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LEON, IOWA. THURSDAY, JULY 23 1901.

South Australia holds the best honey records of the colonies, nearly 150,000 pounds being produced in one year.

The asbestos mines of the province of Quebec supply nine-tenths of the asbestos produced in the world. The mines were discovered in 1878.

Science has proved that moonlight is more fatal to the complexion than the sun in his splendor, and they are now selling in Paris little moonshades made of a double thickness of mouseline de soie with a light fringe, the handles of which fold back like those of the marquis of our grandmothers' time.

Prince zu Loewenstein, president of the German Catholic Union, has undertaken a systematic campaign against duelling. He has therefore drawn up a statement, to which he has obtained 118 signatures among his own friends and acquaintances. The prince declares that the number of signatures would already be incomparably larger if officers of the active army thought they could publish their real views without imperilling their military position.

Captain Smiley, of the Fifteenth regiment, U. S. A., returned recently from the Philippines, where he was on the staff of General J. C. Bates, was recently telling of his visit to the sultan of the Sulu at his island capital. "The sultan, the day I saw him," said the captain, "wore a dress suit with out collar or cuffs. For headgear, he had a skull cap, on the front of which was set an enormous diamond. He is a little man, with a no more striking personality than is given him by his costume. When standing he hardly came above the elbow of the average American."

The loss to the country by forest fires, largely preventable, has been estimated at \$50,000,000 every year. In regions where wood and water are abundant the tendency is to take them for granted and forget all about them. But without cheap lumber our industrial development would have been seriously retarded. And agriculture demands water. All through great parts of the West the people are coming to see that on forestry and irrigation together depends their future prosperity. Vice President Roosevelt has called this the greatest internal question of the day.

According to a Cairo correspondent the directors of the great French company enjoying the practical monopoly of the Egyptian sugar and molasses industry have just completed arrangements by which they become concessionaires for a number of years of some 40,000 acres of land in the vicinity of their great sugar plantations. The land will be devoted principally to the culture of beetroot. The company already possesses extensive fields of cane. Egypt is now not only able to cater for herself as far as sugar is concerned, but has begun to successfully compete with French and Austrian sugar in the Levant markets.

Jewelry stealing under cover of accomplished skill in dentistry is the latest device of Parisian rascaldom. Its practitioner is an ingenious and elegant young man of 26 named Pasteur, who operated by preference among ladies of a certain class. One of these whom he met some weeks ago complained of toothache, which he undertook to cure, and did so effectually. This cure obtained him many patients, upon whom he operated at their own residences. After his visits articles of jewelry were missed, and complaints were made to the police, but they were quite unable to obtain any clue to the culprit, until the other day one of his victims accidentally saw him in a cafe and promptly gave information which secured his arrest.

A case was recently before Judge Case of Hartford, in which a bicycle rider brought suit to recover damages for injuries sustained by being thrown from his machine by the attack of the defendant's dog. Judge Case found for the plaintiff, but, as the latter had been riding on the sidewalk at the time of the injury, he had this to say in his memorandum: "The question here is whether the dog was really responsible for the mischief and directly caused it. I think he was and did, and that under our statute, which throws a considerable responsibility upon dog owners, the defendant is liable. My personal sympathies are with any self-respecting dog in his efforts to keep bicyclers riders where they belong, in the street, and I believe he should be accorded some latitude in his methods, but Mr. Hulbur's dog went too far."

The coal mines in Japan now yield some 4,000,000 tons annually, of which more than three-fourths hail from the mines at the island of Kiu-siu. In the year 1899 the exports of coal from Japan amounted to 2,500,000 tons, the rest being consumed at home for railways, steamers and factories. Private individuals hardly use coal at all in Japan. From the harbors of Kiu-siu the exports during 1899 were about double what they had been four years previously. Most of the coals go to China and Hong Kong.

Though Mrs. Grover Cleveland is seldom heard of nowadays, she does a great deal of charity work. Not long ago she quietly made a tour of the downtown part of New York city to personally observe the workings of a relief society in which she is actively interested.

