

POVERTY.

The people call him rich; his lands stretch very far and very wide; They call him rich, yet there he stands...



WHAT is to be the final disposition of the Isles of Pines? According to the decision of Secretary of War Root Cuba is its guardian...

Only a Little Singer

No one knew where Dagley had come from. He turned up one day at the restaurant where I always look lunch, and after standing awkwardly at the door for a few minutes advanced to the table where I was seated.

Leading statesmen in Cuba have all along taken the view that the de facto government of the Isle of Pines is only temporary, and that until its nationality is determined it should pay taxes to Cuba...

herds answered each other in musical chime. Rancheys say that bells echo in tunes across the plains...

As a child I had been told that the metal for the bells is received at the factory in large flat sheets of thin iron, direct from the rolling-mill...

THE HAWKEYE STATE

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Many Counties Delinquent, Some Owing State \$10,000—Attempt to Burn Old Building—Schoolhouse at Malvern Is Destroyed—Bridges on Ice Shot.

State Auditor Carroll and his revenue clerk, ex-Congressman Auditor Fall of Ringgold County, have determined upon an aggressive policy with regard to the collection of the funds due from the counties to the State.

A Jackson County tragedy. A sad tragedy is reported from Canton. Owen Welmer was preparing to go to the home of Miss Minnie Cade...

Large Reward Offered. The Board of Supervisors of Dubuque County has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the detection of a thief who has stolen three nitric acid bottles...

Half Ho day for Shipmen. Orders have been received at all the Northwestern shops throughout Iowa to withdraw the working force to what is absolutely necessary to do the work on hand.

A Schoolhouse Burned. Malvern high school building was destroyed by fire. It was a fine two-story, six-room brick structure and was valued at \$20,000.

Within Our Borders. Fort Dodge printers have formed a union. Musicians ministers are advocating simpler funerals.

Blackhawk County claims the most highly moral set of officials in the State. At one time a man was arrested for the theft of a horse...

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Randall, of River View, are expecting a baby. The baby is healthy and is expected to be born in two weeks.

Judge L. C. Blanchard, of Oskaloosa, is recovering from an illness of three months. He is expected to be discharged from the hospital in a few days.

After a winter's silence the Creston City Council has ordered the curfew bell to be rung at 9 o'clock to warn children.

Alfred Hillon, of Fort Dodge, became suddenly insane at Des Moines and ran ten miles across the country, stark naked, before he could be apprehended.

A shortage has been discovered in the amount of ex-treasurer of McKenney, of Harrison County, the amount of the shortage being placed at \$2,700.

Rev. W. H. Nugent, of Lester, has been called to Chicago to become assistant pastor to Bishop Calloway, of the St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church.

It is announced that two regiments of the Iowa National Guard will be permitted to go to Fort Riley, Kan., next fall to participate in the army maneuvers.

The proposed union of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches of Muscatine has failed. A meeting of the churches was held, but no agreement was reached.

The Burlington Humane Society has secured the appointment of a special officer in that city, and all persons guilty of cruelty to animals will be summarily dealt with.

How Hazen, of Avoca, was the successful candidate for entrance to the Annapolis naval academy from the Ninth District as the result of the competitive examination at Red Oak.

The promoters of the proposed Dubuque-St. Louis Road, recently incorporated, announce that the line will surely be built. They say the necessary capital has already been assured.

Iowa pearl button manufacturers are complaining of the alleged excessive freight rate charged for the transportation of shells from the river beds of Arkansas and Mississippi.

An anti-slavery league has been formed in North County. Alben Methodists have just let a contract for a \$2,000 church building.

The physicians of Grand County have formed an association. The two principal streets at Le Mars will be paved this year.

Gilman Old Fellows are planning the erection of a two-story brick temple. The enrollment in the State Normal School for the spring term has reached 975.

John Kueera, of Elberon, was sent to jail for thirty days for cruelty to his family. The greater part of the \$10,000 needed to build a race track at Boone has been subscribed.

