The Leon Reporter

O. E. HULL, Publisher.

LEON, - - - - - IOWA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1900.

A penny will buy twenty times as much nourishment in the shape of oatmeal as in the form of beef.

Meat has been preserved in a frozen state for thirty years, and found perfectly eatable at the end of that time.

Before starting in to lick China single handed the Kaiser might do well to make a study of England's tussle with the Boers.

The showing made by the Duke of Manchester in the bankruptcy court renders his marriage to a girl with a bank account imperative.

Anger, wrote the great historian, Clarendon, is the most important passion that accompanies the mind of man; it effects nothing it goes about, and hurts the man who is possessed by it more than the other against whom it is directed.

Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, says Jeremy Taylor, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeeded one another. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change; no single action creates, however it may exhibit, a man's character.

Carbolic acid, which is so much used as a dressing for wounds and skin troubles, is a dangerous remedy. Many instances are known in which mortification, with consequent loss of fingers and toes, has resulted from the application of cloths moistened in weak solutions of the drug, and physicians are beginning to cry out against this practice.

The towns of Wheeling and Gaston in Delaware county, Indiana, were rivals in the matter of securing a railroad and Gaston won. The other night a number of Gastonians started over to Wheeling with the intention of jubilating over their success. Just outside Wheeling they were met by a brigade armed with eggs. The defenders were as deadly of aim as the Boers and the Gaston folks took to flight, but not before nearly each of them had been profusely decorated.

The inquirer caught her breath before this descendant of the Schauffleres and Labarees. Persons who do not believe in foreign misions may prefer the story of a baby now living with his mother in the New Jersey state prison. His father was a criminal. His mother is a thief, so were his uncles, grandfather and greatgrandfather. Physicians think they detect in his physical form evidences of the thief and degenerate. "To the fourth generation" has a double suggestiveness.

After the "investment syndicates" collapsed, an unscrupulous New Yorker printed an advertisement, signed "Lawyer," asking all who had been swindled by the five-hundred-and-twenty-per-cent concerns to send him their names. Fancying that he wanted to help them in some way, thousands of the dupes responded, whereupon "Lawyer" sold their addresses to promoters of other fraudulent schemes, suggesting that such people would bite at anything! It is one of the penalties of a foolish action that everybody expects the fool to give a continuous performance.

Japan, which has surprised the western world by its progress in modern material civilization, is not behind in some of the branches of science which are cultivated rather for themselves than for their utility in everyday affairs. In astronomy, for instance, the Japanese are trying to keep abreast with their European and American competitors, and it is announced that two of the three most recently discovered asteroids were found by Mr. Hirayama of the observatory of Tokio, using the distinctively modern method of photography which has displaced eye observation in the search for such faintly luminous objects.

The Crow Indians of Montana are emulating the whites in enterprise and industry. They have constructed a system of irrigation for their farms, on which they raise much wheat; have one flour mill in operation and are building another in a distant part of the reservation. They are rich in flocks and herds, and dispose of many cattle and horses and much farm produce to buyers. More than all, they have recently entered into a contract with the United States government to supply the Cheyenne Indians with flour. This is the first instance of a government contract being awarded to Indians—to "blanketed Indians," at least. Of course the fact does not signify that all Indians may be taught to be enterprising; but it does forbid us to think that they are all incapable of improvement.

By the new Pollak and Virag system of rapid telegraphy, a message of 220 words was recently transmitted between Berlin and Pest in Hungary in nine seconds, or at the rate of 8,800 words per hour. The message is written by a point of light reflected from a swinging mirror at the receiving end upon a roll of sensitized paper. A modification of the Morse alphabet is used, and the message is put upon the wire by means of a strip of perforated paper running over a wheel and controlling the electric contacts.

Consumptives are to have an isolated hospital on Blackwell's island, New York. Commissioner John W. Keller has long been working for this improvement. They are to get the insane wards, occupants of the latter being apportioned among various state hospitals.

The only saloon in Geauga county, Ohio, has just been abolished. It was located at Thompson, the citizens of which place, by a vote of 150 to seventy, decided that they did not want the drink dispensary.

THE NEWS IN IOWA

The census bureau announces the population of Dubuque as 36,297, against 30,311 in 1890, an increase of 18.75 per cent.