In India, if you see a quantity of strings tied from side to side of the street, with three-cornered pieces of wood fastened to them, you may know that yesterday is being celebrated in

Woodbury county is making an investigation to see if it is not cheaper to send cocaine feds, drunks and other temporarily deranged persons to Keeley institutes for treatment instead of to state hospitals for insane.

Mrs. Peter Ellenvarth of Britt drank an ounce of carbolic acid with suicidal intent. At last reports she was still living, but in a critical condition. She had been married only about two months and domestic trouble is supposed to have been the cause for the rash act.

Charles McClumsey, a livery stable employe of Spirit Lake, shot Mamie Reed three times. He then turned the revolver on himself and fired three bullets into his head. The girl was not wounded fatally, but McClumsey will probably die. The woman came to Spirit Lake from Fairmont, Minn., and she and McClumsey are said to have been engaged for some time, but later the engagement had been broken.

Authorities believe they have found the motive which prompted Fred Feunheim to the double murder and suicide near Glenwood recently. It is said that a recent discovery that his house contained a house of ill fame in Glenwood prior to his marriage so preyed upon his mind that he was actually crazed. It is also believed that Feunheim did not intend to suicide, but when the neighbors were attracted by the confusion, killed himself without attempting to escape.

T. O. Vangdahl, a farmer near Badger, was burned to death while defending his home from a fire which started in the neighborhood fields from the sparks of a passing engine. Vangdahl was alone, and when he saw the fire approaching his home, he attempted to fight it off without assistance. In some way his clothing caught fire, and when assistance reached him he was beyond help. His skin was a mass of blisters. He lived a few hours after being found and expired in the greatest agony.

A disastrous fire originating in a butcher shop at Riceville, Mitchell county, nearly laid a town of one thousand inhabitants in ashes. The fire broke out about 2 o'clock p. m. with the thermometer at 107, with a slight breeze fanning. The tinder dried buildings on both sides of Main street to the depot were licked up, including two hotels, a bank, ten business buildings, a lumber yard and a frame opera house. The town had just voted on a water works proposition, but it was not perfected. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Fire companies from Alta Vista responded to the call by special train, but could not get to Riceville until the buildings were burned, including also a church and a parsonage.

Martin Johnson, a prominent farmer living near Badger, seemingly crazed by heat and drink, attempted to kill his wife on the city streets while driving home with her in a buggy. Johnson had just started home and while yet in the business part of the city commenced to beat his wife. Bystanders were attracted by her cries and the police were notified. Johnson started on and after he had gone a few blocks commenced again to cruelly beat his wife. When the police overtook him a party of men had dragged him out of the carriage and angry threats were being made. The arrival of the police prevented Johnson from doing any more. He was bleeding about the face and was quite badly hurt. Johnson is now under arrest.

A fatal fire occurred at Ottumwa a few nights ago, when from supposed spontaneous combustion the La Clede hotel was badly burned, causing a loss of about \$5,000 on the building and about \$8,000 on the contents, and the life of John O'Connor, a Burlington railway bridge carpenter. The fire was discovered about 3 a. m. by Night Clerk Oliver, who went to each room in the hotel and awakened the sleepers. Several of the guests were doing this the fire department had arrived on the scene and with the use of ladders and fire escapes the firemen brought all the guests but O'Connor to the ground in safety. There were many narrow escapes and two guests were overcome before they were gotten out. O'Connor was awakened, but the dense smoke overcame him before he could get to a window, and it was impossible to get inside his room five minutes after he had been called.

A dispatch from Keokuk states that Otto A. Gerhard, who is in jail at Fort Madison on a charge of vagrancy is also suspected of having some knowledge of the killing of Andrew H. Pirie, bookkeeper for the Considine Manufacturing company on the night of June 29 at Ferguson, Iowa. Gerhard is suspected of being sent out by the Missouri officers, and had him committed on a charge of vagrancy pending an investigation. It is generally believed that the man who shot Pirie was Gerhard. He received a charge of buckshot in the back as he was fleeing from the scene of his crime. George Cherbonnier thinks one of the shots fired by him from a shotgun took effect. The report from Fort Madison states that the suspect held there has marks on his back that indicate his having been wounded by buckshot.