James L. Francis, of Brooklyn, was killed in a runaway accident at Los Angeles, Cal. The fine residence of J. O. Frizzelle, a prominent stockman at Oakland, was destroyed by fire.

Congressman Hall has donated a library of 800 volumes to the Polk County Public Library. Frank Carrik, Sr., of Albia, attempted suicide by cutting his throat. His recovery is doubtful.

Work has been begun on the superstructure of the new St. Thomas Hospital. Henry Cooper, of Chariton, has been adjudged insane because he insisted on quoting Scripture on the streets.

An Eastern man will probably be chosen physical director at the State University to succeed Dr. Riddle. A drainage ditch costing \$43,000 is projected in Woodbury County. It would drain 23,000 acres of land.

The residence of Dr. Hoffman at Le Mars was badly damaged by fire, the result of an explosion of gasoline. The Federal Court at Des Moines has appointed a receiver for the Iowa Tea and Coffee Company, of Marshalltown.

Captain Horace Hollingshead, one of the best known pilots on Mississippi in his day, was drowned near Lansing. Mrs. Jenny Fields, of Ames, attempted suicide while temporarily insane. She will be placed in a hospital for treatment.

Arthur Sparks, a young farmer near Newton, was killed by a runaway horse. The spring term of the Iowa State Normal School will end June 5. The commencement exercises will occur June 7-10.

Physical Director Smith, of the Waterloo Y. M. C. A., has resigned and will go East to engage in mercantile pursuits. Plans have been completed for a \$40,000 Elks' club house at Des Moines. The building will be three stories and basement.

The Blackhawk County supervisors will probably issue bonds in the sum of \$65,000 to redeem outstanding warrants to that amount. Fire destroyed the cabin boat occupied by Reuben Burtlow and family at Burlington, and a 7-year-old child was fatally burned.

Mrs. J. A. Lemon, of Clare, submitted to the extraction of seventeen teeth while sitting in a dentist's chair, without the use of anesthetics. In the oratorical contest at the Mt. Vernon academy, first place was accorded G. B. Sherman, of Shellburg; second to W. L. Tennant, of Rockwell City; and third to L. M. Botts, of North Yakima, Wash.

Two young girls, aged 14, who escaped from the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Ames, were captured at Le Mars. They wanted to go on the stage, were found at a small station east of Moline and returned to the institution.

Two bandits attempted to hold up a stage coach at Le Mars. One of the bandits was killed. The other was captured and is being held in jail.

The two brothers, Joseph and Charles Raphael, were convicted in the District Court at Waterloo of burglary. The men were tracked by the bloodhounds to their home, where some of the stolen property was found.

The body of the man found in the Mississippi at Davenport a day or so ago proves to be that of Monnie Peterson, who disappeared from that city some time ago. A post-mortem examination of the body showed that he had committed suicide.

Des Moines has been chosen as the place for holding the next annual convention of the State Teachers' Association. The dates fixed for the convention are Dec. 29, 30 and 31. Dec. 28 will be the date of the meeting of the educational association.

Frank Beale, aged 35, is dead at Charlotte as the result of a strange accident. He was driving a team of mules and was thrown out over the dashboard. His leg was caught in the wheel, the leg being mangled and the mules killed. The member was amputated, but he died from the shock.

Evelyn O'Connell, aged 6 years, is dead as a result of burns received while she was playing around a stove at Dubuque. Her clothing became ignited and her body was terribly burned before the flames were extinguished. Her mother was seriously burned at the same time.

Mrs. Katherine Barrett, aged 110 years, the oldest person in Iowa, died at her home, eight miles south of Waterloo. She had suffered a stroke of paralysis a few weeks before her death. Mrs. Barrett retained her faculties fully up to a few months ago. When she was more than 100 years of age she was employed as a housemaid at a hotel in La Porte City. She was born on the late of August 11, 1786. She had been twice married, her first marriage occurring at Waterloo, Iowa.

John Haggard, a 12-year-old Alton boy, struck his thumb with a hammer while endeavoring to drive a nail. He immediately fainted, and died two hours later at the hospital. Death is supposed to have been produced by a nervous shock.