Mr. and Mrs. James Van Derveer, inmates of the Iowa Soldiers' Home in Marshalltown are the parents of a baby boy, the first ever born within the walls of the institution.

It is now announced, as the most recent development in the army post situation at Des Moines, that five sites will be recommended to the representatives of the government to choose from. The choice will probably not be made before March, 1901.

The state board of control has let the contract for the pipe organ donated by ex-Gov. William Larrabee to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to M. P. Moller of Hagerstown, Md. The organ will be built in the new chapel by December 15. The price is $2,800.

Claude D. Gaslie, who, after a year's service in the Philippines at garrison duty, died on the hospital ship Relief in Japan, was buried at Waucoma a few days ago. The cause of his death was dysentery. A large number were out to pay a last tribute of respect to the soldier boy.

The Atwaters mentioned in the press reports from China as being murdered were Oskaloosa people and well known there. The father, Ernest Atwater, was a son of the late President Atwater of Penn college. The news has just been confirmed in Oskaloosa by letters. The father, mother and two daughters were murdered near Foo Chow on August 15.

Charles Downing of Omaha, who has been in Chariton for several days visiting his wife, committed suicide by shooting at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. George Jewett. Downing was a former Chariton boy, but moved his family to Omaha some time ago, where he secured work on the railroad. He married Carrie Taylor of Chariton, but it did not prove a happy union. He was only 22 years old.

Prof. William L. Harrington, a ventriloquist with one of the shows at Ottumwa during carnival week, dropped dead of heart failure. He was seated at the breakfast table in the rear of the tent of one of the carnival attractions. The deceased was 45 years old, and was a resident of Chicago, where he has a sister residing at present. Profesor Harrington had been in the show business a quarter of a century.

Ottumwa has accepted Andrew Carnegie's proposition of $50,000 for a free public library. The election on the issue gave a majority of almost 500 in favor of the measure, 252 of which were cast by male voters. The women were also permitted to vote and this increased the total majority to almost 500. The measure lost last June when the judge of the district court held that women were not entitled to vote. The vote in June gave a majority of 81 against the measure.

An altercation took place on the street in front of the Farmers and Merchants bank in Newton, between Dr. M. R. Hammer of that place and Oscar Wheatcraft of Buena Vista township, Jasper county. Hammer stabbed Wheatcraft several times, twice in the abdomen, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. Trouble has been existing between the parties for some time. As yet it cannot be learned as to which was the aggressor. Wheatcraft is spoken of as being a quiet, inoffensive person.

Maid, wife, widow, and not yet 16, years old, was the story of the short but eventful life of Florence Tripp of Sioux City until a few days ago. Now she has added another interesting chapter by marrying the brother of her first husband. The little girl's two marriages have occurred within nine months' time. She was wedded to Gideon Tripp last spring; a few months later he died, but his widow soon fell in love with her brother-in-law and a few days ago she married him.

Letter Carrier Frank C. Robinson of Ottumwa was found hanging in the water closet of the Linseed Oil Mill at that place dead. He had taken the strap from the mail pouch, buckled it around his neck and taken a second one, passed it through the loop, buckled it over the rafter and jumped off the seat. His valuables were found on his person, including a gold watch and some small change. He was a man of the best of habits, and when seen a few hours before he did the deed seemed to be in his usual health and spirits.

A dispatch from Marshalltown says: To brood for seven years over the tragic death of a loved daughter and at last become incurably insane and forced to spend his last days in a mad house is the sad fate of Henry Weise, a German farmer, who for many years has resided near Reinbeck, in Tama county. Thus is written another chapter in the history of one of the most mysterious and brutal murders ever committed in Iowa. To be sure an arrest was made. A Mrs. Bennett, who resided about a mile from the scene of the murder, was suspected for certain reasons. During her first trial one of the jurors broke down and a new trial had to be had. This resulted in Mrs. Bennett's acquittal. Since then suspicion seems to have pointed its finger at no one and the crime has gone unpunished. The remains of poor Anna Wiese were laid to rest in the village cemetery and sorrowing friends erected a plain but enduring monument at the grave which bears the simple story of the tragedy. Some day, perhaps, the veil that has hidden the perpetrator of this crime for so many years may be lifted.