Mrs. Andrew Brown has brought suit against two Sioux City big gambling houses to recover two certificates of deposit worth \$1,500, which she alleges were lost by her husband in playing the games in these places. Brown was formerly a partner in one of the houses. When he quit business he began playing cards, losing steadily. Finally, in desperation, he lost the certificates into the game and lost them also.

James Hall, a miner, was killed by a fall of slate in the mines at Ottumwa. He leaves a wife and three sons. His body was badly mangled.

One of the severest fires in the history of Grand Junction occurred a few days ago. Fire was first discovered in the rear of the Nina hotel. This building and the Grand Junction Wagon Works adjoining on the west, with the K. P. building, were burned. The Nina was a fine three-story building, one of the finest hotels in this part of the state, was owned by George C. Hillman. The Grand Junction Wagon Works was a fine two-story double brick building, owned by L. J. Matteson. The K. P. building was a two-story frame. The loss on buildings and goods is between \$25,000 or \$30,000.

because he failed to bring about a reconciliation with his wife, has since died in a hospital. The attending physician had ordered his wife cured, and it is believed he again managed to secure poison. A note was found addressed to his wife, declaring that he had taken his life for the sake. Mrs. Kline is still critically ill from the effect of poison taken with suicidal intent the day following her husband's rash act.

On the farm of M. W. Montgomery, six miles northwest of Nevada, Mr. Bridgeman, about 27 years of age, was using a self-dumping rake in making hay, when the horses became frightened and ran away. The young man walked out on the tongue to regain one line, which had been jerked out of his hands, and while there either fell or was kicked down by the horses, so that one foot caught between the two pairs of the tongue. In this manner he was dragged about the field by the fleeing horses and pounded to death.

Suspended in midair at the top of a telephone pole, John Morrell, a Burlington lineman, suffered untold agony from a live electric wire that burned terribly into his flesh until his comrade, Frank Skyles, climbed the pole and cut the wire with heavy shears. Then, hooking the helpless man to his side, Skyles, with rare bravery and coolness, climbed down the pole with his heavy burden. Five hundred volts of the electric current passed through Morrell's body, and he was bent double from the terrible shock. Both hands are burned in a frightful manner, the flesh being burned through to the bone. On both arms as far up as the elbow the flesh was eaten away by the death wire, and both thighs were also painfully burned. He will recover.

A Des Moines dispatch says: F. M. Hubbell, James Windsor, B. Mott, Dick Mott and Chicago capitalists have about concluded the organization of a company which will put in and operate in Des Moines one of the largest oat meal mills in the country. Plans looking to the organization of this company have been on foot for the last two months, or since the Motts disposed of a portion of their holdings in the Mott and Mott company and Mr. Hubbell acquired the old distillery plant. It is the securing of the old distillery property by Mr. Hubbell that suggested the undertaking, and since that time he and the gentlemen interested with him have been investigating the business with a view of utilizing the old distillery property for this purpose. The character of the oats grown in this section, together with their relative cost at the mill and other milling points, the cost of the shipment of finished product, etc., have been carefully investigated, and the gentlemen have come to the conclusion that Des Moines is well situated and that a mill can be operated at a profit here.

Under a temporary derangement caused by the heat, Fred Feunheim, a farmer near Junction, accomplished the slaughter of his family and stock, and followed his deed with the burning of his house and finally suicide. The neighbors were attracted by the names, which assumed the greater part of the building. Suspicion was first aroused by the discovery of four horses with their throats cut. In a bed room lay the bodies of Mrs. Feunheim and her daughter Emma, with gashes across their throats. The bloody razor, together with the former's marriage certificate, were found carefully preserved under a glass case in the front yard. Feunheim's body was brought from the ruins with a bullet hole in the forehead. The family had been in the house that day, and the fierce heat is supposed to have affected Feunheim's mind, as he had previously suffered from sunstroke. There was evidence that the farmer had attempted to set fire to his barn, but this was not done. The horses killed were blooded Percheron stock of considerable value. The farmer had reached the jugular vein in each case with a single deep stroke.

