The Leon Reporter

G. E. BULL, Publisher.

LEON . . . IOWA.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1900.

An election bet of a steer against a $50 coffin is recorded in Kansas. In Indiana it is unlawful to bet on an election, and the penalty for so doing is to pay a sum ranging from the amount bet to one twice as great to the school fund.

Cats are having a bad time in Germany just now. Ten thousand furlined great coats and as many each of fur gloves and gaiters have been ordered for the troops in China, and pussy has to shed her skin for all. For every great coat fourteen cat skins are used.

The Russian government grants subsidies for the purpose of helping new settlers. This money is spent in encouraging farming and fruit-raising. Subventions are given for the first six years. During the following ten years these subventions must be repaid in yearly payments. Since 1894 $2,605,500 has been spent in that way.

The domestic goose holds about the same honored place in the nutritive economy of Germany that the most delicately flavored and patrician turkey does in that of the United States. It is the standard luxury of the German people, and during nine months of the year forms the principal feature of the table at festive as well as every day entertainments.

A short time ago an old Viking ship was discovered in the valley of the Lea at Tottenham, where the East London Water Company is making new reservoirs. A still more ancient boat has been found about eight feet below the surface, in the form of a "dug-out canoe" about fourteen feet long, representing, according to antiquarians, "the second stage in the history of shipbuilding."

Several railroads centering in Duluth and having lands for settlement have organized a movement to establish colonies on these lands. Several representatives from northern France have been looking over the ground with a view of establishing considerable settlements of their countrymen there. Carlton, Pine and St. Louis counties are specially under consideration by these agents.

Just previous to the recent election a Tennessee editor foolishly ventured on a forecast [illegible] g [illegible]ts and invited his reade[illegible] suit and see how far [illegible] latest issue he man[illegible]lows: "We are no[illegible]ssed it by exactl[illegible] Atlantic and [illegible]nd west and [illegible]he Gulf [illegible] in [illegible] includes a [illegible] of Montana and North Dakota, a[illegible] stretches for hundreds of miles through Wyoming. During the first year of his priesthood he traveled over 10,000 miles, and on one occasion rode 143 miles by train, 35 miles by stage, and 215 miles on horseback to baptize a child.

Antiquaries will be interested to hear of the discovery, near Leba, in Pomerania, of a Viking ship in a tolerable state of preservation. The vessel is 43 feet in length. The upper part was found imbedded in swampy ground, and was in a very dilapidated condition, but the lower part, which was buried in sand under the marshy soil, was perfectly intact. The ship has been conveyed to Stettin, and will be deposited in the museum there.

Some months ago a government pensioner died in Ireland. His widow sent in a bill for funeral expenses amounting to $82.67. The government auditor found some flaw in the bill, declined to "O. K." it and ordered an investigation. The red tape and incidental expenses of the investigation cost something like $2,000, but the widow's bill has finally been thrown out. The government is out more than $1,900 in the matter, but, then, there must be something to keep the clerks busy.

General Wood is the sufficient authority for the statement that Cuba presents signal opportunities to enterprising young Americans who have some capital and a knowledge of farming. Aside from the raising of cocoa, coffee or tobacco, market gardening promises good chances. The soil is wonderfully productive, and the skill and industry of the American farmer should make Cuba the winter garden of the United States. "The climate," General Wood says, "is no more uncomfortable in hot weather than that of the Southern States," and he further asserts that "reports of discontent and hatred of Americans, and suspicions of the American government, as seen in the press, are absolutely incorrect."

The theft of seven hundred thousand dollars by a New York bank teller has been made the text for dozens of newspaper sermons on the need of a better checking system in financial institutions. The real need—that of a closer scrutiny of the private life and character of bank officers—has not attracted so much attention. Checks and counterchecks are good, but to know positively that the man who daily handles large sums of money is a man interested in serious things, a good citizen, a person whom his neighbors respect, is better.

A small stingless bee is found in the state of Sinaloa and in Tepic. The honey of these bees is not great in quantity, is dark colored, very liquid, and is said not to crystallize. Another peculiarity of the honey is that it has a decidedly sour or tart taste and on this account it is much sought after as being a greater delicacy than the sweet honey of the tame bee. The reason these bees are small producers is that, as they are stingless, they are constantly robbed by the larger varieties, the tame bee being one of the rob-

THE NEWS IN IOWA

Thirty-six hogs owned by Jack Morris near Ottumwa have died as a result of eating cut glass fed them by some unknown hand.

