariff schedules cunningly devised to extort tribute from the people, and yet the people are told by their leaders that those schedules cannot be revised without bringing disaster to honest labor and thrift and destroying the prosperity of the country.—Philadelphia North American.

Iowa Republican Platform.

The tariff revision paragraph in the Iowa Republican platform is variously considered. The Republican organs as a rule undertake to minimize it. The Democratic organs, on the other hand, attach great importance to the deliverance. The significance of a declaration of any kind often depends upon the time and circumstances surrounding it, and it cannot be denied that at this particular time the declaration made in Iowa means far more than the same declaration made a year ago. It is true that the platform of 1901 did contain the substance of the tariff plank of this year. But that was exclusively a local election and had nothing to do with national policy. This year the case is different. The question is a live and practical one and the intention of the convention was that the eleven Republican Congressmen who will be elected in Iowa this fall will go to Washington pledged to vote for tariff reform upon the lines laid down in this platform.—Baltimore Sun.

Treat All Lawbreakers Alike.

The hand of public authority should be applied heavily against all riotous strikers. And next let it fall with equal force upon the railroad coal corporations, whose law-breaking, while of a more polite and elegant kind, is none the less reprehensible. They are breaking State law in adding the business of coal-mining to that of common carrier. They are breaking Federal law in combining to regulate output and prices. And they are violating the interstate commerce law in charging unreasonable prices for the carriage of coal. Let the lawless corporations be suppressed equally with the lawless striker. And beyond all this is the necessity of action to prevent a recurrence of like disaster.—Springfield, Mass., Republican.

Why They Stand Together.

The allies of the beet sugar crowd know that the tariff on their own products is as indefensible as that on Cuban sugar. They know that Cuban reciprocity means the reduction of the tariff on two important commodities that are imported in large quantities. They do not desire to see a beginning made in lowering duties. They know that no American interest will wish to see this demonstrated, because it will also prove that a reduction of the tariff is not ruinous, as they have been asserting.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Beginning to See Light.

A protectionist newspaper in Boston has come slowly around to the view that there are several things in the Dingley tariff that might be wisely revised. Among other things it mentions the duty on bituminous coal. After this little kindergarten beginning the Boston tariff champion may eventually be brought to recognition of the iniquity of a duty of nearly 100 per cent on the woolen clothing of the American people.—Philadelphia Record.

The Issue Is at Hand.

Speaker Henderson seems afraid to run for Congress because some people insist on talking tariff revision, but Republicans like Madden, Boutell and Foss insist on talking tariff revision in order to get to Congress. The issue of tariff revision is here.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Train Boys to Be Orderly.

"It is a curious fact," commented a man recently, "that almost no mother realizes the importance of bringing her son up to orderly habits. She impresses upon her daughters from the time they are old enough to recognize any responsibility the necessity to keep their rooms tidy, put away articles after use, and care for their belongings at all times. The boy, however, is exempt from any similar requirement, not only in his own room, but throughout the house. He reads newspapers and throws them on the floor, gets up from a divan leaving the cushions packed and shapeless, without the slightest reproof, the only notice taken of the occurrence, indeed, being to ask a sister, if he has one, to pick up the one and straighten the other. The women of the family follow in his footsteps all day long, removing whatever disorder he creates. Yet there is no business occupation upon which that boy will presently enter in which order is not a fundamental necessity. Girls, on the other hand, do not, as a rule, suffer so seriously from a lack of order, or at least consequences are not so continually disagreeable and costly as is the case with boys."

A Policeman's Love-Making.

Has a policeman the right to make love to a girl to win from her a confession of crime? This is what Sergeant Wheelwright, of the new force, has done, and the ethics of the thing are not bothering him at all, for he has succeeded in recovering $6,000 worth of jewelry for Mrs. Samuel Goldberg. Wheelwright suspected the maid, Miss Nettie Goldman, and, hiring out as a gardener on the despoiled woman's premises, he began making strenuous love to the girl. The maiden's heart was lightly won, and in three days she was ready to elope with him. Then he began talking about funds. How could they go to Paris without a lump of money? Nettie fell into the trap. She confessed that she had taken the jewelry, and offered to turn it over to her lover with the understanding that he would convert it into cash for their honeymoon. Then Mr. Wheelwright locked her up. Miss Goldman used three languages—French, German and English—to tell the sergeant what she thought of him, but the sergeant says he does not mind.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Cure for Hiccoughs.

It is claimed that a sure cure for hiccoughs is to inhale as much air as the lungs will hold and retain it as long as possible. If one inhalation is not sufficient, repeat the process.

Australia's Huge Sheep Industry.

The number of sheep in Australia to-day is given as about 87,000,000.

LEADS IN EGG PRODUCTION

Nearly 1,000,000,000 Dozen Harvested in Hawkeye State.