Edwin H. Conger, United States minister to China, sailed for his post in the Orient on the Japanese liner Nippon Maru a few days ago. Speaking of the political situation in Iowa, Mr. Conger said: "I must confess that I'm a little sorry at what has happened. Things were not exactly what I had imagined them to be at home. You know I have never been a candidate for the office of governor of Iowa, but tentatively allowed my friends to use my name. I said when I was asked if the nomination was tendered me I would not refuse it, but I would make no fight for the place. I meant I would accept the nomination if it came unanimously; if the party and state wanted or needed me, I have never been a candidate on account of the personal honor. There is not the unanimous desire that was represented to me, and I am sorry that even tentatively I have allowed my name to be used so much. I have many strong and good friends in Iowa, but the field is full of good men, and I have no wish to make a fight against any of them. I hope that in allowing my name to be used as I have I have not sacrificed any principle or lost any friends. Iowa does not need me, and there is not the unanimous desire that would have been the only reason for my accepting the nomination, if it was made."

A. F. Conyers of Stuart settled with the C. R. I. & P. railroad for \$1,300 for spinal injuries received while alighting from a train last September. Mrs. Conyers caught her dress on a broken piece of iron which was on the platform and fell.

Clarence Winter, ten years old, son of Councilman E. J. Winter of Burlington, was drowned in Flint Creek near the south end of the B. C. R. & N. railroad bridge. The boy was bathing with several comrades, and was wading out from the bank, when he stepped off into one of the treacherous holes which abound in the muddy waters of Flint Creek.

A. B. Cummins, the republican candidate for governor, while driving from Strawberry Point to Elkader was thrown from his buggy in a runaway. His shoulder was dislocated and his body bruised. A peat bed, one of the largest in the state, located near Carbon Junction, is on fire without any near possibility of its being extinguished. The top layer of the bed on account of the drouth has become so dry and inflammable that a spark from a passing engine has set it on fire. It is likely that a rain would be sufficient to extinguish it and the bed is likely to burn on.

Much suffering from protracted conditions has been reported from Kansas City, Mo., July 22.—For thirty-one successive days the temperature in Kansas City has risen above 90 degrees each afternoon. On most of these days the temperature has reached or exceeded 100 degrees, and during the past twelve days the 100 degree mark has been reached regularly. Since April 5, there has been but one heavy shower, on June 22. Most of the thermometers register 110 in the shade early in the day, and if exposed to the sun would reach 120 or 130. There have been few heat prostrations and not many deaths directly ascribed to the heat, but the mortality among feeble old persons and young children has been unusually large. The same conditions of heat and rainfall have prevailed over the south stricken region of the outlying states of Missouri, Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Prayers for rain were offered yesterday in nearly all the churches in Missouri and Kansas, in the former state in obedience to the governor's proclamation. In some of the churches in this city special services were held.

SIBERIAN CROPS FAIL.

Two Months of Drouth has Caused Entire Crop of Cereals to Fail. London, July 22.—A dispatch to the Evening Standard from Odessa says that, according to reports from special agents, the Siberian crops appear to be nearly a total failure. In the great grain producing regions of Minussinsk and Krasnovarsk almost the entire growth of cereals has perished as a result of the two months' drouth. The Russian crop may be described upon the whole as fairly average, yet there are popular districts in the Elka-trinoskoff government and an instance is cited of the utter destruction of 150,000 acres of grain by hail storms and the Hessian fly.

The worst of all are the Volgo provinces. The peasantry of this vast region are already practically destitute. They have sold the cattle and horses they could not feed and have consumed nearly their whole scanty stocks of grain. The Russian minister of ways and communications is making active provision for the timely transportation of food, grain and other supplies from the south.

STEYNS VIEWS UPHOLD.