George Severing, 17 years old, living at Norway, met with a fatal accident while out hunting. He had crawled through a wire fence and was pulling the gun after him, when it was discharged, the load striking him in the left shoulder and lung. He died the next day.

Fire destroyed the large general store of B. E. Craft and the postoffice at the town of Evanston, fifteen miles southeast of Fort Dodge. Bert Craft, sleeping in the store, barely escaped with his life. The loss is about $2,500, including stamps and postal fixtures. Insurance $1,100.

Mrs. Amelia Sullivan, wife of Daniel Sullivan, living about four miles southwest of Farmington, committed suicide by saturating her clothing with kerosene and going out into the garden to ignite them. When Mr. Sullivan found his wife her clothing was entirely burned from her body, even her shoes being consumed, and her body was frightfully burned and charred.

Mrs. Ed Deford, the wife of a well known farmer living near Keosauqua, picked up what she supposed was a small bag of pumpkin seeds and threw them into the kitchen stove. A moment later she was hurled violently against the side of the room by an explosion which tore the stove to pieces, badly injuring her small daughter and burning both her hands seriously.

The trial of the alleged rapist from Albia, Alva Booker, began at Ottumwa a few days ago. At the very outset an important question was sprung by the defense, in the fact that the prosecuting witness was deaf and that it was necessary that the questions put to her be written. The attorneys for the defense objected to this, but Judge Eichelberger overruled the objections and the trial proceeded.

Sioux City police are looking for Charles Thom, a church member, trusted son of a wealthy woman of Beatrice, Neb., by whose disappearance revelations were made of his double life, with gambling, women and drink. Among the secret misdeeds forgeries and embezzlement are charged. He left a note admitting a shortage in his employer's fund of $200. The shortage is supposed to much exceed this sum, however. By a letter for him from a Carroll, Neb., widow, his intimate relations were established with another woman. He had frequently remained away from home all night of late. His wife thinks his mind has become affected by a cancerous growth. His father was insane. All his wife's and his own relatives are prominent near Beatrice.

The Hively damage case, which recently cost Webster county, $8,000 as the result of a trial held in Clarion not long ago, will be revived in a case to be tried before Judge W. S. Kenyon at the January sitting of court in Fort Dodge. Preliminary notice was served on the board of supervisors of the county on October 29, that suit for $5,000 will be brought against the county for $5,000 by A. C. Hively, the father of the boy who was killed in a runaway accident, to recover damages sustained by the plaintiff through the loss of the plaintiff's minor son, John C. Hively, who was killed in a runaway accident at the Ainsworth bridge, located a few miles north of Ft. Dodge, on August 30, 1900. At the recent trial the plaintiff obtained a judgment of $8,000 out of the $10,000 for which the suit was brought, and the result of the present case will be awaited with interest.

While attending her husband's husband's funeral at New Virginia, Mrs. Margaret Hossack was arrested by Sheriff Lewis Hodson of Warren county, charged with the murder of her husband, John Hossack, who was killed in cold blood recently at the Hossack home near Medora. The atendance at the funeral was unusually large, farmers coming for miles around to attend. When the sheriff stepped up to Mrs. Hossack, shortly after the last chunk of dirt had been thrown upon the newly made grave, and she was on her way to town with her children by her side, the arrest caused a tremendous sensation. Mrs. Hossack took the arrest calmly, evidntly having anticipated the event. She expressed a desire to go first to her home to get a few things, and within an hour the sheriff and the accused were on their way to the county jail at Indianola. More than twenty witnesses were examined by the coroner and his jury before the evidence was closed. Almost the last witness, and by far the most important one examined, was Mrs. Hossack herself. She reiterated her former statements of the crime, and although she was under examination for nearly three hours nothing in the way of causing her to break down or to cross herself in her evidence resulted. The evidence upon which Mrs. Hossack was arrested is purely circumstantial, the only testimony being to the effect that Hossack and his wife had frequent quarrels, and the improbability of the woman's story that she slept peacefully by the side of the murdered man and heard no sounds until it was all over and the murderer had escaped through the front door.

Some of the Chinamen in Philadelphia wear wigs. It is their desire to appear as much like the "Melican man" as possible. With wigs, and their hats off, they seem freaks.