A serious accident occurred at Tower CG on the Northwestern railway between LaMoille and State Center. A derrick at work on the new track at that point jumped the track and tipped over. Near theh oisting engine at the time were Engineer Andrew O'Rourk and William Winstrand, a carpenter, who were severely burned by escaping steam from the boiler. Both men were scalded about the face, neck and hands, but the burns of O'Rourk were the more severe. They were taken to the Getz hospital at Marshalltown, where they will remain for several weeks.

In pursuance with their practice in the past the Adams Express company has paid over to the Commercial National bank of Chicago $20,000 to make up the loss sustained by the theft of a package sent to the National State bank of Burlington, containing a similar amount.

The last will and testament of Mrs. Mary E. Adams of St. Joseph county, Indiana, bequeaths $1,000 to Mrs. Grace Briggs Porter of Fort Dodge. Dispatches from Fort Dodge reported that Mrs. Porter would receive $100,000, but the will makes her one of the small beneficiaries of a fair-sized estate.

August Sehr was killed near Sibley by the explosion of the boiler of his steam thresher as he was running the machine on the highway.

Joseph Arnheim of Kansas City, prominently known as a heavy dealer in horses and mules, was arrested at Random Lake, Wis., upon the charge of having defrauded Kansas City and Iowa horse commission firms of about $25,000. The losses in Kansas City will aggregate at least $10,000, it is said. Commission firms in Clarinda and Shenandoah are said to have been victimized. Arnheim had maintained offices at Red Oak for the past year. Arnheim's method, as stated by Mr. Wolcott, was to obtain standing with a firm with whom he had done large business in buying stock, and then make a draft for a shipment which never came to hand.

John Anderson, a prominent stock buyer of Atlantic, was instantly killed at a railway crossing a mile east of town. His body was terribly mangled and thrown a hundred feet. Walter Roberts, another buyer, who was in the carriage with him, miraculously escaped with some bad injuries, though no bones were broken. He was thrown to the side of the track with great force. The train stopped and brought the body of Anderson and Mr. Roberts into town. An inquest was held. The statement of Mr. Roberts was that the train did not whistle for the crossing. Three witnesses to the accident also gave the same testimony.

Colonel Harry V. Horton, who promoted the giving of horse shows at Davenport and Waterloo, in addition to other cities in Iowa, disappeared from South Bend, Ind., a few days ago, where he succeeded in victimizing numerous creditors. The same day the police authorities at Davenport and Waterloo furnished the Indiana officials with a detailed story of Horton's peculations in those cities, where his methods of operation were similar to those practiced in South Bend, which he left with a large sum of money in his possession. The men who were swindled will unite in offering a reward for Horton, alias Hatch, who is also wanted in the Iowa cities named.

The fall festival at the Iowa State college at Ames was a success. Excursion trains from all parts of the state came heavily loaded, and by noon over 8,000 people were in attendance, which equals the first festival held two years ago. The weather, though threatening for three days previous, was perfect and the entire program was carried through. A large tent was erected on the campus in which the following prominent men spoke to the crowds: Senator Harriman of Hampton, C. G. McCarthy of Des Moines and Judge Stevens of Boone. After the speaking the crowd was entertained by drills by the college battalion and a foot ball game between the 'varsity team and a picked eleven from the alumni.

This story comes from Fort Dodge: Local physicians are puzzled over the case of Martin Swanson, car repairer on the Illinois Central railroad, whose body passed unscratched under the wheels of half a train here. Swanson was at work under a caboose when a switch engine backed a long train of cars upon him. He tried to escape but was caught under the wheels of half a dozen cars before he was rescued. Car wheels passed over his right hip and diagonally across his body, but not a single bone was broken nor did he sustain any internal injuries that can be ascertained. The only evidence of this remarkable accident on Swanson's body are a few skin abrasions and a dark line where the wheels passed across this seemingly rubber man.

An incendiary fire was discovered burning fiercely in the Ed Nugent building at Oskaloosa about 1 o'clock a few night ago. Hoseman Sam Jones of the fire department entered the building with chemical tanks and controlled the fire. He found that the fire had been started from a box of kindling, shavings and excelsior that had been saturated with oil. The flaming box was carried to the street where it continued to burn. As the fire company was leaving the building it was discovered fire was also burning in another part of the building and had been started in a large roll of paper. Mr. Nugent, owner of the building, was quite badly burned in getting the paper out of the corner where it was blazing. The building was occupied as a grocery store by J. S. Farr. He left the store about 10 o'clock that night and had gone to his father's home in the country. He returned to find the money drawer had been rifled and that money to the amount of $26.01 was missing.