An attorney named Reilly, of Chicago, brought to Clinton to assist Attorney Julius Dingler, in prosecutions against local saloons, was leaving the court house when he and Dingler were assaulted by saloonist sympathizers and badly beaten. The lawyers put up a good defense. The plaintiff is a woman.

During a fierce electrical storm the new and large barn of C. O. Plumley, near Waubeek, was struck by lightning and destroyed, with the exception of a few beams of valuable lumber.

Adjutant General Byers has issued an order for the inspection of the National Guard at such dates as may be designated by the War Department. The army as provided in orders from Washington.

Robert Collins is under arrest at Davenport charged with cruelty to his wife. It was shown that he had been in the habit of sending his 6-year-old boy two miles after beer in the middle of the night.

Norman Beckwith, who disappeared twenty-five years ago and was supposed to be dead, has been returned to Marshalltown through an advertisement. He is an elderly man, with white hair, and owns land on which the new government building is to be erected.

Cracksmen blew open the safe of the postoffice at Ireton and stole \$150 and \$50 worth of stamps. They got all their tools but their drill from Henry Braak's blacksmith shop. About midnight two men were arrested by Marshal Thackeray and taken to the jail. They were rescued with difficulty. They threatened to kill the marshal.

Should Feed Grains. Farmers who keep young animals on fodder and other rough food during the winter, in order to save grain, will lose



The New Garden Pea. The illustration shows a pea of comparatively recent introduction, which has been tested by market gardeners in all sections of the country and found to be all that is claimed for it.

The variety seems to be well named "First of All." The peas are round with hard shell so that they may be planted when the frost is barely out of the ground and before it is safe to put in the wrinkled sorts. Its main good points as claimed by the introducer are the general excellence of the variety, its heavy yield, size of pod and regularity of ripening. It is extremely early, the peas of good size, well filling the pod and the plant, while a strong



grows, is dwarf. The flavor of the pea is said to be unsurpassed by any other variety. Those who grow peas for market will do well to make a test of this variety and see if it is worthy, with all, of extended cultivation. Indianapolis, Iowa.

Handy Device for Gardeners. Here is a handy device which may be readily made at home, and one that will be thoroughly appreciated by market gardeners who have large quantities of vegetables to prepare for market. The device consists of a box open at both end, made of boards a foot long and of any desired width. These boards are used to make the sides and the bottom as shown in the lower part of the cut. To one side a board is screwed a section of an old scythe blade, the edge being sharpened so that it will cut readily. Across the top of both sides boards, in the edge cut a slit about an inch deep. Lay the string in these cuts and place the vegetables to be bunched on it until the string touches the bottom of the box. When the bunch is of the desired size tie it with the string and then bring the string in contact with the scythe blade and attached to the side board. The work can be done in this way quickly and the bundles

will be neatly and firmly tied. The device costs but a few minutes of time and will pay for itself many times over during the season.

Buying Cheap Fertilizers. Most of the troubles farmers have had with commercial fertilizers were due to the fact that they paid high prices for articles of little or no value. To illustrate: The analysis of a certain fertilizer for which the manufacturer asked \$27.50 per ton was recently sent to the writer, and taking the figures of per cent as given by the manufacturer as a basis, and deducting from them the proper per cent of the value of the fertilizer, we found the actual value of the fertilizer to be less than \$14, based on our figures on the cost of the three ingredients named in the open market. Add to this the cost of mixing and hauling, and the price might run up to a trifle over \$14, leaving for the manufacturer and his selling agents a profit of over \$10 per ton. It is true that the mixture as submitted was what might be termed a low-grade fertilizer, and it is doubtful if the analysis could be relied upon to figure on the value mentioned. This is but one evidence of what farmers have to contend with in buying cheap fertilizers, and an argument in favor of buying the higher grades of commercial fertilizers, even at the advanced price, as well as a most forcible argument in favor of buying the ingredients needed and doing the mixing at home. As a matter of fact we have paid for the valueless basis of fertilizers too long; and paid too much for it; it is time we learned what to buy and how to buy it to advantage.—Exchange.