Isaac Banner, a farm hand on the place of James Dunn, near Elmont, had his right hand caught in a corn shredder. The hand and arm were frightfully mangled and amputation was necessary. The younger man is in a precarious condition, but it is believed he will recover.

Western Union college, whose buildings at LeMars were partially destroyed by fire last fall, has let a contract for the rebuilding of its main hall. Rowles & Bailey of Omaha were awarded the work at the price of $12,952. This does not include plumbing, heating or lighting. C. H. Parsons of Des Moines is the architect.

Harry Taylor, son of a prominent family of Keokuk, and messenger on the Adams Express run from Keokuk to Des Moines, has been indicted and jailed on his confession of the robbery of the safe of the express company's detectives the first clue in the September 24. He obtained the combination to the safe, it is alleged, and sneaked out the money in one package. He gave part of the money to a brother, it is said, whose disturbance at a theater one evening and the finding of $500 on his person after his ejection and arrest, gave the company of $1,000 on the night of mysterious case.

BAD FIRE AT AMES.

Main Building of Agricultural College Nearly Destroyed.

Ames, Dec. 9.—The main building at the State Agricultural college was almost completely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The north wing and most of the center of the building are in ruins, and the botanical collection, one of the most valuable in the country, suffered heavy loss. The total loss is estimated at close to $50,000.

Two hundred men students, occupying the north wing of the building as a dormitory, escaped with their lives, fifty using the fire escape, but were able to save but few of their belongings. Practically nothing but the south wing of the building was saved.

The fire originated in the boiler room of the heating plant in the basement of the north wing at 4 o'clock. It caught in a heap of shingles used as kindling. This was directly under the conduits through which the steam pipes lead to the upper floors. This created a strong draft and the fire was sucked up to the top floor in an instant. A moment later the entire top floor was in flames. By the time the alarm could be given the top floor was a burning furnace, and the fire was rapidly eating its way downward.

Students were aroused from sound slumber as if by magic and rushed for the fire escapes half-clad. That all of them escaped without one being seriously injured in the panic is almost miraculous.

Paul St. Clair, the fireman in charge of the boiler room, gave the alarm as soon as he discovered the seriousness of the fire, but the facilities of the college fire department were utterly inadequate to the emergency.

The display of college spirit was magnificent, and it was the perfect discipline of the students which prevented more destructive spread of the flames.

Their efforts saved most of the $10,000 botanical collection, which was on the first floor of the north wing.

The building which has been destroyed was erected in 1868 at a cost of $200,000. Repairs were made on it two years ago and it was in good condition. It was devoted to dormitory purposes and recitation rooms.

Kirby's cigar store at Boone was broken into by burglars and eighty dollars' worth of candy and cigars stolen. The slot machine was broken open and about fifty dollars in cash secured.

The J. R. Smith & Son elevator at Lamoni burned a few days ago. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought that it was started by some means in the engine room. The proprietors had just put in some new machinery and will feel the loss keenly. There was $5,000 insurance on the building and grain.

George Anderson, now in jail at Burlington on a charge of murdering Harry Linter, has been identified as George Carson, who was raised six miles east of Williamsburg. People of that vicinity recognized him by a picture published in the Hawkeye of George Anderson. George Carson has served time in the penitentiary for forging ten notes against C. M. W. Inglebert, a stockman of Carney.

The Des Moines Daily News will soon celebrate in a formal way its success in attaining to 30,000 circulation, its regular issues being now about that figure. When the News reached the 10,000 mark in 1895 it celebrated by giving a feast to its newsboys; when 20,000 was attained in 1898 a grand business men's parade was given; and the approaching celebration is awaited with some curiosity, as the News is always doing something new and striking. The vast circulation of the Daily News is largely due to its low price of $1 a year, 75 cents for six months, 50 cents for three months.

George Wicks, superintendent of the Johnson county poor farm, is in a precarious condition as the result of being stabbed by "Blind" Kauffman, one of the insane patients of the county house. Superintendent Wicks was carrying supper to Kauffman and had barely opened the door to his cell when the madman leaped upon him and stabbed the superintendent eight or ten times with a sharpened butcher knife. Kauffman had been confined in a solitary cell at the poor farm awaiting the action of the authorities, who were expected to commit him to the hospital at Mt. Pleasant. The superintendent grabbed the crazy man by the right arm, but could not prevent the torrent of blows rained upon him. The cries and scuffling brought assistance. It is believed that only the greatest skill will bring Kauffman's victim through.