Amateur bank robbers created great excitement in the village of Clare, fourteen miles northwest of Fort Dodge, by an attempt to rob the State bank of Clare. They secured entrance to the bank and sought to blow open the vault by punching out the rivets in the dial on the valut door. These crevices were filled with a powerful explosive and touched off. The result surprised the robbers as much as the people of Clare. The dial and a portion of the vault door were blown through the front window of the bank, across the seventy foot street and through a window of a hotel. The noise awakened every one in town and frightened the robbers, who made good their escape, but without a penny of the expected booty. The thieves overlooked a small safe outside that might have been easily entered and which contained $2,000 in gold. The vault and building were badly damaged. No clew.

Expert Accountant Kierulff has completed a thorough examination of the accounts in the Johnson county treasurer's office and the approximate total shortage is made public. As a result of the last investigation another shortage of $1,890.88 is discovered during the years of 1892, 1893 and 1894. The complete investigation covers a period since the beginning of Mr. Maher's first term in 1892 until the present time and during this period $12,426.01 has been lost to the county. All but $1,890.88 of the shortage has been covered by cash by both Mr. Cherry and Mr. Maher.

Four masked men entered the Minneapolis & St. Louis passenger station at Fort Dodge a few nights ago and at the point of revolvers compelled the night agent, Ray Tomlinson, to open the safe. They secured about $25, some valuable papers and the agent's gold watch. They then locked Mr. Tomlinson in a box car and escaped. They are thought to be the same gang which attempted to rob the bank at Clare.

George McElroy, the oldest resident of Central Iowa, died at Eldora at the age of 97. He had lived under the administration of all the presidents except Washington and Adams.

AMERICA'S ANSWER MADE PUBLIC

Replies to Russia, Germany and China in Answer to Inquiries.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The state department has made public the text of the replies made by it to Germany, Russia and China in answer to inquiries from them as to the attitude of the United States toward various phases of the Chinese problem. The forecasts of the notes made in the press appear to have been accurate, for, although nowhere in the text is reference made to the withdrawal of United States troops from China, the official statement issued by the navy department in advance of publication of the notes bears out the prediction that the government finally has decided upon such a material reduction of its military force as will amount to withdrawal of the trmy as an offensive instrument. This statement from the navy department, moreover, is full of significance of a purpose on the part of the government to see to it that if there is any subsequence attempt at territorial aggression on the part of any of the powers who already have declared themselves as willing to abide by the expressed determination of the United States to refrain from seizing upon Chinese territory, then the United States is to lose no right or privilege which it now enjoys by such action.

The notes to the powers are brief. The Russian and Chinese answers, being in the form of diplomatic memoranda, are short to a degree rarely seen in diplomatic exchange. But in both cases being completely responsive and favorable to the inquiries, they will escape criticism on that score. The answer to the German note is carefully prepared so as to soften the unqualified refusal of the United States government to make the punishment of the Chinese ringleaders a condition precedent to negotations. Also it is noted that in the expression of a purpose to insist upon the ultimate and proper punishment of these offenders, the state department goes far beyond the German declaration on the subject. The announcement that the department intends immediately to begin, through Mr. Conger, conferences with Ching and Li Hung Chang, although distinctly marking the fact that these are only preliminary to final negotations, will have the effect to force the other powers to an immediate determination of their policies in this matter.

AGUINALDO NOT FOR PEACE.

Filipino Insurgent Leader Declines Buencamino's Proposals.

Manila, Sept. 25.—Senor Buencamino has received from Aguinaldo an answer regarding his peace proposals. Aguinaldo declines to consider them and declares that he is unwilling to agree to a compromise.

An insurgent proclamation, signed last month by Aguinaldo, directing that American prisoners be set at liberty, that good treatment be accorded to captives and that $40 pe paid to each American surrendering, has reached Manila. Few prisoners were released under the proclamation. Two, who have just arrived from the Cailless district, report that the insurgents in that locality are in "better spirits" than they had displayed at any time before since April.

The insurgent demonstrations last week prove to have been more extended than was at first reported. From Cagayan and Isabella provinces and the northwestern districts of Luzon come accounts of insurgent operations and American precautionary measures. Merchants in the province of Albay are getting their hemp to Manila as rapidly as possible, fearing that otherwise it will be burned by the insurgents.