When Brahma brooded over the cosmic egg, and hatched out the world, he had no thought of the Iowa hen which would, during the year of grace, 1902, produce nearly 100,000,000 dozens of eggs, and thereby entitle herself to rank in the vanguard of the procession of progress. A Washington bulletin gives to the Iowa hen great credit for her qualities of sedativeness and sticktoitiveness in business. It says that in the production of eggs, Iowa leads with 99,621,920 dozens worth $10,016,717; Ohio second, with 91,766,630 dozens, worth $10,280,796; Illinois third, with 86,402,670 dozens, worth $8,942,401; Missouri next, with 85,203,290 dozens, worth $8,316,371. The egg product of 1899 was valued at higher figures than the combined gold and silver product of the United States during any year since 1850 except for the one year 1900, when the precious metals exceeded the value of eggs by 19,418,125. Poultry and eggs takes seventh place among the farm products of the United States, being and raised by animals sold off farms, hay and cottonseed, dairy products, corn, wheat more than t. Poultry and eggs were worth United States product of pig iron in the bituminous coal in 1901, more than the bi- sylvania anthracite more than the Penn- farms in 1899 was w. Poultry sold off and eggs $144,286,370, worth $136,891,877, value of $281,178,247. If a combined produced in the United Stat the eggs were loaded in ordinary refrigerator 1899 the train would be 868 miles long cars greater than the distance from Washington to Chicago. Here it is in figures: 1,293,818,144 dozens, or 3,127,272 crates of 30 dozens each. These are worth $144,283,370. In 1889 the product was 474,196,228 fewer than in 1899. The average price per dozen ranged from 7.7 cents in Texas to 43 cents in Alaska. The average price for the whole country was 11.15 cents a dozen. There were 208 eggs for each of the population and these were worth $1.89.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ASSESSORS.

State Executive Council Says Real Estate Must Be Rated Higher.

The State executive council has decided to give notice to county assessors throughout the State that if they do not send in the valuation of real estate for taxation to the State board of review next year at a figure which is to be expected in view of the high prices which Iowa real estate everywhere commands the council will take the matter in hand and raise the valuation to a figure which it deems proper and reasonable. The council is a unit in favor of giving the assessors notice that they will be expected to return a higher valuation on this class of property than has ever before been done in the State of Iowa. Specific instructions have been drawn up and left in the hands of the State Auditor, who is to get out the uniform card and send to the assessors as soon as possible. The instructions do not differ from those of a year ago except for the admonition which is given in regard to the valuation to be placed upon real estate. The council in emphatic terms calls attention to the statute which requires the returns upon real estate in Iowa to be made upon the actual value of such real estate. In just as plain terms the council states that it is the opinion that this statute has not been complied with in the past. The council will undoubtedly take steps to obtain additional information from the county authorities as to the relation between the assessed and the actual value of farm lands and other property in the State before it begins the work of equalization of the different classes of property next year. It is believed that in case the assessment on other forms of property is increased materially the coming year that there will be another and corresponding increase in the railroad assessment next year.

BUILDING AND LOAN DECISION.

Judge Decides in Favor of Association and Against Borrower.

Judge Caswell has given his opinion in the cases of the Iowa Business Men's Building and Loan Association vs. Hans P. Berlau and M. Anderson, which were tried in the Marshall County District Court last January. The opinion will affect largely, it is thought, similar cases throughout Iowa, where the question of mortgage foreclosure of building and loan companies is pending. The building and loan company sought to foreclose mortgages on certain pieces of property, claiming that their contract had not matured and should extend until each share of the contract had fully matured, regardless of the limit of eighty-four payments, specified. The defense made was that the contract was limited to eighty-four payments and was usurious, and that no sum was due, because of payments made on shares of stock. The mortgage, the defense claimed, would have been paid off had the business been properly handled and the stock would have matured, in fact, did mature. Judge Caswell dismisses the petitions of the plaintiff and denies any relief, holding that there is no default.

FIGHT DEMURRAGE CHARGES.

Shippers Secure Indictments Against Three Railroad Companies.

The grand jury has found indictments against the Illinois Central, Chicago Great Western and Rock Island companies on the charge of conspiracy. The action is brought on the grounds three companies entering into an agreement to charge $1 per day to for use of cars after they have been allowed forty-eight hours for unloading them. It will be a test suit, as there are no decisions of the Supreme Court on the questions involved in the case. The specific charge in the indictment is that of charging the Townsend-Merrill Lumber Co. of Cedar Falls $1 per day for five days' use of cars upon which goods had been shipped to them. It is alleged that the three railroad companies named have entered into an agreement fixing this charge contrary to law. This system, known as the demurrage system, was put into effect Aug. 1 by three above named roads, and its object was to prevent shippers holding cars a long time before unloading them.

Inebriate Law Held Valid.

In a suit brought to test the validity of the new inebriate law, Judge Roberts, in District Court at Centerville held that while he was not fully satisfied of the constitutionality of the measure, he would hold the law valid. He recommended that it be carried to the Supreme Court for final determination.

Minor State Matters.

A girl baby at Marshalltown weighed 16 pounds at birth.

The Council Bluffs gas plant will be enlarged and remodeled.

A building trades council has been formed by Waterloo unions.

The trial of John Hendershott, who murdered a fellow prisoner in the Des Moines County jail some time ago, will begin next week at Burlington.

A number of cases of smallpox have been reported to the State Board of Health. The board does not fear a serious epidemic of the disease this winter.

Union painters and paper hangers at Des Moines have formed a stock company with $10,000 capital and will launch a co-operative paint and wall paper company.

A Keokuk widow who secured a new husband through the medium of a matrimonial agency, intrusted her new liege lord with $400 in cash, and is now minus both husband and money.

Fred Croiesant, a farmer living near Atlantic and the father of twenty-four children, is under arrest on a charge of assault. His wife alleges he came home drunk and taking a butcher knife started in to reduce the number of his immediate descendants.