Two youths of Dubuque, whose names have been withheld from the public, drank whisky from a barrel in the cellar of one of the saloons down town and came nearly dying from the effects. Both took long draughts from the spigot. Twenty minutes after the youth who took the first draught had imbibed he was unconscious and physicians worked with him twelve hours before they brought him to. His face turned purple and his neck became swollen and the veins distorted. The doctors pronounced the case one of asphyxiation from the gas which naturally generates in a liquor barrel. The boy who drank first got the most gas. One of the youths is 18 years of age and the other a little younger. They had gone to the cellar to carry wood for the saloonkeeper who employed them to do that work.

Mrs. L. E. Williams has instituted a suit against the city of Creston for $3,500 damages for injuries sustained by falling on a defective sidewalk. Mrs. Williams broke her wrist and finger joint, besides sustaining a bad rupture.

Fire at Des Moines a few nights ago entirely destroyed the grand stand and bleachers of the ball park, destroyed the Auditorium boiler room, inflicted a loss of $2,500 on the scenery and stage fixtures of the Auditorium and did considerable damage to small buildings in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Faucett of Traer has begun $10,000 damages, which she claims to have sustained because of a breach of promise committed by Mr. Bailey. Both persons are prominent in Traer society. Mr. Bailey is a man of 60 years of age and Mrs. Faucett has seen nearly as many summers. Both parties are well to do and have employed leading attorneys and will fight the case to the bitter end. The suit is set for next Tuesday at the court house in Toledo.

Some people pray for their daily bread and then grumble if they do not get pound cake.

FIGHTING IN PHILIPPINES.

More Activity Shown in North and South Luzon.

Manila, Dec. 8.—More activity is shown in operations in northern and southern Luzon. Reports from the former district come in more quickly and telegraphic interruptions are fewer.

General Funston, with Troop A of the Fourth cavalry, and a score of scouts last Thursday encountered 100 insurgents posted on the opposite of the Nehico river. The Americans charged across the stream and the enemy retreated, firing from cover. They left four dead on the field.

A native who was captured reported that Fagin, deserter from the Twenty-fourth infantry, who has been active with the Filipinos with a party of two cavalrymen, had been wounded.

Lieutenant Morrow, with fifty men from the Forty-seventh regiment, attacked and occupied Bulacan. While returning there troops were encountered, Colonel Victoris occupying an entrenched position with thirty rifles and 300 bolomen. Lieutenant Morrow's force charged and drove the enemy from their position, it is believed, with heavy loss. Preceding the fight the expedition had captured Major Flores and several of his followers.

An engagement is reported to have occurred near San Roque, in which, according to the natives, fifty rebels were killed. Several minor encounters and captures are also reported. The American casualties have been slight.

The island of Bohul recently has been the scene of more activity on the part of insurgents than formerly, and a company has been sent to reinforce the batalion stationed there.

WAR SEEMS NEARLY AT AN END.

Filipino Insurgents Offer Feeble Resistance to American Progress.

Manila, Dec. 11.—While the capture of supplies and the occupation of new points are quite numerous, those involving actual fighting are comparatively few. Apparently the insurgents are falling back at all contested points, sacrificing their possessions, in most cases being satisfied to save themselves.

A detachment of 478 volunteer infantry from the island of Catamduanes, off the southwest coast of Luzon, relinquished the attempt to land near Pandan. On anchoring the Americans were fired on by sixty riflemen, and after a short engagement they cut the anchor chain and sailed for Catamduanes with two killed and two wounded. The names have not yet been received here.

Capt. Charles T. Ellis, Thirty-third volunteer infantry, captured in the mountains near Barbara a large quantity of Krag, Mauser and Remington ammunition, together with a signal outfit, printing press and other equipments. All were destroyed. Thirty rifles and several hundred cartridges were secured at Victoria.

A detachment of the Fourth infantry captured Major Garcon and three officers of lower rank in the town of Pasay.

Another detachment destroyed General Uguad's camp. The enemy had fled, but the Americans subsequetly rounded up twenty-five insurgents.

General MacArthur has approved the death sentences passed upon several additional persons convicted of murder, arson and pillage. In a few other instances he has commuted the death sentence to imprisonment.