Boer Leaders Contend That Heitz is Unnecessarily Feudistic. Paris, July 22.—An official communication received from the Boer headquarters protests against the publication of the correspondence between Mr. Reitz, Transvaal secretary of war, and Mr. Steyn, president of the Orange Free state, that was captured with the latter's baggage near Lindley, July 11. The communication maintains that Mr. Steyn's opinion of the correspondence between the two men is fully upheld by the confidential reports of the secretary, Mr. Reitz, Smutz Smutz and Beyer. It is said that Mr. Kruger has received within a week a most satisfactory letter from General Botha, in which details of future plans and movements are given, everything going to show that the Boers in the field are as determined and confident as ever.

RUSSIAN ARMY IS GROWING.

Ministry of War is Strengthening the Forces in Every Direction. St. Petersburg, July 23.—It has now been definitely ascertained that the recruiting for the Russian army this year will add 380,000 men to its strength, as compared with 219,000 in 1899. These figures include enlisted ranks, together with the Russian European and Asiatic dominions. The ministry of war is actively engaged in increasing the efficiency of the army and its armament in every direction. This year's autumn maneuvers have been planned on an unprecedentedly large scale. The number of troops will be nearly double the number that took part in the maneuvers in 1898.

Gov. Whitmarsh Exonerated.

Manila, July 23.—H. Phelps Whitmarsh, civil governor of Benguet province, Luzon, has been exonerated of the charges against him by the civil commission. On account of the impossibility of their continuing to hold office, the resignation of Governor Scheerer, secretary to Gov. Whitmarsh, has been accepted. Whitmarsh was censured by the commission for violence against Scheerer on the occasion of a public meeting of the Igorrote tribesmen, when the resignation of Scheerer was demanded on account of alleged interference in the meeting by the American authorities.

Americans Will Be Held.

Washington, July 22.—In response to the representations to the state department, the British government have declined to release any of the Americans who were captured while serving in the Boer army. The only exception will be in the case of prisoners whose health is such as to make their confinement dangerous.

Mongolia Under Russian Control.

London, July 19.—"Mongolia is now Russian," says a dispatch to the Daily Express from St. Petersburg. "Urga, a Chinese frontier on the road to Peking, about 200 miles south of Ekhta, has been fortified and garrisoned by Russian infantry and Cossacks. Surveying parties, escorted by troops, have penetrated as far as the edge of the great desert to determine the route of a railway to Peking across the desert, and the point at which a well-known Siberian railway extension, now being constructed around the south end of Lake Baikal."

Historian Mackay to Answer in Court for his Unseasonal Attack. New York, July 23.—"This is no time for talking; it is time for action." This was Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley's answer to a request for a statement of his intentions in regard to the attack made on him in the third volume of Edgar Stanton's Mackay's "History of the Navy."

It foreshadowed Rear Admiral Schley's purpose of taking measures to call Mr. Mackay legally to account for the accusation of cowardice and falsehood imputed to him in the volume which has just been issued from the press. Beyond the declaration that the time for action had arrived, Rear Admiral Schley would say nothing of his plans as to the shafts which have been aimed at him. That it is his intention, however, to summon Mr. Mackay and possibly all his publishers to answer in the courts for his version of the course pursued by Rear Admiral Schley during the operations which culminated in the battle of Santiago there could be no doubt.

MRS. KRUGER IS DEAD.

Wife of President of Transvaal Republic Passes Away. Pretoria, July 22.—Mrs. Kruger, wife of former President Kruger of the South African Republic, died Saturday afternoon of pneumonia, after an illness of three days. She was 67 years old.

Mrs. Kruger's long separation from her husband, combined with the death of her favorite daughter, Mrs. Smith, last week, had completely broken her spirit.

Mr. Eloff and many other members of the Kruger family were at her bedside when she passed away. London, July 22.—Owing to the Sunday telegraph hours in Holland, says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hilversum, "Mr. Kruger was not informed of his wife's death until the evening. The news was broken to him by Dr. Heymans and Secretary Boshoven. Mr. Kruger, who had just returned from Hilversum, burst into tears and asked to be left alone. He exclaimed: "She was a good wife. We quarreled only once, and that was six months after we were married."