POLITICAL EXIGENCIES.

London Papers Claim Politics Figured in American Reply.

London, Sept. 25.—The newspapers which comment on the American reply to the German note attribute it to "political exigencies." The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"It is a shock to find the government at Washington taking the position on the question that the punishment of the Chinese who are responsible for outrage, torture and murder of American citizens should be left to the initiative of the murderers themselves. It is impossible to doubt that the responsible authors are imperial authorities."

The Globe says:

"The refusal must have mischievous effect at Peking. Much, however, as President McKinley's attitude is to be deplored it can have no effect on the British government, which will insist on the punishment of the proved murderers, which shall be an indispensable condition precedent to negotiations."

60,000 MEN WILL WORK.

Signing of Scale Between Iron Industries and Workmen.

Cincinnati, Sept. 25.—The conference committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and of the manufacturers has signed the wage scale that will be effective until July, 1901. As soon as the scale was signed messages were sent in all directions ordering fires built at once. All mills will start as soon as possible. This decision means employment to over 60,000 workingmen, who have been idle since June, awaiting the adjustment of their wage scale. The wage conference committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has had five different conferences with their manufacturers, at New York, Detroit, Indianapolis, Youngstown and this city. While neither side got what they wanted, both sides felt relieved when the scale was signed.

Croker's Bets.

New York, Sept. 20.—Richard Croker has bet, up to the present, $80,000 to about $225,000 that Bryan will be elected. This information was obtained from the most authoritative sources, and was announced when Mr. Croker visited democratic state headquarters in the St. James building.

General Frost Damage.

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 19.—A heavy frost damaged late corn and flax. Much of the late flax in the northern part of the state is said to have been caught by the cold.

The largest chicken ranch in the world is about to be established at Manasquan, N. J. A tract of 250 acres has been secured, and it will be entirely devoted to the hen industry.

Since the war the male peasants of Spain have become unusually industrious and ingenious. They even force the lazy roosters to become more useful than heretofore. They have trained the male fowls to hatch the eggs and look after the chickens, while the hens, thus relieved of some of their duties, now really lay more eggs than when they were worried with maternal cares.

POWERS FULLY ANSWERED.

State Department Clears Up Its Correspondence.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The United States government has made full and complete answers to the various important inquiries that have been addressed to it by the powers relative to the Chinese troubles. Moreover, it has gone farther and has made a disclosure of all its purposes, and, as a member of the administration put it, it has thrown its hand open on the table. This action was taken after the cabinet meeting yesterday, and a luncheon at the white house that followed served to reduce the decision to the ultimate form. It is known that the German proposal that negotiations with China be deferred until the Chinese responsible for the Peking outrages have been surrendered to the allies, has failed of approval by our government. The declination has been conveyed in a manner that cannot give offense, but it is believed that the United States government cannot recognize the principle that a country may be called upon to surrender its own citizens to a foreign power or powers for punishment.

The idea of a commission to adjust the difficulties with China is again brought forward. The names of Minister Conger, Gen. James H. Wilson and Mr. Rockhill are mentioned in this connection. It is believed that the outcome, from a military point, of the day's action, will be the withdrawal of but one regiment of the American troops from China to Manila, where they can be held ready to return in an emergency. General Chaffee probably will remain in China in command of the force there, which will be regarded simply as a legation guard.

TRICKED BY CHINESE.

They Desert the Pei Tang Forts Upon Which Allies Were Firing.

Taku, Sept. 24.—Four thousand Russians, three thousand German and 1,000 French troops with a detachment of Austrian marincrs began an attack upon Pei Tang forts at daylight. The attack was answered briskly, and bombarding continued until noon, but it was noticed that the forts did not reply after 10 o'clock. Allies sent forward at noon to discover the reason of cessation of firing from the forts found them deserted, there being only four dead Chinamen within the walls. The allies were much chagrined, as they believed they had the place completely surrounded, making escape impossible, yet over 3,000 men got away in broad daylight. Russian artillery fire had proved effective and the forts were badly damaged. The British and Italian commanders had decided to join in the attack but their troops had not arrived in time. The entire line between Tien Tsin and Taku shows re-inforcements were heading for the forts. Three members of the allied forces were killed and fifty were wounded through explosion of mines laid along their line of march

THE ANTHRACITE STRIKE.