MINISTERS ABANDON POSTS.

Dispute Between the Netherlands and Portugal Acute.

Lisbon, Dec. 8.—The minister of the Netherlands to Portugal and the Portuguese minister at The Hague have left their respective posts. It is believed a difference has arisen on the subject of the exequatur to the Dutch consul at Lorenzo Marquez, which the Portuguese government has withdrawn.

The tension between Portugal and Holland appears to have been emphasized, perhaps not altogether unintentionally, by the peculiar warmth of King Charles' toast to Queen Victoria at a banquet given yesterday evening at the royal palace to Vice Admiral Rawson and the officers of the British fleet now in the river Tagus, and by the telegram which the king afterward dispatched to Victoria, thanking her majesty for sending the fleet and for the friendship thus demonstrated.

"I beg to record," telegraphed the king, "my great satisfaction at the frank and loyal alliance uniting England and Portugal." In the course of his speech, the king said, among other things: "England has often shared the efforts and glories of Portugal. Our mutual friendship and close alliance are strengthened by history and bloodshed together in causes which have always been just."

Admiral Rawson replied that the works of the king harmonized with the thoughts of his government and people.

Gives Credit to America.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 10.—The Novoe Vremyae, in an article evidently inspired, referring to the recent dispatch from Dr. Morrison in Peking to the London Times, saying that all the credit for securing softened terms is given by the Chinese to the Russians, remarks:

"The credit of the existing entente belongs to America. England begrudges President McKinley his just prestige because he has emphasiized America's friendship for Russia."

The Russian journal regards the alterations which America has procured in the peace preliminaries as of the greatest importance.

Pettigrew Wants Information.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Senator Pettigrew has introduced a resolution in the senate calling upon the postmaster general to send to the senate information he may have in his possession concerning the postal frauds in Cuba.

Myer Named for Italy.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The president has sent to the senate the nomination of George Von L. Meyer, to be ambassador to Italy. Meyer is a prosperous and wealthy business man of Boston, a man of family, and about 45 years of age.

Visitor (at insane asylum)—Who is that fine looking man making stars, crosses and things out of letters? Attendant—Oh, he was the editor of a children's column in some weekly paper. One week he lost the answers to the puzzles and tried to solve them himself.

If your shoes have got caked with blacking, as they often do, wash it off occasionally with a cloth, wrung out of luke warm water. Let nearly dry, then rub a very little castor oil well in. Clean next day in the usual way. Leather or kid that is caked with blacking is likely to crack and go in holes.

PORTO RICO'S REPRESENTATIVE.

He Has No Permission to a Seat on the Floor of the House.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The commissioner from Porto Rico, F. Degetau, recently elected by the people of the island to represent them in congress and in Washington generally, is expected at the house of representatives in a few days, and a large amount of mail is being held for him by the house officials. Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, chairman of the house committee, will make him at home in the quarters of that committee. His status on the floor is somewhat in doubt. He is designated in law as "a resident commissioner" and is to receive a salary of $5,000 annually. On filing his credentials with the state department, he is to receive official recognition by all the departments. There is no provision for him to be on the floor of the house or for participation in debates, similar to the provision for delegates from territories. It is expected, however, he will advise and assist committees concerning Porto Rican legislation, and steps may be taken to admit him to the floor. From the forwarding of the commissioner's mail to the house of representatives it is taken he will give considerable attention to legislation for Porto Rico.

STRIKE OF THE OPERATORS.

Six Hundred Employes of the Santa Fe Walk Out.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Six hundred telegraph operators on the lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad have struck in sympathy with the operators on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad, a branch of the Atchison system, who went out last Thursday. The foregoing statement is according to the best information obtainable from the company's officials.

The entire number of operators on the system is 1,200 of which 900 are said to be union men. Of these 900 members of the union, 300, it is stated, refused to strike, leaving the system with about one-half of its men at work.

The officials of the road declare that under no circumstances will they yield to the strikers, and that none of them will ever again be allowed to work for the company in any capacity.

GERMAN INSOLENCE.

Waldersee Returns Chaffee's Letter Protesting Against Looting.

London, Dec. 11.—The Peking correspondent of the Morning Post says:

"General Chaffee wrote a letter to Count von Waldersee complaining of the removal by French and German troops of the astronomical instruments from the wall of Peking, but the letter was returned to him on account of its tone. He has notified the foreign envoys that all persons are prohibited passing the American guard on entering the south gate of the palace, owing to the frequent cases of looting. The ministers are offended at the individual assumption of authority.