He prayed for a long time, and is now calmly sleeping, his Bible beside his bed.

"The Transvaal and Orange Free State flags flying above the white villa were draped and half-masted. Shortly before the news came a crowd of country girls had been singing a folksong outside the villa."

The death of his wife will doubtless prove a severe blow to Paul Kruger, for they were devoted to each other, and it is said that the former Transvaal president followed the advice of his wife in preference to that of any of his associates.

She was the ideal of a helpmate according to the philosophy of the Boers. She was highly accomplished in all the arts of domesticity, but she was a gentle and careful little for accomplishments that would shine in the salon.

When Paul courted her he was plain Paul Kruger and she Miss Du Plessis. She had in full the qualifications for a Boer wife. She could bake, she could sew, she could sweep, she could scrub. But after her husband's rise to power she showed that she could also save, for it is said that the former president of the South African Republic is worth about \$25,000,000.

Mr. Kruger did not care for show. With a fortune like that she could have lived in oriental splendor, but there is not a well-to-do burgher in the Transvaal who has not as pretensions as a residence as Oom Paul and his wife. The president's salary was \$300 a year, and yet Madame Kruger oriented her own kitchen. Her dresses were simple in the extreme. A gown of plain black was the most gorgeous raiment she possessed. If Mme. Kruger was not the best housewife in all South Africa she was certainly very near to that enviable distinction.

TO OVERTHROW FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Conspiracy to Make Louis Napoleon Emperor is Unearthed. London, July 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday published a communication from its Paris correspondent, giving circumstantial details of an alleged republic to overthrow the French republic and install Prince Louis Napoleon as emperor. The correspondent is assumed to be a Frenchman, upon which date the earl interposed to promote Prince Louis to a full generalship in the Russian army, has been selected as the occasion for a demonstration to support the claims of this prince, who is such a close ally of the Russian ally, by all the elements opposed to the present regime. The names of M. De Roulede, the Marquis de Lur Saluces and M. Mariel-Habert are mentioned as the leading spirits of the movement, and several high functionaries of the present government are alleged to be assisting the movement with funds.

Alleged Anarchist Arrested.

London, July 22.—A special dispatch from Rome says a man named Naresco Miotti has been arrested on the charge of being concerned in an anarchist plot to kill King Emanuel. He was betrayed by a letter to his secretary breaking off their engagement of marriage on the score that he had received an order to kill the king from a society of which he was a member.

Lords Ordered to The Hague.

New York, July 22.—A dispatch from Paris says Dr. Leyds, the representative of the Transvaal, has been summoned to The Hague, in consequence of the divulgement of the Peitz-Steyn letters, which were captured by General Broadwood at Reitz, in the Orange river colony.

Bryan Scores the Boilers in Ohio.

Cleveland, O., July 23.—In a letter to G. A. Groot, prominent in the "Bryan boom" in Ohio, W. J. Bryan has thrown a cold water on the entire movement. He informs the boilers that they can expect no sympathy from him.

"Who is the smartest boy in your class, Bobby?" asked his uncle. "I'd like to tell you, uncle," answered Bobby, modestly, "only papa says I'm smart."

Admits Responsibility for Mackay's Attack on Schley. Boston, July 23.—Referring to Mackay's naval history which has been criticized by Secretary Long on account of statements considered objectionable, Rear Admiral Sampson in an interview published in the Transcript said: "In one way, possibly, I was responsible for the statement made in the history after which I was promoted chief of the squadron and was responsible so far as reading the proofs goes. If the historian has taken facts from my official report to the navy department, that is all well and good. I stand by first reports and official communications. I would welcome an investigation of this whole matter by congress or by the navy department, but I see no hope of its being taken up. Schley's first statement regarding the battle of Santiago was moderately correct. The interviews given out some time afterwards were not correct. They were entirely different from his first accounts and were written in a different spirit, I think. An interview purporting to have come from Admiral Schley, published, I believe, January 6, was entirely incorrect. Soon after this statement appeared in print he came aboard my ship and told me that he had been incorrectly quoted. The reporter to whom the interview was granted was a friend of mine, and he afterwards told me that he published Schley's words practically as they had been spoken."