Alleged Indications That the Miners Are Weakening.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24.—At the end of the first week of the strike in the anthracite coal fields of Pennylvania there are not wanting signs of a desire on the part of some of the strikers to return to their work. This sentiment is generally confined so far as reported to the English speaking element among the mine workers. Experience has shown that these men are the most conservative, the foreigners being impulsive and hot tempered in strike times. Notwithstanding the serious outbreak necessitating the sending of troops to Shenandoah everything is reported quite in the entire coal region. The persistence of corporations and individual mine owners in asserting that they will consider grievances of their employes individually but will never under any circumstances treat with the United Mine Workers has undoubtedly had its effect and it would not be surprising if many mines that have been closed up since the strike began, will resume operations at least partially, this week.

CYCLONE'S DEADLY WORK.

Eight Killed and Many Missing in a Minnesota Town.

Faribault, Minn., Sept. 25.—Meager details have just reached here of a terrible catastrophe which visited the village of Morristown, ten miles west of here. The village was struck by a cyclone, and a barn was raised in the air and dropped directly on top of Paul Gatze's saloon, where sixteen people took refuge from the storm. The saloon collapsed, and all occupants were buried in the debris. At present it is said that seven dead bodies and four injured persons have been taken from the ruins.

Further British Successes.

London, Sept. 24.—The following was received from Lord Roberts:

Pretoria, Sept. 22—Gen. Methuen has completely routed the Boer convoy west of Klerkdorp and recaptured a fifteen pounder lost at Colenso. He captured twenty-six wagons, 8,000 cattle, 4,000 sheep, 20,000 rounds of ammunition and twenty-eight prisoners. Gen. Hildyard occupied Vryheid the 19th, turning out the Boers from a strong position. The British casualties were few. Gen. Clery captured a Hollander-American belonging to Gen. Theron's scouts, who confirms the reports of Gen. Theron's death.

Martinez de Campos Dead.

Madrid, Sept. 25.—Marshal Arsenio Martinez de Campos, the greatest Spanish general of his time, died Sunday morning at Zarauz, near San Sebastian.

Chinamen Lost 380 Killed.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—A special dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger, describing the capture and burning, September 11, of Liang Hiang Hsien, southwest of Peking, by a German naval battalion, accompanied by forty Bengal lancers, says the foreign force faced 6,000 Boxers and a number of Chinese regulars, the enemy losing 380 killed.

Strikers Cause Trouble.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 22.—Evan Davis, a watchman at the Hickory bridge colliery, was fatally shot by an unknown person as he was patrolling the colliery.

Chinese mandarins carry their own chopsticks to a feast, wipe them carefully at the close of the feast, and carry them home again. They are of ivory, and usually silver-tipped.

Lightning passed down the chimney of the tollgate house near Williamsport, Md., and played around the trigger of a loader gun that stood in the corner. In an instant a deafening noise aroused the occupants of the house, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Palmer, who had been asleep. The gun had exploded, and was shattered into pieces.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

Des Moines, September 25, 1900.

The board of control does not propose to leave any stone unturned to get to the bottom of the recent Mt. Pleasant disclosures, which resulted in the arrest of John W. Stone, superintendent of the industrial department of the hospital for the insane. The examination of witnesses at Mt. Pleasant will begin shortly. The plans for the investigation there have not been matured fully. It is expected one member of the board will go to Mt. Pleasant and examine all employes and others that have any means of acquaintance with the affairs of the hospital. Judge Robinson will probably take charge of the investigation, although this is not fully decided and circumstances may make some other arrangement necessary. The board has completed the examination of John J. Hamilton of the Daily News. As in the case of Eli Hardin and Tony Vaid, the testimony was made a matter of record. The board will not divulge this testimony for the present, but will make it public when the investigation is completed.

Judge Robinson has returned from a visit to Independence, where he investigated the facts as to the typhoid fever epidemic at the hospital. In the past six weeks the total number of cases among the patients and employes was 105, and there were eight deaths. The patients had been drinking city water, the same as the people of Independence, who have not been afflicted. The cause of the disease was found to be a large tank in the attic of the hospital. This tank had been opened, and it was found to be in a filthy condition, and to contain typhus germs. It has been cleansed thoroughly, and the fever is now on the wane. All the cases are convalescing.