The Day of Small Farms. Except in the far West the tendency is toward the small farms, and it is certainly a step in the right direction. In the East the majority of farms are under 100 acres, and in many sections more money is being made from thirty acres than 100. Particularly in this case where farms are located near cities or large towns. This same fact of affairs will gradually come about in the West as the population increases. If one has large numbers of cows and horses, so that there is an abundance of fertilizer, and plenty of help to handle crops which can be sold at a profit, there is doubtless profit in the large farm, but where the farmer has the choice between using the fertilizer for fifty acres, common sense teaches us that it would be best to put the fertilizer and labor on the smaller area, even though the rest of the farm stood idle. Around some of the great cities of the country are truck farms, or rather, gardens, where the land value is high, on which are raised crops of greater value to the acre than are raised on ten acres of some of the large farms in the country. These plots are evidences of what can be done under the intensive system of farming, which is based on the principle of a small area well tilled. If one is located near good markets it will certainly pay him to look into the subject of concentrating his energies on a small area.

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Machine for Moving Trees. Success is reported with the new tree planting machine. It consists mainly of a steel basket of fourteen heavy shovels. These are hinged to a steel platform surrounding the tree. The shovels are driven into the ground around the tree and the tree lifted out by screw power.

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valuable time. It is cheaper to feed grain and force the young stock, so as to have them come out in the spring as far advanced as possible. The experienced breeders of cattle make their profit by endeavoring to secure the most growth in the shortest time, and they do not overlook the winter months or depend upon pasture in summer. To feed only rough food will save grain, but the young animals will remain at a standstill, and the growth that should be made during the winter will be lost. To fail to push them the first winter may compel the feeding of them a year longer, which would add to the expense and lessen the profit.

Planting Corn. Planting corn in drills and in hills is practiced, and each method has its strong supporters. The experiment stations, however, find no difference in yield in favor of either method, so this is a matter for the farmer to decide the thing that suits him best. Shallow covering of seed is especially advantageous during the early spring when the ground is cool. Later, deep planting may be followed with good germination. Almost every corn grower recommends wheeling the seed in a furrow, more over, it will be the hills or in drills. If a furrow is opened and the seed buried in it, germination is quickened. Then at the first cultivation the fine earth is sifted around the stalks that grow a little below the surface of the seed bed. The distance between stalks or the number of plants to be placed in a hill depends upon the variety of corn to be grown and upon the fertility of the land. If a small variety of corn is planted it will grow more stately to maturity than will a large variety. Again, if the ground is rich it will produce a greater number of stalks than will an equal area of land almost exhausted of its fertility. If the farmer will be sure to thin his corn, thick planting followed by thinning is not only the safest plan to get a good stand, but by proper thinning the stalks are distributed more evenly over the area. If, however, there is danger of neglecting the thinning out of unnecessary stalks, then do not plant more than the ground will bear. If ears are the chief aim plant in drills from eighteen to twenty-two inches apart, or three stalks in a hill three half feet apart. If fodder and corn both are wanted, plant in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart, and four stalks in the hill.

Good Used in Haying Crop. Hauling as used for haying crop represents the hard part of the corn kernel. The separation of the hulls, germ, and some of the gluten and starch, which is said to be brought about solely by the aid of machinery and steam, consists of what is known as the hard part of chop, and is really the soft part of the corn kernel. Considerable of this material is at the present time being sold in New England. The experiment station at Amherst, Mass., has recently made a collection of a number of samples, and Prof. B. Lindsay writes that the material is killed and contains several per cent less water than normal, nearly two per cent more protein, and four or five per cent more fat. Experiments have shown it to have about ten per cent greater feeding value than the normal corn. It is generally bought for less money than the latter, and it is worthy the attention of feeders, who find it necessary to use starchy feeds. Massachusetts Ploughman.