MUCH MONEY TO BE SAID.

Radical Reforms in the Army in the Philippines. Manila, July 23.—The conferences between Adjutant General Corbin and General Chantre recently held here will probably result in radical economical and administrative reforms in the army of occupation. It is estimated, the total cost of maintaining the American army in the Philippines can be reduced to 60 per cent of the present cost. The principal change will be the reduction of the present force to between 20,000 and 30,000 men. The abolition of the present army districts is contemplated, and three brigades, with permanent headquarters at Manila, Dugupan and Iloilo City, will be instituted in their stead. The troops will be concentrated at three points selected, abandoning all minor posts. These changes will result in an enormous saving in the transportation of supplies and the paying of rental for barracks for the soldiers. At present, in many towns, troops are quartered in churches, convents and public and private buildings, for the use of which considerable rentals are paid.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY SUSTAINED.

Secretary of the Navy Rejects History Criticizing Maryland Man. Washington, July 20.—The secretary of the navy has decided that the third volume of Mackay's history of the Spanish-American war shall not be used as a text book in the naval academy unless the objectionable language it contains in characterizing the action of Rear Admiral Schley is eliminated. The secretary says that it would be manifestly improper to have a history containing such intemperate language as a text book for the cadets. He will inform Commander Weinwright, who is in command of the naval academy, and Mr. Mackay, the author, of his decision. In this connection the secretary says that the proofs of the entire volume have not been submitted to him by the historian. He retains the proofs of the third chapter, that relating to the mobilization of the fleets, which contained a summary of the orders which he, as secretary of the navy, had issued in making the necessary preparations for the war. That chapter was not published. He returned it to Mr. Mackay with an indication of his approval. He says he never saw the account of the battle of Santiago and the criticisms of Rear Admiral Schley until after the book was published. Mr. Mackay was appointed to his present position in the New York navy yard August 23, 1900, having been transferred from the lighthouse service.

Mrs. Nation Again in Jail.

Topeka, Kan., July 23.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was fined \$100 and given 30 days' jail sentence by Judge Harzen in the district court for disturbing the peace and dignity of the city by a Sunday joint raid last March. There was no appeal. Mrs. Nation must serve her term in prison.

Cap. Botha Killed.

London, July 19.—Lord Kitchener, commanding the British forces in South Africa, reports to the war office as follows: "Elandsfontein, July 18.—Captain Charles Botha, son of Philip Botha, and Field Cornet Human and Olive have been killed in the Orange River colony."

South African Casualties.

London, July 22.—The casualty lists received at the war office indicate that a party of South African constabulary was ambushed near Petrusburg, July 16, that two members of the party were killed, one was dangerously wounded, and seventeen are missing and are believed to have been taken prisoners by the Boers.

Death of Mrs. Kruger.

Pretoria, July 22.—A dispatch from Pretoria says that Mrs. Kruger has been notified by cable that her husband died Saturday at Pretoria.

Some of the big steamships use electric windlasses to load and discharge cargoes.

The strikes that have occurred in the United States last year cost the country, it is said, between \$400,000,000 and \$500,000,000. The number of retail liquor dealers in the United States at the close of last year was 206,000. The total vote of the prohibition party in the election of the same year was 209,000. New York has the largest number of liquor dealers, Illinois is second and Pennsylvania third. Pennsylvania has the largest number of prohibitionists, New York is second and Illinois third.

Des Moines, July 23, 1901. Before starting for Yellowstone park, with the members of his family, Governor L. M. Shaw issued a proclamation designed to aid in the Boer relief fund movement. This movement has been inaugurated in Iowa by H. D. Viljoen and A. B. Liebenberg. The former was in Des Moines Monday for the purpose of arranging for two lectures here.