Cards of instruction for the coming election are being sent out to the county auditors from the office of the secretary of state. These cards are prepared by the attorney general, and are modified from the usual instructions, so as to conform to the changes in the election laws made by the Twenty-eighth general assembly. Attention is called to the fact that for voting upon a constitutional amendment or other public measure, a separate ballot of yellow colored paper is used. The yellow ballot this year contains two propositions. One is, "Shall there be a convention to revise the constitution and amend the same?" The other is a proposition to amend the constitution so as to provide for biennal elections. The instructions are varied to accord with the measure of the last general assembly in regard to the necessary marking of a cross in a square below a marked circle which does not affect the validity of the vote.

The annual report from the hospital at Independence for the year ending June 30 has been submitted to the board of control. It shows that June 30, 1899, there were 607 male inmates, and 443 females, or a total of 1,050. There were in the year 218 men discharged, and 190 women, while 215 men and 182 women were admitted. This leaves as the population of the institution June 30, 1900, 604 men and 435 women, or 1,039 as being the total inmates.

The articles of incorporation of the Southwestern Railway Company have been received at the secretary of state's office. The articles provide for the organization of a railway company and construction of a line from Pella to Howell, a distance of about eighty miles. The line will connect the Wabash at Pella and the Keokuk and Des Moines division of the Rock Island at Howell. The company is to be capitalized at $100,000.

The state horticultural society is being furnished with a collection of the flora of the state. The plants are being donated by Professor Pammel of the botanical department of the state agricultural college at Ames, and mounted by him, the state having to pay for the paper and materials used in mounting only. Over 200 specimens have already reached the office of Secretary Wesley Green. Heretofore the state has had no collection of the state flora. Professor Pammell has also provided a number of specimens showing fungus diseases of fruits. Another collection that is being made up in this department is that of the fruits of Iowa preserved in acids.

ENGLISH LEADERS SPEAK.

The queen's government should be supported by a strong parliamentary majority as the only means of convincing the inhabitants of the conquered South Africa territories that there is no hope of diverting the government from their policy of resistance or agitation.—Premier Salisbury.

The government's conduct of the South African war has exposed England to humiliation unparalleled since the American war.—Lord Rosebery.

In a single year the work of a generation in uniting the Dutch and English in South Africa has been undone, and not even in Ireland has the race problem been more miserably mishandled.—John Morley.

Thirty-five Killed.

Dux, Bohemia, Sept. 21.—An explosion occurred at the Frisch Gluck mine. Thirty-five persons were killed, fifteen injured and five are missing.

Rockhill Starts for Peking.

Tien Tsin, Sept. 15, via Shanghai, Sept. 19.—William Woodville Rockhill, special representative of the United States to China, has left for Peking. In an interview before leaving he said he did not expect to remain there more than a few days.

Only a Few Left, Says Roberts.

London, Sept. 22.—Further reports from Roberts say that the Boers who remain in the field include a few irreconciliables, but the majority of them are fighting under compulsion. General Delarney holds 300 burghers as prisoners in his laager.

Miss Elizabeth Rose Cleveland, sister to former President Cleveland, and Miss Ames, daughter of former Governor Ames of Massachusetts, have bought an old homestead on Seven Hundred Acre Island, Maine, which they are to have remodeled into a fine summer residence.

The great demand for horses in South Africa has had a considerable effect on the omnibus service in London. No less than 1,627 horses have been taken from the London Road Car company, and consequently many busses have lately made only four instead of five journeys a day.

THE FIRST BLOOD SHED.

Posse Fires Into Crowd of Miners With Terrible Results.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—The tragedy that has been looked for since the coal workers' strike was inaugurated came suddenly and unexpectedly at Shenandoah yesterday. A posse hurriedly gathered together by Sheriff Toole, of Schuylkill county to meet an emergency was forced to fire on a mob that was threatening workmen on their way home under escort. A man and a little girl were instantly killed and seven others fell more or less seriously wounded. Sheriff Toole lost no time in calling on the commander of the national guard of Pennsylvania to send troops to aid him in keeping the peace. After consultation the state authorities at Harrisburg decided at midnight to send troops to the turbulent region.