"Yeng Lu, who is now acting as the adviser of the Chinese court, enjoys the favor of the empress dowager and is forming regiments which may be trusted to defend the court.

"I am informed that the execution of Yu Hsien is certain whenever the envoys demand it."

SOME "RELIABLE MAIL ADVICES."

Our Position is "Hopeless," Says the London Daily Mail.

London, Dec. 10.—"Reliable mail advices from Manila show that the position of the Americans is becoming increasingly hopeless," says the Hong Kong dispatch to the London Daily Mail. "Money is freely subscribed to purchase arms and ammunition that are imported for the insurgents. The Americans will never capture the rebel contraband running vessels. While, in order to flatter the official view, the trade is flourishing, goods are permitted to be freely imported into Manila, they are distributed from that point to the insurgents, who are murdering and pillaging all native sympathizers with Americans."

Burlington Murderer Identified.

Burlington, Dec. 11.—George Anderson, the alleged murderer of Harry Linter, has been identified as George Carson, who was raised six miles east of Williamsburg. People of that vicinity recognized him by a picture published in the Hawkeye of George Anderson. George Carson has served time in the penitentiary for forging ten notes against C. M. W. Inglebert, a stockman of Carney, Iowa.

United States as a Power.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—The National Zeitung devotes its first page to a carefully prepared editorial dealing with the United States as a world power. After pointing out the enormous progress, economically and politically, of America in the world's affairs, the editorial declares, that in both respects the United States is arrayed against Europe.

DeWet Trekked North.

London, Dec. 10—The war office has received the following from Kitchener, dated Bloemfontain, Dec. 8: "Just received news from Knox, at Rouxville, that De Wet's force, having failed to force the Commassie bridge, which we held, trekked northeast, abandoning 500 horses and many carts."

Li's Secretary Arrested.

London, Dec. 11.—A special dispatch from Shanghai announces that Li Hung Chang's Manchu secretary, Yiho, has been arrested by order of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, on the charge of communicating with the Boxers.

Berlin Dec. 5.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt says that the United States consul to Harpoot, Professor Norton, who has been refused his exequatur by the sultan, means to fight the case to the bitter end and declares so openly.

Professor Norton also says that he means to oppose the German-Russian trade competition in Anatolia, and it is understood that in this determination he is upheld by the Washington government and the American press. It is also stated that Germany means to appoint consuls at places throughout that region.

As a rule, single women live longer than single men.

Mistress—You say you are well recommended? Maid—Indeed, ma'am; I have thirty-nine excellent references. Mistress—And you have been in domestic service? Maid—Two years ma'am.

In Germany Christmas trees have been known ever since the introduction of Christianity. Before that time the dressing of a tree with candles and presents was a feature of the midwinter Druidical festival, so that, in fact, the German Christmas tree dates back to an era before the dawn of written history.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Senate—Senator Dolliver was assigned to membership on committees on Pacific railroads, agriculture, education and labor, interstate commerce, postoffice and post roads and improvements of the Mississippi river. Among bills passed was one to encourage the holding of an interstate and West Indian exposition in Charleston, S. C., in 1901. The Spooner Philippine bill was displaced by the ship subsidy bill as unfinished business and Frye addressed the senate in favor of its passage.

House—Hull reported the army reorganization bill, which went over till tomorrow. Among bills passed was one to provide for the detail of not to exceed 100 retired army officers and 300 non-commissioned officers as military instructors in the public schools of such cities as adopt a system of military instruction.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Senate—Pettigrew's resolution asking for information on Cuban posta. frauds was referred to the committee on relations with Cuba. Frye concluded his address in favor of the ship subsidy bill.

House—The army bill came up under special order and eleven of its twenty-six pages were disposed of. The feature of the debate was the speech of McCall, rep., of Massachusetts, who not only opposed the bill, but attacked the whole Philippine policy of the administration.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Senate—The senate spent almost the entire time in executive session, the floor being occupied by Morgan, who while declaring that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was not necessary to the success of the Nicaragua canal, favored its ratification in deference to the wishes of the secretary of state.