The governor's proclamation follows: "To the people of Iowa—Field Cornet Hercules D. Viljoen of Alwal North, Cape Colony, South Africa, who comes to our state with proper credentials, is laboring in the interest of the Boer widows and orphans of that land. It is to be hoped that he and his colleague, Commandant A. B. Liebenberg, will meet with liberal and attentive audiences wheresoever their duties may call them in this state, and that the contributions to the relief fund which they are endeavoring to raise shall be worthy of our good state of Iowa, whose people are noted for their generosity in relieving distress."

"Leslie M. Shaw, "Governor of the state of Iowa."

In an oral opinion handed down in police court, Judge Silvana ruled that palmistry is fortune telling, and fortune telling is vagrancy, and that Zera Rodrigo and Jura Castello were guilty of both. Thereupon the judge fined the two bright-eyed Spaniards money \$10 and costs each. The defendants gave notice of appeal, and the case will be carried to the district court.

I. K. Wilson, secretary of the Des Moines & Northern Iowa road, which filed amended articles of incorporation a few days ago, authorizing it to build a line in Minnesota, says that his company will commence the work of construction north of Boone this year. Mr. Wilson would not say how much road will be built this year, but insisted that arrangements have been made for the construction of considerable mileage. He said that engineers are still at work in the field, and that three preliminary lines have been run between Boone and Des Moines.

The state dairy commissioner has sent out circulars calling the attention of the butter makers to the liberal premiums offered this year by the state fair for exhibits of creamery, dairy and package butter and cheese. Last year the creamery butter prorate was \$350 and the minimum amount to \$500, with the minimum at 91 1/2%. It is expected that there will be a larger butter exhibit at the state fair this year than has ever been known in the history of the state. The premiums are better and conditions generally more satisfactory to the butter makers.

The state labor commissioner is compiling reports received from the wage earners of the state, in which among other things they tell what legislation would be of benefit to their particular calling. These reports are now being classified for the purpose of being embodied in the biennial report of the labor commissioner. The purpose in soliciting them is that they may be put before the legislature as a fair showing of what the laboring people of the state want. While the statements have not been received in as large numbers as was desired, the leading trades are represented and it is fair to say that the report of the labor commissioner will show what legislation the wage earners believe is most necessary. It is a new feature of the labor commissioner's report and one which it is believed will serve to present the interests of the working men to the legislature in an effective way. The statements were received from the wage earners as a part of what is known as the individual wage earners statement, which the labor commissioner is required to solicit. The inquiries in regard to legislation will be used as a special chapter of the report and not embodied in the general statistical table.

United States circuit court for the Southern district of Iowa, has handed down a decision in the Des Moines City Railway tax case, in which the order restraining John McKay, county treasurer, from selling property of the street car company for back taxes, is continued in force indefinitely. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, holders of bonds of the street car company, secured the restraining order, on the ground that its securities would be impaired by the sale of the property. Treasurer McKay entered a motion to dissolve the restraining order. The court's refusal is based upon the fact that the case should be, and is, properly before the Polk county district court, and no sale of the road should be permitted until the case is decided. The court also held that county officers cannot rightfully be forced to answer the appeal of the street car company from the assessment of the city council sitting as a board of equalization. Finally, Judge McPherson leaves the case in the hands of the state courts, expressing "no doubt that the Iowa courts will take the proper action."

Turkish Order Against Christianity. Constantinople, July 20.—Following the graduation of the first Turkish girl at the American Girls' college, the Turkish government has issued an edict prohibiting Turkish children from attending foreign schools, the employment of Christian teachers in Turkish households, or the appearance of Turkish ladies in public accompanied by Christian women companions. This edict deprives hundreds of foreign governesses of the means of subsistence. It is intended to prevent the dissemination of liberal ideas.

Most of the world's supply of furs comes from the Russian empire. The hunters of Russia and Siberia annually capture 3,000,000 ermines, 16,000,000 marmots and 25,000,000 squirrels. Mrs. Lucinda Powers, who died the other day in Georgetown, O., was said to be the sweetheart of General Grant's boyhood, and when Grant became president he made her post-mistress of Georgetown.

Chinese women are waking up. Telegrams assure us that a Chinese girl made an effective speech on the present position of our country's politics to a large and influential meeting of Chinamen recently.