Shenandoah's trouble was precipitated by the closing of six collieries there yesterday morning through the efforts of strike leaders. More will close today as a voluntary act, it is said, on the part of the Reading company. This is done at the request of Sheriff Toole, who hopes in this manner to avoid further rioting. The outlook at midnight, however, is dubious; the foreigners affected by yesterday's happenings are in an ugly mood.

Still Fewer Mines in Operation.

Shenandoah, Sept. 25.—The strike in this region was more extensive today than at any time since it was inaugurated. Not a colliery in the vicinity of the city resumed operation owing to the failure of the employes to report for duty. Messages from various towns in the region announced that every mine from Mahonoy City to Ashland, including the latter place, was closed. It is estimated that full 15,000 men are now out and the indications point to a continuance of the tie up. Strikers attacked the Preston colliery number three at Girardville near here, and General Gobin has been asked for troops. Troops have been ordered to Preston colliery, and disturbances are expected at Cambridge coliery, operated by the Cambridge Coal company, south of here. Of the hundred and forty men employed at the mine, hundred and thirty went to work yesterday and every man was said to be armed.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 25.—Every operation in the Mahonoy Valley, save the Lawrence colliery at Mahanoy plane, is shut down completely. Only the pump and fan runners and boilermen are at work. At the Gilberton colliery the workers resolved to quit work. It was contended at a meeting held since the militia have been brought into the region it was their duty to go out, because the appearance of an armed force is a reflection upon those who have been peaceable and law abiding. The statement was made that the men were willing to work if the troops were recalled. At the Lawrence colliery the workmen repulsed a body of strikers who came to coerce them.

5,000 DROWNED AND SHOT.

Entire Chinese Population of a Chinese Town Wiped Out.

London, Sept. 21.—"Authentic accounts have been received here," says the Moscow correspondent of the Standard, "of a horrible massacre at Blagovestchensk, which was undoubtedly carried out under direct orders to be resumed with a view of insurring which then let loose the tide of slaughter through Amur.

"The entire Chinese population, 5,000 souls was escorted out of town to a spot five miles up the Amur river and then, being led in batches of a few hundred to the river bank, were ordered to cross over to the Chinese side. No boats were provided and the river is a mile wide.

"The Chinese were flung alive into the stream and were stabbed or shot at the least resistance, while Russian volunteers, who lined the bank, clubbed or shot any who attempted to land. Not one escaped alive. The river bank for miles was strewn with corpses."

Three Regiments Ordered Out.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 23.—Three regiments of infantry, a battery and a troop of cavalry were ordered out at midnight by Governor Stone to assist Sheriff Toole in maintaining order in the Schuylkill mining region. This action was taken after a conference between the governor, Adjutant General Stewart and General Gorbin, on the urgent solicitation of the sheriff and borough council of Shenandoah and many prominent residents of that locality. General Gorbin has been placed in command of the provisional brigade and started with his staff on a special train for Shenandoah.

Rockhill Confers With Conger.

Peking, Sept. 19, via Taku, Sept. 25.—Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, special commissioner of the United States, has already conferred with Mr. Conger, the United States minister, but he has not yet met Prince Ching. It is understood that he will advise Washington to withdraw the American troops as speedily as would be safe.

Martial Law Ended.

Galveston, Sept. 22.—The first train arrived here yesterday. Trains are coming and going slowly, but steadily. More people are arriving than are departing. The building of the temporary bridge two and one-half miles long, is one of the most remarkable achievements in construction work in the history of the world. The freight situation will now adjust itself. Martial law has ended.

Chamberlain States Issues.

London, Sept. 20.—Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in a letter to a unionist candidate for parliament, says:

"In my opinion the principal issues of the next general election are the merits of the war in South Africa, and the nature of the settlement which is to insure us against any recurrence of danger to our possessions in South Africa."

Waldersee Arrives.

Hong Kong, Sept. 19.—Field Marshal Count Waldersee, commander-in-chief of the international forces in China, has arrived here.

The distance from New York to San Francisco by water, around Cape Horn, is 15,660 miles. By the Isthmian canal the distance between the same points would be 4,907 miles—a saving of 10,753 miles.

Husband—I see they're advertising bargains in patent medicines at Kutt & Price's drug store. Wife—Isn't that too aggravating? There isn't a thing the matter with us.

Before Christianity was introduced into India, lepers were shunned and treated. Food and medicine and treatment were denied them, and in many cases they were buried