House—The house, at the end of a long sitting, passed the army reorganization bill by a vote of 166 to 133. Three democrats, Messrs. Hall of Pennsylvania and Underhill and Clayton of New York voted with the republicans for the bill, and Mr. McCall, republican, of Massachusetts, with the democrats against it. Otherwise it was a strict party vote. An anti-canteen amendment by Littlefield was adopted. The democratic proposition, an extension of the temporary army until July 1, 1903, which was voted upon indirectly on a motion to recommit, commanded the votes of only about half the opposition and of two republicans, Mr. McCall and Mr. Mann of Illinois.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Senate—In executive session the senate agreed to vote on the amendment offered by the committee on foreign relations providing for the policing of the canal, on next Thursday at 3 o'clock. An amendment was offered by Senator Teller, striking out the treaty prohibition against the fortification of the Nicaragua canal when constructed. Senator Morgan concluded his speech and Teller spoke for two hours in opposition to the treaty.

House.—The house passed the Grout oleomargarine bill by a vote of 196 to 92. The substitute offered by the minority of the committee on agriculture which imposed additonal restrictions on the sale of oleomargarine to prevent its fraudulent sale as butter and increased the penalties for violations, was defeated by a vote of 113 to 178. The bill as passed makes all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitated butter or imitated cheese transported into any state or territory for consumption or sale subject to the police power of such state or territory, but prevents any state or territory from prohibiting the transportation or sale of such product when produced and sold free from coloration in imitation of butter. The bill increases the tax on oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter from 2 to 10 cents per pound and decreases the tax on oleomargarine uncolored from 2 cents to ¼ cent per pound.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Senate—The senate spent almost five hours in executive session considering the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Morgan took issue with Teller as to the purport of the first clause of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, claiming it applied only to Great Britain's right to fortify the Nicaragua canal itself. Teller replied at some length, asserting that the provision was of more general import as, he said, any one could ascertain for himself by reading President Buchanan's views upon the subject when he was minister to England. The declaration then made showed plainly, he said, that England had attempted to extend her rights beyond the immediate vicinity of the canal. Teller repeated his declaration that the United States should construct the canal, if at all, regardless of the English position and without going through the formality of ratifying the pending treaty.

House—The first of the great supply bills, the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, was passed by the house today in record time. The bill carries $24,496,308 and has 131 pages, but there was less than ten minutes debate upon it. No other business was transacted.

Beer Tax Slated for Cut.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The revenue reduction bill is completed by the republican members of the ways and means committee. Chairman Payne has introduced it. It is understood that in addition to the abolition of stamp taxes on telegrams, express receipts and proprietary medicines, heretofore reported, there will be a reduction in the beer tax to $1.60, or 25 cents per barrel. Stamp taxes are almost entirely wiped out, with the exception of the tax on stocks.

Standard Oil Stock Soaring.

New York, Dec. 6.—Standard Oil certificates made another big advance yesterday, selling at 810, a rise of thirty points. The company's capital of $100,000,000 has now a market value of over $800,000,000. The rise in the price of Standard Oil this year has been phenomenal. Last February it sold at 475. John D. Rockefeller owns 43 per cent of the total capacity of the company, so the increase of his fortune within a year has been tremendous. The company has paid about $45,000,000 in dividends the past year.

There is a bill before the Vermont legislature to authorize the issue of $10,000,000 of state bonds for improving the public highways.

Silk material is no modern affair. It is known that silken garments were worn 2,500 years before the Christian era.

If expectations are realized, the output of copper for 1900 will reach 325,000,000 pounds, valued at $42,250,000, the largest on record.

Thomas A. Edison's motto of work is "Never watch the clock." He frequently works sixteen hours at a stretch and never notes the passage of time.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

Des Moines, December 11, 1900.

Messrs. Jones and May of Cleveland, the engineer and business agent of the Cleveland Interurban Electric Railway company, who were in Des Moines last July to look over the route of the proposed electric line between Des Moines and Newton, have been in Des Moines again within the last two weeks. They were accompanied by other representatives of J. B. Hanna and the Cleveland capitalists who propose to build the road, and made another inspection of the proposed road. They came unheralded, either did not register or registered under assumed names, and were in Des Moines and vicinity for three days at least. The fact that they were here leaked out through men who have been consulted by them relative to the project. From them it was learned that the gentlemen say there is no question but the road will be built if the necessary concessions in the way of franchises can be obtained. In Des Moines a franchise will be asked for one line from the east city limits to the business center over some street to be named, and the towns of Altoona, Mitchellville, Colfax and Newton will be asked to grant franchises for the operation of the road through those towns, and over certain streets. It was claimed that the franchise question will be taken up with the city council in Des Moines during the winter months, and that building operations will be commenced as soon as spring opens up if the proper arrangements can be made.