Sheep on the Farm. A small flock of sheep can be profitably kept on any farm where sheep-killing dogs do not too much abound. Where few, just as where there are many kept, they should be of some recognized breed whose proclivity is for fine wool or fine mutton, or for both wool and mutton, as the farmer may choose. The dual purpose sheep will generally prove the most satisfactory, and there are such that will yield a heavy fleece of good wool and leave a carcass that will make from 75 to 100 pounds of excellent mutton, which when properly butchered, ought to bring from \$6 to \$8. There is no live sheep, except goats, that can be grown at so little cost as sheep, and there is no animal that exerts so good an influence on the farm as destroyers of weeds and fertilizers of the soil.

Cleaning the Pastures. On most pastures certain weeds are growing which not only are of no value as food for the cows, but which will gradually choke the pasture. It is not an easy task to remove these weeds, and if they are very thick it will pay best to plow up the pasture. If, however, there are not too many of them, it will pay to dig out the largest ones and then go over the pasture and sow grass seed in the spots that are bare and those occupied by the weeds. If the pasture has not been used too long it will certainly pay to give it some care, even to the extent of harrowing it deeply and sowing seed quite heavily. If it will not pay to do this, the pasture can be of little value, and the sooner it is plowed up and put into a good crop of better.

The Foes in Early Spring. In looking over colonies early in the spring choose a warm, sunny day, and be careful not to chill the brood by long exposure. If you open a hive, know just what you want, and do it expeditiously, and close up the hive again. If you have the bees packed in cloth, do not be in a hurry to remove the packing, as the bees spread brood and arrange matters for the temperature the packing gives, and should you remove the packing too early some brood may be chilled and the colony cannot make headway as rapidly.

The Hog and the Earth. There is an affinity between the hog and the earth that should not be ignored. Floors are all right to feed on, but hogs stand on the ground in an unusual position and will not do so. Floors are especially repellent to brood sows both before and after farrowing. But remember that mud is worse than a hard floor. Hogs should have a bed on dry earth to sleep on, and they can do so very well without mud at any time.

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OIL KING'S BENEFICATIONS.

Henry H. Rogers Showering Gifts Up on His Native Town. As the culmination of a long system of benefactions in his native town, Henry H. Rogers, the Standard Oil millionaire, is erecting in Fairhaven, Mass., a memorial church which, when completed, will be the most magnificent edifice of its size in the United States, says a writer on the Boston Herald.

Architects, sculptors and contractors have been given orders to spare no expense, and the cost is placed anywhere from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. Fairhaven is a quaint and quiet town located on an arm of Buzzard's bay, and like the neighboring city of New Bedford, was once a whaling port of respectable dimensions. Curiously enough, through the medium of the very discovery that destroyed the old-time industry of the place, Mr. Rogers has been enabled to lavish gifts upon his native town, and until Fairhaven has completely forgotten the days of whale oil, and sings only the praises of Standard Oil. The church now in process of construction is a gift to the Unitarian parish and is to form a beautiful memorial to Mr. Rogers' mother.

Mr. Rogers' gifts to Fairhaven began some eighteen years ago with the presentation of a well-equipped brick schoolhouse to the town. Next came the Millett Library, a memorial to a dead daughter. The building is fittingly described as an architectural gem. It contains 15,000 volumes and has accommodations for 500.

Another gift to the place is the Town Hall, a French Gothic structure, with a tower 150 feet high. It contains everything, from a postoffice to a police station, to meet municipal needs. The town fathers transact their business in executive offices with big fire places of marble.

These are not all of Mr. Rogers' gifts to Fairhaven. Within a year or two a business block of granite and brick, containing a Masonic hall, was built and presented to the local lodge of Free Masons. For its public water supply, its sewerage system and its fire streets, Fairhaven is also indebted to Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers was born in 1840, and after graduating from the Fairhaven High School became a clerk in his father's store. Later he studied engineering, and in 1861 became connected with the oil industry in Pennsylvania. When the Standard Oil trust was formed he became the chairman of its manufacturing committee. In a short time he was made a trustee, and for a number of years