Immediately after the Easter holidays Des Moines will become a see city. Dr. McGorrisk, one of the delegates to the meeting of the suffragan bishops at Dubuque, stated yesterday that he had taken a canvass of the bishops in attendance and found not a dissenting vote on the question, even the Davenport bishop not objecting.

State Treasurer-elect G. S. Gilbertson went to Chicago to be operated upon for appendicitis. Fletcher Howard received a telegram from him saying the operation had been performed and he was getting along all right.

John R. Sage, director of the Iowa weather and crop service, has issued his annual crop report, showing the average yield per acre, total product and average prices of staple farm products in Iowa December 1, 1890. The yield of winter wheat on a reduced acreage as compared with former years appears to be 1,018,070 bushels—an average of 14.3 bushels per acre. The total yield of spring wheat is 20,280,280 bushels—an average of 14.3 bushels per acre. The average home value of spring wheat is 60 cents and winter wheat 62 cents per bushel, making the total of the wheat crop $12,799,371. The carefully revised figures made last June showed the area of corn planted this year to be 8,618,660 acres. The returns of the harvest show remarkable uniformity in the output of the crop in the different sections of the state, the average per acre for the several counties ranging from thirty-five to forty-three bushels. There are sixty-three counties credited with an average yield of forty-three bushels per acre. The total product of the state is 345,055,040 bushels. The average yield per acre is 40.3 bushels for the state; average price, 27 cents, and the value of the crop at that figure is $93,104,860. Fully three-fourths of the crop will be consumed within the state.

Dr. R. E. Conniff of the state board of medical examiners admitted in an interview that the board would use every means to keep from issuing certificates to graduates of the Still College of Osteopathy. At its last meeting the board postponed action, giving for its reason that there was too much other business on hand to consider the osteopaths, but Dr. Conniff said: "The board members propose to stand by their guns and protect the public health of this state just as long as they possibly can. It is true there is a law under which the board is required to issue certificates to osteopaths, but there are also provisions which allow the board to provide qualifications that must be met before persons can be admitted to the practice of osteopathy. I am convinced we should make every effort to keep them from practicing. They have begun mandamus proceedings against us in Polk county and threaten us with jail for contempt of court, but we are willing to let that come if necessary."

SYMPATHY IS FOR KRUGER.

But Holland Has No Intention of Mixing in the Trouble.

Antwerp, Dec. 10.—A special dispatch from The Hague says Holland has no intention to intervene or to arbitrate in the Transvaal troubles.

The Hague, Dec. 10.—Queen Wilhelmina received Mr. Kruger in audience Saturday. As the Boer statesman was traveling incognito the visit was not attended by the ceremony usually paid to a chief of state. A court official proceeded to his hotel and accompanied Mr. Kruger to the royal palace in a state carriage. Dr. Leyds received Mr. Kruger at the door of the palace, but was not present at the audience.

Paris, Dec. 9.—The Echo de Paris correspondent at The Hague says:

"The queen said to Mr. Kruger:

"Have confidence in God who will protect you and yours. I will show my friendship when the moment arrives but not now."

Spain Wants a New Treaty.

Madrid, Dec. 7.—Commentng on President McKinley's message, the Spanish press, as a whole, echoes a desire that the government should hasten negotiations for a commercial treaty with the United States and also devise means for amending that clause in the Paris treaty which allows only native born Spaniards to retain nationality in Spain's former colonies.

For Oklahoma Statehood.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Senator Fairbanks has introuuced a bill to admit Oklahoma as a state with two representatives.

There are upward of 80,000 inhabitants on the slopes and skirts of Vesuvius.

A slump in early Kiplings has been noted at recent London auction sales. The "Schoolboy Lyrics," which a couple of years ago brought $650, has been sold recently for $16.

The sewage of Paris is conveyed to an immense farm about twenty-[illegible] miles from the city. The farm is four square miles in area, and the fertilizer has proved so profitable to the land that neighboring farmers are anxious to secure some of the sewage, although at first they opposed its use.